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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 1935G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

24-Parganas.—No. 1795G.A.—19th June 1948.—Sri Rajendra Lal Sarkar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the 24-Parganas district, and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.

Calcutta.—No. 1802G.A.—19th June 1948.—Sri Promod Kumar Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to be a Special Officer in the Co-operation, Credit and Relief Department of this Government.

Bankura-Midnapore.—No. 1804G.A.—21st June 1948.—Sri Sailendra Nath Ganguli, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), Bankura, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary) in the Midnapore district and is posted to the Ghatal subdivision of that district.

Howrah.—No. 1808G.A.—21st June 1948.—Sri Amulya Bhusan Mukherjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), Howrah, was appointed to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district during the absence, on leave, of Sri Narendra Mohan Majumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 1841G.A.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Radhika Mohan Sanyal, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Jalpaiguri district and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.

24-Parganas-Darjeeling.—No. 1848G.A.—23rd June 1948.—Sri Anil Chandra Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Darjeeling district and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.

Nadia-24-Parganas.—No. 1849G.A.—23rd June 1948.—Sri Arun Kumar Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, Nadia, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, in the 24-Parganas district and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.

Midnapore.—No. 1851G.A.—23rd June 1948.—Sri B. R. Gupta, who has been recently appointed to the Indian Administrative Service, on probation, is appointed to be Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division and is posted to the headquarters station of the Midnapore district.

Darjeeling.—No. 1869G.A.—24th June 1948.—The orders of the 6th May 1948 posting Sri Amal Chandra Mazumdar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, to the Siliguri subdivision of the Darjeeling district, are cancelled.

Darjeeling.—No. 1870G.A.—24th June 1948.—Sri Rebati Mohan Guha Thakurta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Darjeeling district and is posted to the Siliguri subdivision of that district on being relieved of his present appointment in the Civil Supplies Department.

Calcutta.—No. 1871G.A.—24th June 1948.—Sri Khagendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Presidency Division, with headquarters at Calcutta, on being r[illegible] [illegible] his present appointment in the Civil Supplies Department.

Presidency Divn.-Murshidabad.—No. 1872G.A.—24th June 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Pran Kumar Mukharji, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Presidency Division, to be Additional District Magistrate, Murshidabad, and to direct that he shall have, during the period he is so employed, all the powers of a District Magistrate, under the said Code and under all other laws in force in that district.

Police.

Calcutta.—No. 1800G.A.—19th June 1948.—Sri Harisadhan Ghosh Choudhuri, I. P., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range.

Howrah-Midnapore-Hooghly.—No. 1827G.A.—22nd June 1948.—The officiating Deputy Superintendents of Police, named below, are appointed temporarily to act as Additional Superintendents of Police in the districts noted against their names:—

(1) Sri Bankim Chandra Sarkar, Howrah—Howrah.

(2) Sri Jatindra Nath Sanyal, Midnapore—Midnapore.

(3) Sri Satya Narayan Chaturji, Hooghly—District Enforcement Branch, Hooghly.

Leave.

General.

Howrah.—No. 1807G.A.—21st June 1948.—Sri Narendra Mohan Majumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, was allowed leave on average pay for twenty-one days under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from 12th May 1948.

No. 1840G.A.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Radhika Mohan Sanyal, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on average pay on medical certificate for two months, under the proviso to rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 13th May 1948.

No. 1863G.A.—23rd June 1948.—Sri Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, on probation, was allowed earned leave for forty-two days under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part 1, with effect from the 3rd May 1948.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4001P.—23rd June 1948.—The licence granted under sections 6 and 9 of Act XV of 1872, to Reverend Harold W. Groves, Pastor of the Hastings Chapel, Calcutta, under notification, dated the 14th May 1948, is hereby revoked.

No. 4002P.—23rd June 1948.—The Reverend Stephen Penny, Pastor of the Full Gospel Church at 5A, Royd Street, Calcutta, is authorised under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to solemnize marriages between persons, one or both, of whom is or are a Christian or Christians and under section 9 of the Act to grant certificates of marriages between native Christians.

2. He is also appointed under Act VI of 1886 to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Pass Port

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1186PP.—16th March 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 2 of the Foreigners Order, 1948, read with notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, No. 9/9/46-I-Political(EW), dated the 10th February 1948, and in supersession of notification of the Government of Bengal No. 4671P., dated the 2nd September 1939, the Governor is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Superintendents of Police in West Bengal to be Civil Authorities for the purposes of the said order for the areas within their respective ordinary jurisdictions.

By order of the Governor,

R. GUPTA, Secy.

PRISONS DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons, West Bengal

No. 5233.—25th June 1948.—Acting Superintendent Sri Kshirode Behari Mukherjee made over executive charge of the Bankura Borstal School to acting Deputy Superintendent Sri Dhirendra Nath Mozumdar on the forenoon of the 1st June 1948.

Sri Dhirendra Nath Mozumdar made over executive charge of the Borstal School, Bankura, to acting Superintendent Sri Kashinath Das Gupta on the forenoon of the 18th June 1948.

No. 5269.—25th June 1948.—Jailor Sri Abanindra Mohan Roy of the Dum Dum Central Jail was appointed to act temporarily as Selection grade jailor with effect from the 15th August 1947 to 25th September 1947, both days inclusive.

Jailor Superintendent Sri Nilmony Chatterjee of the Howrah Jail is appointed temporarily to act as Selection grade jailor with effect from the 26th September 1947 until further orders.

This supersedes Prisons Directorate order No. 4484, dated 31st May 1948.

A. C. CHATTERJI, Inspr.-Genl.

Transport

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2245W.T.—22nd June 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Governor is pleased to constitute for the region of Calcutta including suburbs and districts of 24-Parganas and Howrah, a Regional Transport Authority consisting of the following members to exercise and discharge the functions entrusted to it under the Act and the rules framed thereunder:—

Members.

(1) The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta—*Chairman.*

(2) The District Magistrate, 24-Parganas.

(3) The District Magistrate, Howrah.

(4) The Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas.

(5) The Superintendent of Police, Howrah.

(6) The Chairman, Howrah Municipality.

(7) The Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation.

(8) Sri Paresh Chandra Chatterjee, Chairman, Tollygunge Municipality.

(9) Sri P. K. Guha, Chairman, South Dum Dum Municipality.

(10) Janab Jasimuddin Ahmed, Chairman, District Board, 24-Parganas.

(11) The Chairman, District Board, Howrah.

(12) Janab Shamsul Huq, M.L.A., 7C, Nawab Abdul Latiff Street, Calcutta.

(13) Mr. L. R. Pentony, M.L.A., Chartered Bank Buildings, 1/1, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(14) Sri Debendra Nath Sen, M.L.A., "Bengal Hotel", Asansol, Burdwan.

(15) Mr. Daniel Gomes, M.L.A., 44/A, Syed Ameer Ali Avenue, Calcutta.

(16) The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Public Vehicles Department, Calcutta—*Secretary.*

By order of the Governor,

A. K. GHOSH,

Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal, and Dy. Provincial Transport Commissioner (*ex-officio*).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 1936G.A.

Powers.

Hooghly.—No. 1830G.A.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Sudhindra Kumar Sanyal, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Arambagh, Hooghly, is vested with powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Midnapore.—No. 1852G.A.—23rd June 1948.—Sri B. R. Gupta, Assistant Magistrate, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Judicial

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2995J.—22nd June 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 55 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor has been pleased to appoint, on and from the 1st June 1948, Sir Sudhangsu Mohan Bose, Kt., to be Advocate-General for the Province of West Bengal, until further orders.

By order of the Governor,

B. K. GUHA, Secy.

Registration.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 160Regn.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Bimalapada Mukharji, Inspector of Registration offices, West Bengal, is allowed leave on average pay for the period from the 1st June 1948 to the 15th June 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension to the leave already granted to him.

By order of the Governor,

B. K. GUHA, Secy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Audit

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1156-F/F/4A/7/48.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Panchugopal Das, Accounts Officer, West Bengal Secretariat, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Special Officer, Finance Department (Application Committee), in addition to his own duties with effect from the 18th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,

B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local Self-Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

✓No. L.S.-G.1666/46/2L.—17th June 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Garden Reach Municipality Act, 1932 (Bengal Act III of 1932), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published with notification No. L.S.-G.1666/46/2L., dated the 6th March 1947, namely:—

Amendment.

To rule 1 of the said rules *add* the following:—

"As soon as the Garden Reach Municipality Improvement Fund Account is opened at the Alipore Treasury, the old general account of the Commissioners of the Garden Reach Municipality at the said Treasury shall be closed and any sum lying to the credit of such general account on the date of the opening of the said 'Improvement Fund Account' shall be transferred to that account as so opened."

Calcutta.—No. L.S.-G.-2C-17/48.—18th June 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4A of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), as amended by the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance No. IV of 1948), the Governor is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons as members of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta in place of the three Trustees elected under section 7 of the said Act to represent the Corporation of Calcutta:—

(1) Dr. Triguna Sen, Principal, College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur.

(2) Mr. L. R. Pentony, M.L.A.

(3) Dr. K. S. Roy, M.A., M.D.

Darjeeling.—No. L.S.-G.1286/46/3R.—23rd June 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 506 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to confirm the by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality in the district of Darjeeling under clause *(a)* of section 375 of the said Act and published for information under notification No. L.S.-G.1286/46/3R., dated the 29th January 1948.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

RESOLUTION No. L.S.-G.-2F-72/48.

Calcutta, the 14th June 1948.

Government are pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of Sri Bimal Comar Ghosh, M.L.A., Chairman, Mr. A. Zaman, Deputy Secretary, Local Self-Government Department and Sri S. C. Das Gupta, Director, Fire Service, West Bengal, to examine and report—

(i) Whether, having regard to the value of property saved or likely to be saved from fire risk, the expenses of having a West Bengal Fire Service is justified;

(ii) Whether there should be a unified service combining the Calcutta Fire Brigade and the West Bengal Fire Service, or whether the two should remain separate as now;

(iii) What should be the set-up in either case;

(iv) What provision should be made for the recruitment and training of Fire Service staff;

(v) What should be the scale of pay of different categories of officers; and

(vi) What are the financial implications of having a West Bengal Fire Service and the Expanded Calcutta Fire Brigade; on whom should the burden of expenditure fall and what special legislation is necessary to distribute this burden.

2. Sri S. C. Das Gupta will act as Secretary of the Committee.

3. The Committee is to submit its recommendations to Government within a month from the date of publication of this resolution in the *Calcutta Gazette* or as early thereafter as possible.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

Medical

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling.—No. Medl.2859/5M-19/48.—18th June 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section *(1)* of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Bengal Medical (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act XVIII of 1948), shall apply to the district of Darjeeling.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. Medl.2858/MD/1A-10/48.—18th June 1948.—In notification No. Medl.2587/MD/1A-10-48, dated the 1st June 1948, *for* "Dr. B. Banerjee" *read* "Dr. Anath Bandhu Banerjee".

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

RESOLUTION No. Medl. 2942/4M-18/47.

Calcutta, the 23rd June 1948.

READ—

This department resolution No. 4M-20/45Medl., dated the 20th January 1947, constituting a Visiting Committee for the Medical College Group of Hospitals, Calcutta.

The Government of West Bengal are pleased to reconstitute the Committee as shown below:—

President.

Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Secretary.

Secretary, Board of Revenue, Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Members.

(1) Dr. Bamandas Mookherjee, representative of the Indian Medical Association.
(2) Dr. A. D. Mukherjee, representative of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association.
(3) Major Dabiruddin Ahmad.
(4) Mr. J. K. Biswas.
(5) Swami Dayananda, representative of the Ramkrishna Mission, Belur.
(6) Mr. D. J. Cohen.
(7) Srijut L. N. Birla.
(8) Dr. Mrs. Suborna Mitra.
(9) Mrs. Nilima Mukherjee.
(10) Mrs. M. C. H. Rustomjee.
(11) Lady Ranu Mookerjee.
(12) Mrs. S. C. Roy of Aryasthan Insurance.
(13) Mrs. J. N. Roy of Vagyakul.
(14) A lady member of the Committee of the Hospital Nurses' Institution (to be selected by the Committee).

The manner in which the Committee will discharge its duties is as follows:—

The members will not visit the hospitals individually; the Committee will form itself into groups of not less than three members, each group in turn will, according to a roster to be kept for the purpose, visit the hospital on a fixed day and at a fixed time in each month. In addition to these visits at fixed times the members will pay unexpected visits to the hospitals. Members while paying surprise visit should on arrival at the hospital immediately contact the Superintendent and in his absence his Deputy before entering the wards. If all the three members of the group are not present, the remaining members can go round without the absentee or absentees, as the case may be. The members constituting the group should inspect the internal arrangements and offer such suggestions regarding the administration of the institution as they think proper.

A visitors' book will be kept in the hospitals in which the recommendations of the Committee will be recorded. The Superintendent will note on the margin, the action taken on each recommendation with any other remarks or explanations that he may wish to offer. He will transmit a copy of the entries without delay to the Director of Health Services, West Bengal, for consideration. The Director of Health Services will take such further action as may seem necessary will bring to the notice of Government any matter which he thinks sufficiently important.

The Committee as a whole will meet at least once a quarter, review the report of the visiting groups and discuss the remedial measures adopted. The Superintendent of the Medical College Hospitals should attend the meetings of the Visiting Committee.

The Committee will send copies of the resolutions passed at their quarter meetings to the Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Department of Medical and Public Health, and also to the Director of Health Services who will submit to Government a report of the action taken or proposed to be taken on the points raised in those resolutions.

The members will hold office, for three years or until the next reconstitution of the Committee. Any member who fails to visit the hospitals during three successive months without sufficient reason will automatically cease to be a member, and Government will appoint a new member in his or her place. Visitors' book should be submitted by the Superintendent to Government once every quarter for noting the names of habitual absentees.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI,
Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Orders by the Deputy Director of Health Services (Public Health), West Bengal

[*To be substituted for the letter bearing the same number and date.*]

No. 2906Est.—20th May 1948.—Dr. S. K. Roy Chowdhury, Subdivisional Health Officer, Burdwan, is hereby transferred to Diamond Harbour in the district of 24-Parganas in the interest of public service, *vice* Dr. G. C. Pal, Subdivisional Health Officer, deputed for D.P.H. course of training at Calcutta.

[*To be substituted for the letter bearing the same number and date.*]

No. 2911Est.—20th May 1948.—Dr. B. K. Dutt, Subdivisional Health Officer, Uluberia, is hereby transferred to Vishnupur, Bankura, in the interest of public service, *vice*, Dr. S. N. Kar, Subdivisional Health Officer, deputed for D.P.H. course of training at Calcutta. He should also remain in charge of the Sadar subdivision in addition to his own duties until further orders.

J. D. SINGHA, Deputy Director.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Establishment.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 62.—24th June 1948.—Sri S. Bandopadhyay, appointed temporarily to act as Special Officer under this department notification No. 27, dated 16th March 1948, is relieved of his duties in the Department of Irrigation and Waterways with effect from the date of this notification.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. MAJUMDAR, Jt. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS

NOTIFICATION.

No. 28.—23rd June 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the following candidates as Assistant Engineers on probation in the Bengal Engineering Service (Irrigation):—

(1) Sri Kanak Bhusan Banerjee, B.Com., A.M.I.E. (Ind.), son of Srijut Jamini Kanta Banerjee.

(2) Sri Durga Mohan Mukherji, B.E., son of Srijut Jogesh Chandra Mukherjee, M.A.

(3) Sri Bhola Nath Aich, B.E., son of Srijut Rash Mohan Aich.

(4) Sri Probhat Kumar De, B.E., son of late Jatindra Nath De.

(5) Sri Jyotsna Kumar Das Gupta, B.Sc., B.E., son of Professor Hem Chandra Das Gupta, B.M.E. (Michigan).

(6) Sri Susil Kumar Das Gupta, B.Sc., B.E., son of Srijut A. N. Das Gupta.

(7) Sri Nirendra Nath Mukherjee, B.E., son of Srijut Harendra Nath Mukherjee.

(8) Sri Krishna Lal Mitter, B.E., son of late Kiran Lal Mitter.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. DEY, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2518Com.—28th June 1948.—Sri Narendra Mohan Mazumder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries (Commerce and Industries Branch).

By order of the Governor,
S. K. CHATTERJEE, Secy.

No. 2492Com.—25th June 1948.—Sri Sisir Kumar Ghose, B.E. (Mech. Eng.), temporary Inspector of Boilers, is appointed substantively as an Inspector of Boilers, West Bengal, with effect from the 1st December 1947.

By order of the Governor,
N. M. MAJUMDER, Dy. Secy.

month. The following table will show the basic wages demanded by the Union and the existing rates of pay of the monthly and daily-rated workers:—

Serial No.	Particulars of work.	Basic wage demanded by the Union.	Existing rate of wages.	Existing rate of dearness allowance.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Body machine ..	65	55	16
4.	Calender	46	36	16
5.	Cooly	40	30	16
15 & 17.	Rib-cutting, also called Ribetter.	40	30	16
16	Stamper . ..	40	30	16
18.	Boile-man	65	38	16
19.	Machineman, Card Board Department.	45	35	..
20.	Worker in Card Board Department.	40	20	..
	(These are all monthly-rated people.)			
		Rs.		
2.	Winding	45	At Re. 1-5-6 per day (works up to Rs. 34-15 per month).	At 14½ pies per hour (works up to Rs. 16 per month of 26 working days of 8 hours each)
3.	Dyeing ..	42	At Re 1-3-8½ per day (works up to Rs. 32 per month).	Ditto.
	(These are the only daily-rated workers in existence The system is to be abolished as set out above.)			
		Rs.		
6	Body-cutting .	80	.	
7.	Shoulder .	75	..	..
8.	Down	80	..	..
9.	Neck cutting	75	..	..
10.	Chain .. .	80	..	..
11.	Overlock .. .	80	..	..
12.	Thread cutting .	40	..	..
13.	Mending	75	..	..
14.	Finishing	75	..	..

(These are all the piece-rated workers.)

As the daily-rated workers also have to be absorbed in the monthly-rated staff the monthly wages of the people doing the work of winding (serial No. 2) is fixed at Rs. 35 and the same of the people doing the dyeing work (serial No. 3) at Rs. 32. It will appear that with the exception of the boiler-man (serial No. 18) and the worker in the Card Board Department (serial No. 20), the Union claims the minimum wages for the time-rated workers at a figure arrived at adding Rs. 10 to the existing monthly rates. No materials have been placed before me why the monthly wages of these categories (other than serial Nos. 18 and 20) should be altered. As regards boiler-man, however, I should note that the rate of his pay, viz., Rs. 38, is inadequate in consideration of the work he has to do. His pay should be increased to Rs. 45. Regarding worker in the Card Board Department (serial No. 20) it is said that there are only 5 or 6 boys there and they have to work not more than 5 or 6 hours a day. So it was contended on behalf of the management that their pay at Rs. 20 per month is adequate. I am unable to be at one with this view and having regard to the recommendation of the Pay Commission and the accepted principle that every one must have a living wage, if of course the Company has capacity to pay, I consider that the minimum basic wage of these workers also should be Rs. 30. It is no excuse to say that they have to work for 5 or 6 hours only in justification of the existing rate of Rs. 20.

It will appear that dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 16 per month is allowed to all the time-raters excepting the machineman and the worker in the Card Board Department. These two categories also should not be deprived of dearness allowance. The workers doing the work of body machine and getting a pay of Rs. 55 per month should get Rs. 35 per month as dearness allowance. The other time-rate workers should get Rs. 30 each as dearness allowance per month.

This award regarding basic pay and dearness allowance should come into force from the 26th April 1948, the date of the order of reference.

Issue No. 4.

The demand of the Union in regard to leave and holidays is as follows:—

A—1 month's privilege leave with full pay.
B—15 days' festival holidays with full pay.
C—15 days' casual leave with full pay.
D—15 days' sick leave with full pay and 2 months with half pay.

The Company grants 10 days' statutory annual leave to all workers and in addition grants about 20 days' festival leave with pay to all time-rate workers.

It appears from the list of holidays supplied by the management at the time of hearing that in 1946 the workers were allowed holidays for 11½ days and in 1947 for 15½ days only.

I consider that it will be fair and consistent with the leave conditions prevailing in different industries in this province to grant 15 days' privilege leave on full pay to the workers. The time-rated workers should be allowed 20 days' leave in addition which should include festival leave as also casual leave during any particular year. In addition the time-rated workers will be entitled to 15 days' sick leave on full pay on production of medical certificate.

Issue No. 5.

The Union wants introduction of Contributory Provident Fund system by contribution at the rate of 6¼ per cent. of the pay by the worker and a like amount by the employer. The Company resists this demand on the allegation that such system is not in vogue in any of the units of the hosiery industry.

It is only fair that some sort of retiring benefits should be given to a worker and the purpose will be served if the Provident Fund system be introduced. The workers and the Company will therefore each pay 1 anna in the rupee monthly as contribution to the Provident Fund. The Company should incorporate in the service rules a provision that in the case of workers in the employment of the Company before the introduction of the Provident Fund the sum due on retirement will be made up to the sum which the workers would have received had the Provident Fund been in existence during the whole of their service, subject to certain deductions to be made by the employers from their full contribution at a sliding scale. The employer's contribution is to be on a sliding scale whereby after certain number of years the Company covers the worker's contribution by contributing the same amount, but covers only a portion of that contribution for short periods of service. The Company will not cover the whole contribution unti a worker has served for 25 years. Deductions by the employers from their full contribution shal be at the following rates:—

Less than 3 years—100 per cent.
Less than 6 years—50 per cent.
Less than 9 years—25 per cent.
Over 9 years—Nil.

It will thus appear that the employer's contribution is fully covered by the Company at 10 years' service.

Gratuity was also demanded on behalf of the workers. It was claimed that one month's pay for each year of service in the Company should be paid to a worker at retirement or to his heirs in the event of his death, as gratuity. In view of the introduction of Provident Fund system there is no need to provide for any gratuity scheme in addition. Provident Fund system should be introduced immediately on publication of the award.

Issue No. 6.

The Union claims 6 months' wages as compensatory bonus for the last year and 3 months' wages as yearly bonus.

Though in the written statement of the Company it was said that in the past bonus had been paid at the rate of 15 days' pay, at the time of hearing it was said that as a matter of fact 21 days' wages have been paid annually as bonus in the past.

It was admitted in paragraph 4 of the Company's written statement that after the War the Mill was to a certain extent in a prosperous condition owing to the elimination of foreign competition and also to its advantages in securing controlled goods. It was however alleged that after the decontrol of cotton goods the Mill is faced with serious competition. Taking everything into consideration I consider that the Company should pay one month's wages as yearly bonus.

Issue No. 7.

It is claimed on behalf of the workers that they should be provided with housing accommodation or should be paid in lieu thereof a house rent equivalent to 15 per cent. of the pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 15.

The Company's position is that it is not in a position to undertake housing accommodation for the workers. With respect to the demand for house rent it is pointed out that it is linked up with the question of wage, in assessing which it has taken into account the basic necessities of life such as food, clothings, housing, etc.

Difficulties in collecting building materials in these times are too well known to be recounted. Housing is a matter regarding which some responsibility rests with other authorities than the employers alone, and the entire responsibility of making provision for housing cannot be laid at the employers. Besides the workers are generally selected from people living in or near the place of the industry and they being mostly local people live in quarters of their own. Besides in view of the other advantages that the workers are getting under this award and substantial increase in the dearness allowance I do not consider that any provision regarding housing or house allowance in favour of the workers need be made.

Issue No. 8.

For the workers it is contended that one medical man with a dispensary should be arranged to attend to the workers and their family members and free medicine should be supplied from this dispensary.

The Company has made some arrangement for first aid and this in its opinion is sufficient. On hearing the parties I am satisfied that the first aid arrangement made by the Company is not at all adequate. It should arrange for free medical advice and medicines for its workers by employment of a part-time doctor and arrange for a dispensary. This should be done immediately on the publication of the award.

Issue No. 9.

On behalf of the workers it is claimed that working hours should be 40 in a week.

In this matter the Company is governed by the Factories Act and follows its provision. Maximum number of working hours has been fixed by legislation and I do not think that in this case there is any need for prescribing anything regarding working hours.

Issue No. 10.

It relates to welfare schemes on the heads of educational facilities and co-operative society.

The claim for establishment of co-operative society is not an industrial dispute at all. Co-operative movement depends upon self-help, and if the workers like to have any co-operative society they are free to start it without any aid from the management.

As for educational facilities the Union wants the Company to start a free primary school for the children of the workers. It would be too much to ask the Company to undertake the duty of educating the children of the workers or to establish a school considering the fact that the factory is not very large having in its employ 80 to 100 workers only. This is a duty of the society at large and not of the employer alone. I, therefore, decline to decide this issue in favour of the employees.

Issue No. 11.

The Union demands that a general board of employer and employees should be immediately formed with an equal number of representatives. The demand is very cryptic. What the Union really wants is the formation of some Works Committee. This is a matter which rests with the Labour Commissioner and I do not think that any direction of the Tribunal is necessary in this behalf.

Issue No. 12.

The demand of the Union is that it should be recognised.

The question of recognition of a Union does not strictly come within the definition of industrial dispute in section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act and thus the question cannot be adjudicated by a Tribunal under the Act. Special procedure has been laid down in the Amended Trade Union's Act for the purpose and that machinery is open to the Union for agitating the question of its recognition. The workers, therefore, will have to settle the question by negotiation with the employers or wait for its decision in a proper proceeding under the Amended Trade Union's Act.

S. C. DUTTA GUPTA,
Tribunal.

The 4th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. Mukherjee, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2055Lab.—22nd June 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 960-Lab., dated the 30th March 1948, the Industrial Dispute between the Curex Laboratories (India), Ltd., Head Office, 34, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, Laboratory, 204/1, Russa Road, South Tollygunj, Calcutta, and their workmen represented by Chemical Industries Mazdoor Union, 17B, Ekdalia Place, Ballygunj, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S.;

And whereas the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the 1st June 1948.

ANNEXURE.

PRESENT: Sri S. K. SEN, I.C.S.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Curex Laboratories (India), Ltd., and their workmen represented by Chemical Industries Mazdoor Union.

For the Company: Sri S. C. SEN, Advocate.

For the Union: Sri Sushil Guha, President.

By Government of West Bengal, Order No. 960-Lab., dated 30th March 1948, an industrial dispute between the Curex Laboratories (India), Ltd., and their workmen represented by the Chemical Industries Mazdoor Union was referred to me for adjudication. The parties appeared before this tribunal in due course and filed their written statements. On perusing the written statements and after hearing the parties, the following issues were framed:—

Issues.

1. Was there any agreement between the employers and the workers' representatives on 19th March 1948? If so, can the Chemical Industries Mazdoor Union represent the workers in the present dispute and agitate the demands presented?

2. Recognition of the Union.

3. Minimum basic pay and scales of pay for various categories of workers.

4. Fitting the workers into the new scales of pay.

5. Dearness allowance.

6. Annual general bonus.

7. Privilege leave, casual leave, sick leave and festival holidays.

8. Medical facilities.

9. Free tiffin and cheap canteen and supply of rations.

10. Free quarters or house rent allowance—

(*a*) Improvement of existing quarters.

11. Conditions of service—

(*a*) Period of probation.

(*b*) Dismissal, discharge.

(*c*) Standing Orders.

12. Retiring benefits, Provident Fund and Gratuity.

13. Supply of aprons or overalls to acid workers.

DECISION.

Issue No. 1.

The Company urges that there was an agreement between the employers and the workers' representatives on 11th March 1948 (not 19th March 1948 as stated in the written statement of the Company and in the issue) and that therefore in view of section 19, sub-section (*2*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, the settlement remains binding and therefore the Chemical Industries Mazdoor Union cannot agitate the demands presented. The Union, however, does not admit that there was any settlement within the meaning of section 19 of the Act. The Union's version is given in the Union's written statement. The Union says that the Union and the Company were invited by the Labour Commissioner for a joint discussion towards the end of January 1948, but no agreement could be arrived at; and the Assistant Labour Commissioner Sri K. K. Mitra, who was in charge of the case, advised the parties to have a mutual discussion and to report the result to him; but though there was a mutual discussion on 3rd February 1948, there was no compromise and the matter was reported to the Labour Commissioner on 6th February 1948. The Labour Commissioner then fixed another date, 24th February 1948, for another joint discussion, but on that date the Company did not turn up, and then the Labour Commissioner referred the matter to Government for appointment of a Tribunal. The Company's case is that though there was no settlement before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, two of the representatives of the employees, viz., Haradhan Jasu and K. B. Samanta, met the employer privately on 11th March 1948 and then an agreement was reached and signed by the parties and this matter was communicated to the Assistant Labour Commissioner. The original agreement signed by the parties has been produced before me. On behalf of the Union, it is urged that though the proprietor induced the two representatives to come to certain agreement and sign the agreement on 11th March 1948, the representatives themselves repudiated the agreement by a subsequent letter, and that the other employees did not consider themselves bound by the settlement. Section 12, sub-section (*3*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, provides that if a settlement is made before a Conciliation Officer, the officer should send a report to the appropriate Government with a memorandum of the Settlement. Section 19, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), operate only when there is such settlement in the course of a conciliation proceeding before the Conciliation Officer. In the present case, however, no report under section 12, sub-section (*3*), was made to the Government by the Conciliation Officer or the Assistant Labour Commissioner. On the other hand, it is found on reference to the Assistant Labour Commissioner's file in connection with the case that he sent a report under section 12, sub-section (*4*), which provides that if no such settlement is arrived at between the parties, the Conciliation Officer shall submit to the Government a full report together with the reasons why the settlement could not be arrived at. The Assistant Labour Commissioner actually sent such a report and recommended the appointment of a Tribunal and the Government referred the matter to the Tribunal by an Order, dated 30th March 1948. Thus I hold that section 19, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) have no application in this case, and that therefore though there was an agreement between the employer and the two representatives of the employees on 11th March 1948, it was not a settlement, which would bar the Chemical Industries Mazdoor Union from representing the workers in the present dispute and agitating the demands presented.

Issue No. 2.

The second issue relates to the question of recognition of the Union. The employer contends that the Union is not a representative Union and that the majority of the employees are not members of the Union. The Union, on the other hand, contends that the employer is using coercion to induce the employees not to join the Union. There may be some truth in the contention of the Union, because one term of the agreement, dated 11th March 1948, was that the employees would not join any Union. It is not possible, therefore, that there should be recognition of the Union by mutual agreement. That being so, the question of recognition of the Union must be left to the Labour Court which is expected to be established shortly under the amended Trade Unions Act; and so far as this Tribunal is concerned, this issue is left open.

Issues Nos. 3, 4 and 5.—Minimum basic pay, scales of pay, fitting the workers into the new scales of pay and dearness allowance.

These three issues are taken up together as they are closely inter-related. The Company is a very small Company making some medicines and chemicals. The capital is Rs. 33,000 only and the total number of employees including the Manager is 22 only. The Company has filed a complete statement showing the names of the employees, dates of their appointment and the present salary. The scales of salary which include dearness allowance must be regarded as very low. There is one boy drawing Rs. 14 per month only; he was paid Rs. 12 before the agreement of 11th March 1948 under which the employer agreed to increase the pay of the people drawing below Rs. 30 by Rs. 2 and of the people drawing above Rs. 30 by Rs. 3 per month. The Manager is paid Rs. 125 and the Chemist on whom the Laboratory mainly depends is paid Rs. 153. The Assistant Chemist is paid Rs. 68. The clerical staff and other Assistants like Chemical Boiler, Packing-in-charge and Store-keeper are paid Rs. 53 per month.

The pay scales must be considered as inadequate in view of the high cost of living at the present time. The Union has demanded that the minimum basic pay must be raised to Rs. 30, that the pay of all the employees drawing above the minimum must be increased by Rs. 15 per month, and further that dearness allowance at the flat rate of Rs. 25 per month must be given. It cannot be said that the demands are unreasonable in view of the level of the cost of living at the present time. I have already mentioned, however that the Company is a very small company with a capital of Rs. 33,000 only. Further it was converted into a public limited Company only two years back and in these two years it incurred losses. The loss came to Rs. 955-4 in 1947 and Rs. 1,017-13-6 in 1946. It has been urged, therefore, on behalf of the Company that if the pay scales are enhanced as demanded, the Company would be forced to close down. In view of the circumstances of the Company, it is impossible that the demand of the Union should be granted in full. On the other hand, the pay scales now in existence are so inadequate that they cannot be maintained. Accordingly, I direct that the following minimum basic pay and scales of pay be introduced for the various categories:—

Boys.

Basic pay Rs. 15 in the scale, Rs. 15—1—20, plus dearness allowance of Rs. 15.

1. Dewa Nath Khan (Abdul).
2. Niranjon Naskar.
3. Ajit Chandra Das.
4. Golam Hossain.

Bottle Washers and Packers.

Basic pay Rs. 25 in the scale, Rs. 25—1—30, plus dearness allowance of Rs. 20.

5. Raghunandan Lall.
6. Soloman Khan.
7. Jamil Khan.
8. Ejahar Mollah.
9. Abdul Samad Naskar.
10. Rahman Ali.
11. Haridas Gowala.

Durwan: Odd-job man.

Basic pay Rs. 30 in the scale, Rs. 30- 1—35, plus dearness allowance of Rs. 20.

12. Tej Bahadur.
13. Janak Mahato.

Tablet Maker: Despatch Clerk: Assistant Store-keeper.

Basic pay Rs. 40 in the scale, Rs. 40—2—60, plus dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

14. Pratul Chandra Dey or his substitute.
15. Bejoy Kumar Mondal.
16. Jogesh Chandra Sarkar.

Store-keeper: Head of Packing Department: Chemical Boiler.

Basic pay Rs. 50, in the scale, Rs. 50—2—70, plus dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

17. Sisir Kumar Chakravorty.
18. Ram Kinkar Bannerjee.
19. Sitanath Naskar.

Assistant Chemist.

Basic pay Rs. 70, plus dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

20. Haradhan Jasu.

Chemist.

Basic pay Rs. 150, plus dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

21. Anil Chandra Chatterjee.

Manager.

Basic pay Rs. 125, plus dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

22. Tulsi Charan Sarkar.

In the case of the Manager, Chemist and Assistant Chemist, I am fixing only the minimum pay, but not the grade. Success of the Company depends largely on the work of these three men and if these three men, by their labour, can make the Company successful, the proprietor will, no doubt, give them an adequate increase of pay, but in view of the present position of the Company, the Company would be unable to bear the burden of the enhanced pay for these officers.

In the case of the employees other than the Manager, the Chemist and the Assistant Chemist, they will be put at the appropriate stage of the time-scale proposed in accordance with the length of their service.

Issue No. 6.—Annual general bonus.

The Company has not paid any annual general bonus in course of the two years of its existence. It paid puja bonus of half a month's pay in October 1947. But that was an ex-gratia payment, made because the wage structure was very low. That cannot be made a basis for demanding an annual general bonus. In view of the bad financial condition of the Company, the claim for annual general bonus is rejected.

Issue No. 7.—Privilege leave, casual leave, sick leave and festival holidays.

The Union demands that there should be privilege leave on full pay for one month, that there should be casual leave on full pay for 15 days; that there should be festival leave on all gazetted holidays; that there should be 15 days' sick leave on full pay and 15 days' sick leave on half pay in a year. The reply of the Company is that the Company grants 16 holidays in a year, besides Sundays, on full pay (as all the employees are on a monthly basis) and that it cannot afford further holidays. In view of the fact that the Company is a small Company, the demand for holidays on the scale that the Union has demanded, cannot be entertained. I direct that henceforth leave and holidays will be granted at the following scale:—

Privilege leave—15 days in a year on full pay.

Sick leave—15 days in a year with half pay.

Casual leave—7 days in a year with full pay.

Festival holidays—8 days in a year with full pay, the days being fixed by agreement between the employer and the employees.

The number of festival holidays is fixed at 8, because it is necessary that the number of working days in the laboratory should be increased. Eight days in a year is also given in some of the big Companies and this Company should also follow the same standard.

Issue No. 8.—Medical facilities.

The Union demands that a qualified doctor should be in attendance during the working hours, and that free medical aid and free medicine should be supplied to the workers. In view of the present position of the Company, the demand is excessive. Moreover, as only 22 employees are engaged including the Manager, there is no case for a whole-time or even part-time doctor. Only a first-aid box with necessary equipment should be kept in the workshop and should be available during working hours.

Issue No. 9.—Free tiffin, cheap canteen and supply of rations.

These demands are rejected in view of the small size of the workshop.

Issue No. 10.—Free quarters or house rent allowance: (a) Improvement of existing quarters.

The workshop is situated within Tollygunge Municipality outside the Calcutta Corporation. Therefore, the demand for a house rent allowance in addition to pay and dearness allowance is unreasonable, for the Central Pay Commission contemplates a house rent allowance for the Calcutta Corporation area and not for smaller Municipal towns. Apart from this question, the Company is unable to bear the burden on account of house rent. As to the demand for improvement of the existing quarters, it is said that the proprietor owns a bustee where 4 or 5 workers are housed on payment of rent. It is stated on behalf of the Company no worker lives in the bustee. Accordingly the question of improving the bustee does not arise.

Issue No. 11.—Conditions of Service: (a) Period of probation, (b) Dismissal, discharge, (c) Standing Orders.

As the Company is a very small Company, it is not necessary that elaborate rules should be made regarding service conditions. The Standing Orders Act applies only to factories having 100 or more workmen. Thus under the law, this Company is not required to have Standing Orders. I, however, recommend that some few rules to be framed regarding the conditions of service. In the case of dismissal of any worker, the charges should be given to him in writing and the employee should have the chance of answering the charges, before disciplinary action is taken against him. The period of probation should be fixed at 6 months.

Issue No. 12.—Retiring benefits, Provident Fund, Gratuity.

The Union urges that there should be a contributory Provident Fund and that the employer should also undertake to pay gratuity. As the Company is a small Company, employing 21 or 22 workers, it is not possible for the Company to maintain a separate Contributory Provident Fund and the accounts for such a fund. It is also unnecessary that any rule as to gratuity should be framed at present, because in the normal course, it will not be necessary for any employee to retire within the next 12 months. Further it is expected that the Government will come up with the scheme for old age and unemployment benefit. If, however, no such scheme is made in the near future and the finances of the Company improve, gratuity rules may be made by a future Tribunal.

Issue No. 13.—Supply of aprons or overalls to acid workers.

The only people who handle acids are the Chemist and the Assistant Chemist and the Chemical Boiler. I am told by the Company's representative that the Chemist and the Assistant Chemist are supplied with aprons and the Chemical Boiler is supplied with short and half shirt. Accordingly, it is unnecessary that any direction should be given for supply of aprons to acid workers.

Accordingly the following *award* is made:—

(I) The minimum basic pay and scales of pay for the various categories of workers are fixed as follows:—

Manager—Rs. 125, plus dearness allowance Rs. 25.

Chemist—Rs. 150 plus dearness allowance Rs. 25.

Assistant Chemist—Rs. 70 plus dearness allowance Rs. 25.

Store-Keeper, Head of the Packing Department, Chemical Boiler—Rs. 50 in the grade, Rs. 50—2—70, plus dearness allowance Rs. 25.

Tablet Maker, Despatch clerk, Assistant Storekeeper—Rs. 40 in the scale, Rs 40—2—60, plus dearness allowance Rs. 25.

Durwan and Odd-job man—Rs. 30, in the scale, Rs. 30—1—35, plus dearness allowance Rs. 20.

Bottle Washers and Packers—Rs. 25, in the scale, Rs. 25—1—30, plus dearness allowance Rs. 20.

Boys—Rs. 15, in the scale, Rs. 15—1—20, plus dearness allowance Rs. 25.

(II). The workers should be put at the appropriate stage of the time-scale proposed according to their length of service.

(III) The Company should grant the following leave and holidays to the workers:—

Privilege leave with full pay—15 days.

Casual leave with full pay—7 days.

Sick leave with half pay—15 days.

Festival leave with full pay—8 days in a year.

(IV) The Company should make some rules regarding conditions of service. The period of probation should be 6 months. In case of misconduct, a written charge-sheet should be supplied to the employee concerned and he should have the chance of meeting the charges, before disciplinary action is taken against him.

(V) The question of recognition of the Union is left open.

(VI) The claims for bonus, free tiffin, cheap canteen, supply of rations, free quarters and house rent allowance, retiring benefits and supply of aprons, are rejected.

(VII) The claim for medical facilities is also rejected, but the Company must maintain a fully equipped first-aid box in charge of a responsible person within the laboratory.

This award will come into force from 1st June 1948 or any other date that may be fixed by the Government.

S. K. SEN, *Tribunal.*

The 2nd June, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2068Lab.—23rd June 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 135Lab., dated the 17th January 1948, the industrial disputes that had arisen or were apprehended between the employers of mercantile firms and their associate firms specified in column 1 in the two lists Nos. 1 and 2 annexed to the said order, and their clerical and all subordinate staff in their offices as represented by some trade unions mentioned against firms in column 2 of the lists aforementioned, and others represented by such other registered trade unions as might have been permitted by the Industrial Tribunal hereinafter mentioned to be represented individually for legitimate reasons, were referred for adjudication to a tribunal constituted by Sri Ashutosh Das Gupta, Additional District Judge, as Chairman and Sri Sailesh Chandra Chakravarty and Sri Sudhir Chandra Dutta Gupta, Additional District Judges, as Members;

And whereas the said Tribunal has given the award in respect of the industrial dispute between the Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., one of the said firms being item No. 169 of list No. 1 appended to the said order and their employees as represented by Bata Shop Employees' Union, Bata Shop Mazdur Union, Indoxco Workers' Union and Bata Workers' Union, as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Tribunal shall bind the firm aforesaid and their employees as specified therein.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of industrial disputes between 267 mercantile firms of Calcutta and their employees referred for adjudication by Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 135Lab., dated the 17th January 1948, to a Tribunal constituted of Sri Ashutosh Dasgupta, Sri Sailesh Chandra Chakravarty and Sri Sudhir Chandra Dutta Gupta, and in the matter of Bata Shoe Company, Limited, Batanagar, 24-Parganas (serial No. 169 of List No. 1) and Bata Mazdoor Union, 18, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta.

AWARD.

Pursuant to the provisions 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Government of West Bengal constituted the Tribunal with ourselves, Sri Ashutosh Dasgupta as Chairman, and Sri Sailesh Chandra Chakravarty and Sri Sudhir Chandra Dutta Gupta as Members to adjudicate upon disputes between 267 mercantile firms of Calcutta and their employees. The names of the firms have been mentioned in two lists appended to the Government order. The Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., is serial No. 169 of the first list and for the sake of convenience it is proposed to maintain throughout the serial numbers given in the list appended to the Government order. In column 1 of the list against serial No. 169 of list No. 1 appears the name of the firm, and in column 2 the names of as many as 4 Unions representing the employees of the firm have been stated, but none of these Unions appeared before this Tribunal. The Federation of Mercantile Employees' Union appeared on behalf of the Bata Mazdoor Union on an authority signed by Sri Tejen Bose, Secretary of the said Union. The Federation of Mercantile Employees' Union appeared for Unions and the employees of several other firms and filed a common charter of demands for all the Unions, which the Federation represented. Only in a very few cases special demands were made. Subsequently, on 27th May 1948 the said Sri Tejen Bose wrote to this Tribunal stating that the members of his Union have no dispute against the firm and withdrawing the authority in favour of the Federation of Mercantile Employees' Union. A date was fixed for hearing the Federation of Mercantile Employees' Union and Sri Jitendra Nath Banarji, Secretary of the Federation, was informed of the letter of the Secretary of the Bata Mazdoor Union personally by the Chairman of the Tribunal on 28th May 1948. No one turned up for the Federation to say anything against the letter of the Secretary of the Bata Mazdoor Union, dated 27th May 1948. The result is that the Bata Mazdoor Union having withdrawn its authority which it had given to the Federation of Mercantile Employees' Union, the Federation of Mercantile Employees' Union can no longer represent the Bata Mazdoor Union and the charter of demands filed by the Federation of Mercantile Employees' Union can no longer be regarded as one for the Bata Mazdoor Union. The result is that there is no demand of the Bata Mazdoor Union on record. We accordingly give our award that the existing terms and conditions of service will continue.

A. DASGUPTA, *Chairman.*
[ILLEGIBLE],
S. C. DUTTA GUPTA,
Members.

The 8th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2071Lab. — 23rd June 1948. —Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 1496Lab., dated the 11th May 1948, the industrial dispute between the Management of Messrs. Cooke & Kelvey, Ltd., 20, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, and their employees represented by the Federation of Mercantile Employees' Unions, 102-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, in connection with the case of Mr. Henry N. Das, one of the employees, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. C. Datta Gupta, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri S. C. Datta Gupta, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. C. Datta Gupta, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company aforesaid and their employees as specified therein.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Management of Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, Ltd., 20, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, and their employees represented by the Federation of Mercantile Employees' Union, 102-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

PRESENT:

Sri S. C. DATTA GUPTA, *Tribunal.*

For the Union: Sri Jitendra Nath Banerjee, General Secretary of the Federation of Mercantile Employees' Union.

For the Company: Sri S. C. Mitter, Solicitor.

AWARD.

This industrial dispute between Messrs. Cooke & Kelvey, Ltd., and their employees was referred to me for adjudication by the Order No. 1496Lab., dated the 11th May 1948, of the Commerce, Labour and Industries Department (Labour) under the Government of West Bengal. The parties filed their written statement and the following issue was raised for decision: —

> Is Mr. Henry N. Das entitled to any old age amenity in the form of either pension or gratuity? If so, how much?

The firm of Cooke & Kelvey was owned by one Mr. Dicks and one Mr. Binns. One Mr. Kishori Lal Khemka entered into an agreement with Messrs. Dicks and Binns for the purchase of the stock in trade, goodwill and other assets of the firm. The contract between the parties provided for the sale to Mr. Kishori Lal Khemka and/or his nominee or nominees. The Company was incorporated as a Public Liability Company under the Indian Companies Act on or about the 27th day of March 1947, the object being amongst others to take over the said business carried on under the name and style of Cooke & Kelvey and the business has in fact been taken over by the Company as from the 1st day of November 1946. The Company is now a limited concern.

Mr. Henry N. Das was an employee of the old concern Cooke & Kelvey. On the 5th March 1948 Mr. J. C. Lindsay, Assistant Manager, on behalf of Cooke & Kelvey, Ltd., addressed a letter to him terminating his services with effect from the 1st April 1948. By this letter which was in the form of a notice Mr. Henry N. Das was given the option to take one month's pay in view of the notice. The reasons for the termination of his services as given in the letter were that he had to be warned about his carelessness, typing mistakes, wrong filing, etc., almost daily, and that even after these warnings he failed to improve himself. On behalf of the Federation it has been urged that Mr. Das had served the said Company for 31 years and that he is at present about 60 years old and has got six children of whom two are still school-going. On the ground of these circumstances a prayer was made on his behalf that some provision in the nature of old age amenity in the form of either pension or gratuity should be made by the new Company. The position of the new Company is that it is not aware of the length and quality of service of Mr. Das under the old firm. He is an old man by appearance and it appears from the letter No. LC/2/5/48, dated the 13th March 1948, from the General Secretary, Federation of Mercantile Employees' Union, to the Labour Commissioner to the Government of West Bengal that on 15th April 1947 Mr. C. A. Binns, one of the partners of the old firm, appreciated the services of Mr. Das in the following terms: —

> "I have no hesitation in recommending his services as a typist of no mean skill and speed. The length of his service, uninterrupted all these years, is no mean testimonial and is a record of which any man can be proud. He has a fair knowledge of stenography too, which is useful at a pinch.........".

There is no doubt therefore that Mr. Das was in the employ of the old firm for a very long time and his old masters were satisfied with his work. It is possible that with the advancing years he had passed his best and the quality of his work deteriorated with the result that the termination of his services was found necessary by the new Company. He does not however claim any reinstatement. All that he wants is that some sort of old age amenity either as pension or as gratuity should be provided for him.

At the time of hearing it was pointed out by the Solicitor appearing for the Company that the retired partners did make some arrangement for their employees in the shape of a gratuity or otherwise by depositing certain amounts with their Solicitor. The new Company however was not aware of the details of that fund. The Federation also does not know anything about it.

It is to be noticed that there was no system of paying any gratuity or pension to the employees by the old firm. As regards pension, it is obvious that this claim should have been raised and settled by the old Company. Undoubtedly it would be very hard for the new Company to have to pay a man any pension after he has worked for a little over one year only under it. The question of grant of any pension to the employees in these circumstances cannot be entertained.

On behalf of the Federation it was urged that the services of none of the old employees were terminated by the Management of the new Company when it took over the business. It was urged that no fresh letter of appointment was given to the employees when the new Company took over the business from the 1st of November 1946 and so it was contended by Mr. Banerjee that the service of the employees and for the matter of that the services of Mr. Das must be regarded as continuous service. The legal position however is different. Legally with the change of employers there must be a break in the continuity of the service of the employee. The employees therefore are not entitled to ask their past services to be counted for the purpose of gratuity. It must be taken that their services under the new Company commenced from the 1st of November 1946. That being so gratuity cannot be reasonably claimed by any of the employees of the new Company from its Management. Gratuity is a free gift. Ordinarily payment of gratuity to an employee who has put in about 15 years of service is recognised in commercial houses. As Mr. Das had put in barely a little over one year's service under the new Company, I do not feel I shall be justified in directing it to pay him any amenity in the shape of gratuity, though in view of his total length of service it will be very hard for him. There is however no getting over the legal difficulty and the Tribunals in my view will remain powerless in such matters before any change in the law by legislature is made. Thus I give my award by deciding the issue against the employees.

S. C DATTA GUPTA,
Tribunal.

The 12th June 1948

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P MUKHERJEE, Jt , Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2078Lab.—24th June 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No 949-Lab., dated the 30th March 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. Adeco, Limited, 29-3A, Chetla Central Road, Alipore, Calcutta, and their workmen as represented by the Adeco Karmi Samity, 28/6, Nakuleswar Bhattacharyya Lane, Kalighat. Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri N C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri N. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri N C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of this order

ANNEXURE.

Award.

This industrial dispute between Messrs. Adeco, Limited, 29-3A. Chetla Central Road, Alipore, Calcutta, and their workmen as represented by the Adeco Karmi Samity, 28/6, Nakuleswar Bhattacharyya Lane, Kalighat, Calcutta, has been, by Government Order No. 949Lab., dated the 30th March 1948, referred to me as the Tribunal for adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. Sri Prasun Ghosh, Advocate, assisted by Sri Adhir Banerjee and Sri Nistaran Chakrabarty appeared for the Adeco Karmi Samity which hereafter shall be referred to as the Union Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate, assisted by Sri N. C Mukharji appeared for Messrs. Adeco, Limited, which hereafter shall be referred to as the Company.

3. The Company was started originally in 1941 under the name and style of Associated Drugs and Chemicals Concern by three middle class young men, on a partnership basis, with a capital of Rs. 200 only. In 1942 it was converted into a private limited concern under the name and style of Adco, Limited It was converted into a public limited company in 1946 with an authorised capital of Rs 25,00,000 of which about Rs. 90,000 only have been paid up. The Management is with, Messrs. Gience Traders, Limited, which was formed by the original founders of the Adeco, Limited, with some others as partners. Five of the partners of the firm of the Managing Agents hold specific offices in the Adeco, Limited. As their remuneration they collectively receive Rs. 600 per month. Besides this sum the Managing Agents are entitled to receive 20 per cent. of the net profits. In 1946 this amounted to Rs. 513 only. In 1946 there was some labour trouble which the Company got over. On 30th September 1947 Kedar Nath Chakrabarty, one of the employees, was discharged. The present Union was formed on 4th October 1947 It was registered on 17th December 1947. Even before its registration the Union demanded its recognition by the Company on 8th October 1947. On the 21st November 1947 the Union had presented to the Company a charter of demands. The charter of demands did not receive favourable consideration from the Company. In November and December 1947 and in February 1948 a number of employees were discharged by the Company. In December 1947 there was a threat to strike. Conciliation proceedings failed to attain satisfactory results and the dispute was referred to me for adjudication on 30th March 1948 On 31st March 1948 Nistaran Chakrabarty, an employee, was discharged by the Company.

4. The following issues were framed:—

(1) Recognition of the Union.

(2) Reinstatement of (*i*) Kedarnath Chakrabarty, (*ii*) Gobinda Tanti, (*iii*) Nityananda Mukherji, (*iv*) Upendra Nath Ghosh, (*v*) Jagatbandhu Batabyal, (*vi*) Aniruddha Jha, (*vii*) Nistaran Chakrabarty, and (*viii*) Radhikajiban Chakrabarty.

(3) Demotion of (*i*) Harihar Chakrabarty, (*ii*) Kantish Roy Chowdhury and (*iii*) Jagatbandhu Batabyal.

(4) Notice for vacating the mess (*i*) Jagatbandhu Batabyal, (*ii*) Benimadhab Chatterjee, (*iii*) Sudhirchandra Datta and (*iv*) Lakshmikanta Das.

(5) Wages of Dhrubaranjan Das withheld

(6) Service Rules

(7) Leave and holidays

(8) Working hours

(9) Medical aid

(10) Minimum basic wages for each category of manual and clerical workers.

(11) Dearness allowance

(12) Provident Fund.

(13) Bonus.

(14) Extra allowance for workers in the filling and sealing department.

(15) Is there any industrial dispute now existing?

Issue No. 1.—Recognition of the Union.

5. There is no doubt that a dispute exists on this issue. But the dispute is not an "industrial dispute" within the meaning of the term in so far as it is not connected with employment or non-employment, terms of employment, or conditions of labour. In the circumstances this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate on it The Company had objections against recognition on the ground that the Union was not representative. Under the amended Trade Unions Act a procedure has been laid down for obtaining recognition by the Unions. Labour Courts under the Trade Unions Act shall deal with disputes concerning recognition of Trade Unions. For the reasons above the Union should adopt the procedure as laid down in the Trade Unions Act.

No recognition can be ordered by this Tribunal. This is my award.

Issue No. 2. Reinstatement of (i) Kedarnath Chakrabarty, (ii) Gobinda Tanti, (iii) Nityananda Mukherji, (iv) Upendra Nath Ghosh, (v) Jagatbandhu Batabyal, (vi) Anurudda Jha, (vii) Nistaran Chakrabarty and (viii) Radhikajiban Chakrabarty.

6. (*i*) *Kedar Nath Chakrabarty*—He was originally appointed in 1943. He was not in Company's employ from some day in April 1945 to July 1946. He was in charge of stock of ampoules. He used to receive them from supplier. By about July 1947, it was the case of the Company, that they noticed that more ampoules were being purchased than what could reasonably have been used up. The Company asked Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta, one of the Chemists, to check up the stock. According to a report, dated 30th July 1947, by Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta, Exhibit R, 65,564 ampoules were recovered by him on 26th July 1947 from an open spot on the roof of the building in which the Company is at present situated. There was no want of accommodation in this building. The Company charged Kedar Nath Chakrabarty for neglect of duty in not taking proper care of the ampoules left in his charge. Kedarnath Chakrabarty explained before me that the ampoules had been kept on the roof by the Company. The explanation was meaningless in so far as he had admitted that it was his duty to receive the ampoules from the suppliers. It was also he who used them. Therefore it was his clear duty to take proper care of them. On a matter like this the Company, as contra-distinguished from its employees, has no separate existence. The Company was therefore justified in holding Kedarnath Chakrabarty guilty of neglect of duty. After the recovery of the ampoules the system of work was changed. All the ampoules were sent to the stores and Kedar Nath Chakrabarty had to send out daily requisitions for ampoules required by him. On the 1st of August 1947, which was only two days after the report by Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta and six days after the actual recovery of the ampoules on the roof of the building, Kedarnath Chakrabarty sent a requisition to the Stores Department for 5,984 ampoules. Under the new system he was also to report the number of ampoules used up daily. That day he reported that of the 5,984 ampoules he had used up only 2,456 and that the rest were broken. Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta had certain business over checking up these requisitions. The number of ampoules broken attracted his suspicion and he brought the matter to the notice of the Managing Agents. The explanation of Kedar Nath Chakrabarty before me was that he did not intentionally destroy 3,528 ampoules. Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta, who was examined by the Union, however, came up with the story to help Kedarnath Chakrabarty that all the ampoules were broken before issue. He contradicted however at another stage and I have no doubt that he was supporting Kedarnath Chakrabarty improperly. The Management was justified in thinking that on the 1st of August 1947 Kedarnath Chakrabarty must have intentionally caused loss to the Company by breaking 3,528 ampoules. There was, therefore, a proper cause for the Company to refuse to keep him further in employment.

(*ii*) *Gobinda Tanti*.—According to Company's version Gobinda Tanti was irregular in attendance. From 4th November 1947 he absented himself without notice. He was discharged on 25th November 1947. Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta, on behalf of the Union, stated that Gobinda Tanti had cut his foot while at work and that he could not attend to his duties as the cut wound became septic. He stated further that Gobinda Tanti sent him information and that he had verbally informed the Managing Director, N. C. Mukherji. The Managing Director denied the story that any such information was given to him. The story advanced by Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta is not in the statement of the case for the Union. Gobinda Tanti had previously applied in writing for leave. During the hearing Gobinda Tanti did not come up to say that he sent any information to the Management regarding his absence. The Union took the position that the Company was wrong in discharging Gobinda Tanti without notice. Where a workman absents himself without notice, the employer is entitled to presume that the workman has terminated his employment. The duty is upon the workman to notify his intention and to obtain leave for the absence. I think therefore that the Company had good grounds to consider that the contract of service with Gobinda Tanti had been terminated. In such a case a formal order of discharge, though unnecessary, was expedient.

(*iii*) *Nityananda Mukherji*.—He was a laboratory Assistant. His duty was to prepare quinine solution. At the relevant time about 2,300 to 2,400 c.cs. of quinine in ampoules of the strength of 5 grains per c.c. were being made with two lbs. of quinine. A block of quinine solution prepared by him was tested by Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta, one of the chemists, and was found to contain approximately 4·9 grains of quinine per c.c. The quinine ampoules were sold out but objections were received on the ground that they were under the requisite strength. On further test they were found to contain only 3·65 grains of quinine per c.c. Explanations of Nityananda Mukherji were obtained. The Company was not satisfied with the explanations and suspected him of having stolen quinine given to him for preparing the solution. Nityananda Mukherji's explanation submitted to the Company was that he was not a technician and that he was unable to explain the under-strength unless it was due to defective testing by the chemist. In his second explanation he wanted to say that for that block of quinine solution he was given much less quantity of quinine than necessary. During his examination before me he confessed that his second explanation was not correct on facts. Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta wanted to help Nityananda Mukherji by saying that under-strength of the quantity of solution in question might have been due to the quality of the quinine, percentage of moisture and theft during manufacturing process. Under-strength of a quinine solution, if due to quality of quinine or the percentage of moisture, would certainly be detected on test by the chemist. Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta was the chemist who tested this block of solution and certified that it had the requisite strength. Therefore one may be sure that on none of these grounds is the under-strength of the quinine solution explained. Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta apparently to save himself and also Nityananda Mukherji, stated that even the test by him might have been incorrect. I should consider this to be an unsatisfactory explanation. Therefore the Company was justified in thinking that under-strength was due to theft during the manufacturing process. It is true that anybody from the person who brought out the quinine for making the solution up to him who filled the solution in the ampoules might have equally been suspected of theft as Nityananda Mukherji had been. In a case like this the Company would have been justified in dispensing with the services of all these persons concerned, even in the absence of specific evidence to fix up the guilt with anyone in particular. The Union was wrong in taking the position that in a case like this evidence must be forthcoming to justify a finding of guilt as in a criminal trial

The relationship between a master and a servant is one of confidence. Either party is entitled to part with the other immediately as there is a breach in that confidence. For this reason an employer is justified in taking collective action against a group of persons suspected of theft like this. In that view of the matter Nityananda Mukherji has nothing to complain that he has been selected out. There has been in this case no improper discrimination. The Management of the Company, on their own grounds, thought that Nityananda Mukherji was the right person to pursue. I cannot say that the action of the Company was improper.

(iv) *Upendra Nath Ghosh.*—He was appointed as a probationary chemist and was employed as an assistant to Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta. Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta was engaged on a synthetic product named Vioenterol. By elapse of time confirmation of Upendra Nath Ghosh became due. The Company asked him to put down in writing the details of the manufacturing process of Vioenterol just to ascertain the efficiency acquired by him. The manufacturing process of this medicine is of a complicated nature and even Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta, who claimed to have found out the formula, confessed that he had to consult the formula daily for manufacturing the drug. Upendra Nath Ghosh refused to put down the formula in writing on the plea that it was the personal property of Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta. The Company was not satisfied and asked him to carry out its directions. Upendra Nath Ghosh instead of complying with the directions of the Company submitted a certificate from Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta as to his competency. The Company did not confirm Upendra Nath Ghosh on that certificate and has, for disobedience to comply with its directions, discharged him. Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta was employed by the Company for research work. He got the formula for Vioenterol while working under the Company. He was paid by the Company for the whole period he took on his research work over this synthetic product. Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta was therefore wrong in claiming the formula for preparation of Vioenterol to be his personal property. Upendra Nath Ghosh was equally wrong in finding justification from Das Gupta's claim, and in refusing to comply with Company's directions. It should be mentioned that since Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta and Upendra Nath Ghosh had left the Company. the formula for the preparation of Vioenterol is missing from Company's records. In the circumstances the Company was justified in refusing to confirm Upendra Nath Ghosh and to keep him further in employment.

(v) *Jagatbandhu Batabyal.*—He was employed as a general assistant. There is a practice of performing Saraswati Puja in the Company. The Union complained that on the occasion of the last Saraswati Puja, the Management refused to join with the members of the Union. The version of the Company was that the members of the Union wanted to exploit the occasion for seeking indirectly recognition of the Union and that therefore the Management took individual employees in the Puja Committee and over this here was a difference between the Management nd some of the members of the Union. On the Saraswati Puja day some of the members of the Union stood at the gate and prevented the guests rom entering into the Company's premises where he Puja was being performed. The guests ncluded some of the shareholders and members of he public including some ladies. Jagatbandhu Batabyal was said to be one of these picketers. He confessed that he picketed at the gate and complained to the guests about the grievances of the employees against the Management and requested them not to attend the function. A warning notice was issued to him for this. I should consider that the conduct of Jagatbandhu Batabyal was extremely improper and that the warning notice was issued on good grounds. Anuruddha Jha, one of the employees of the Company, had gone on 15 days' leave on the 27th January 1948. He did not report for duty on expiry of the leave. The Company addressed a notice to Anuruddha Jha telling him that unless he reported by 21st February 1948 he would be treated to have terminated his services. Jagatbandhu Batabyal was at that time the despatcher through whose hands this notice passed. Soon after the despatch of this notice a friend of Anuruddha Jha came to the Company with an application written in English for an extension of leave beyond the date fixed by the Company. It was admitted at the hearing that the application was not signed by Anuruddha Jha. The Company had doubts even then that the signature in the application was a forged one. The Company took Jagatbandhu Batabyal to task suspecting that he must have disclosed the contents of the notice which disclosure led to certain complications. The Company considered that Jagatbandhu Bataybal should no longer be employed as the despatcher. He was therefore transferred to the Packing Department where there were three or four general assistants like him engaged for the time being. In the Packing Department Jagatbandhu Batabyal refused to do any work. During the hearing he explained that he refused to do that work because he had never done that work before. The Union took the position that in the Packing Department the work was manual while the work of the despatcher was clerical and that therefore Jagatbandhu had justification in refusing to do the manual work. It should be noted that Jagatbandhu Batabyal did not advance this as his explanation for refusing to do any work in the Packing Department. He was appointed as a general assistant. His educational qualification is low. Three or four general assistants were at that time engaged in the Packing Department. Therefore there was no earthly reason for Jagatbandhu Bataybal to refuse to do work in the Packing Department along with other general assistants there holding equal status with him. I consider that the Company had good grounds to dispense with the services of Jagatbandhu Batabyal on the score of his refusal to do the allotted work.

(vi) *Anuruddha Jha.*—I have already mentioned the facts of his case. While on leave he overstayed. He was called upon to join on 21st February 1948 and in default he was notified that his services would be treated as terminated. He however reported for duty on 23rd February 1948. In the circumstances, his discharge was the legal effect of his remaining absent without leave. The Company was justified in refusing to re-employ him.

(vii) *Nistaran Chakrabarty.*—He was discharged after the date of reference to me of the present case for adjudication. Therefore his case cannot be considered under the present reference.

(viii) *Radhikajiban Chakrabarty.*—He was on leave for 21 days from 21st January 1948. He applied for extension of leave and 7 days' extension was granted. He again applied for extension of leave which application was refused. As he failed to join, the Company discharged him. Radhikajiban Chakrabarty did not appear before me to state what his case was and what wrong the Company did to him in refusing to extend leave. I find that there is nothing for holding that the Company dispensed with his services on an improper cause.

7. All the above 8 discharged employees were members of the Union. Some of them held important offices in it. Kedarnath Chakrabarty was discharged on 30th September 1947. Gobinda Tanti was discharged on 25th November 1947. Nityananda Mukherji was discharged on 11th December 1947. Upendra Nath Ghosh was discharged on 30th December 1947. Radhikajiban

Chakrabarty was discharged on 20th February 1948. Anuruddha Jha was discharged on 21st February 1948. Jagatbandhu Batabyal was discharged on 26th February 1948. Nistaran Chakrabarty was discharged on 31st March 1948. The Union was formed on 4th October 1947. Recognition was sought on 8th October 1947. The Union was registered on 17th December 1947. Referring to the synchrony of the discharge orders with the formation of the Union, it was contended on behalf of the Union that the discharge orders were issued to victimise important Union members for their legitimate Trade Union activities. The contention cannot stand because in each case there was good ground for the Company to take action for misdemeanour. There are some instances of gross misdemeanour such as no employer can ignore merely because the actions taken would not be liked by the members of the Employees' Union. The Union cannot also expect that employees, because of their membership with the Union, should enjoy immunity from proper action against gross misdemeanour. For the reasons above, I find that none of the 8 employees can be directed to be reinstated. This is my award on this issue.

Issue No. 3.—Demotion of (i) Harihar Chakrabarty, (ii) Kantish Roy Chowdhury and (iii) Jagatbandhu Batabyal.

8. (*i*) *Harihar Chakrabarty*.—He was the Chief Accountant. The charge against him was that he was making propaganda against the interests of the Company by alleging that the financial position of the Company was unsound. Harihar Chakrabarty explained during the hearing that he had told the workers in their meeting that the financial position of the Company was bad because Narayan Mukherji, the Managing Director, had requested him to say this to overcome labour troubles. The explanation is extremely flabby to receive reliance. Harihar Chakrabarty admitted that Narayan Mukherji had once confronted him in the absence of one Dr. Imam with the charge of making a false propaganda about the financial stability of the Company. Harihar Chakrabarty no doubt denied the charge. It transpired that certain information contained in the vouchers kept in the Accounts section of which Harihar Chakrabarty was in charge was supplied to the police for creating some troubles. Harihar Chakrabarty was naturally suspected of having permitted leakage of the information. The Company charged Harihar Chakrabarty for activities prejudicial to the real interest of the Company and had reduced him to the position of an assistant to the Store-Keeper. His salary was to be fixed, later on, befitting his new post. Harihar Chakrabarty asked the Company to withdraw the order of demotion. As it did not do so, he complained against the Company to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Enforcement Branch. The case of the Company was that Inspector S. K. Banerji over that complaint came to the Company and inspected its accounts and that Harihar Chakrabarty was then with the Inspector. Harihar Chakrabarty was not in a position to give a categorical denial. He admitted the complaint but pleaded that he did not know that he was with the Inspector when the latter checked the Company's accounts. Later, Harihar Chakrabarty applied for leave and he was granted only three days' leave. He applied for extension of leave which application was rejected. He did not thereafter report to the Company for duty. By his absence without leave Harihar Chakrabarty has, in law, terminated his services with the Company. Therefore the subject of his demotion cannot be a matter for adjudication. Even if it be so, I find that Harihar Chakrabarty was moving against the interests of the Company and that for that reason he was guilty of serious misconduct for which the order of demotion was rather a lenient punishment.

(*ii*) *Kantish Roy Chowdhury*.—He did not appear before me to say that he had been demoted and that he had any grievance on that account against the Company. The Union at the hearing did not press his case.

(*iii*) *Jagatbandhu Batabyal*.—I have already found that his was not a case of demotion. He has since been discharged. Therefore the case of his alleged demotion does not arise for adjudication. The issue is therefore found against the Union. This is my award on this issue.

Issue No. 4.—Notice for vacating the mess—(i) Jagatbandhu Batabyal, (ii) Benimadhab Chatterjee, (iii) Sudhir Chandra Dutta and (iv) Lakshmi Kanta Das.

9. These four persons were some of those employees who were involved in the Saraswati Puja incident already mentioned. They had been accommodated in the Company's Employees' mess. In this mess the employees are permitted to reside free of rent and the Company pays for the establishment charges. Because of misbehaviour for picketing during the Saraswati Puja the Company served these four persons with notices to vacate the mess. Jagatbandhu Batabyal has since been discharged. The other three, according to Company's version, had offered complete and sincere apology for the part taken by them in the incident and for that reason the Company had waived the notice. The Company was justified in issuing the notice. The Company was free also to be kind to its employees in waiving the notice. This is a matter in which the Adjudicator should not interfere. This is my award on this issue.

Issue No. 5.—Wages of Dhrubaranjan Das withheld.

10. The Company's charge against Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta was that he had taken away the formula for preparation for the synthetic product Vioenterol from Company's records. Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta denied the charge. But the Company was not satisfied and had withheld payment of the wages for December 1947 pending settlement of the difference. Dhrubaranjan Das Gupta has applied to the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, section 15. That matter is pending. In the circumstances, I do not consider that this is a subject on which the Adjudicator can give any award. The authority under the Payment of Wages Act is the proper person to deal with it.

Issue No. 6.—Service Rules.

11. The Company submitted draft service rules to which the Union suggested certain amendments. Having considered the amendments suggested, I have settled the Service Rules as in Schedule I attached to this award. This shall be the Service Rules for the time being.

Issue No. 7.—Leave and holidays.

12. The subject has been dealt with in the Service Rules in paragraph 13, sub-section (*e*). The employees shall be entitled to leave and holidays according to Service Rules now settled. This is my award on this issue.

Issue No. 8.—Working hours.

13. The working hours in the Company are 43 in a week. At present the daily working hours are 9-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. with a midday recess of half an hour on the week days. On Saturdays, the working hours are 9-30 a.m. to 3 p.m. The Union wanted the working hours to be changed to 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days including the midday recess. This will reduce the weekly working hours below 43. I do not consider that it shall be fair to the interests of the Company further to reduce the weekly working hours which are already low. The parties have preferred to classify the Company as a Shop and Establishment

within the meaning of Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940. It is not a factory within the meaning of the Factories Act. Under section 6 of the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940, the shop must be closed on at least one and half days in a week. The Company allows Sundays as holidays. The working hours must be so re-arranged as to give to the employees a half holiday on Saturdays. The working hours during the remaining week days must be so re-arranged as to make up a total number of 43 working hours in a week. The Company shall prepare a fresh programme of working hours on the lines directed above. In doing so I recommend that the Company should duly consider the request of the employees to start work at 10 a.m. For helping the employees on this point the Company will be free to prepare a programme of working hours beyond 5-30 p.m., if necessary. This is my award.

Issue No. 9.—Medical aid.

14. The subject has been partially dealt with in paragraph 20 of the Service Rules. Over and above the benefits mentioned there, the Company shall maintain a duly equipped first-aid room with a medicine chest under a competent person trained in rendering first-aid. There are only 60 persons employed in the Company. It would therefore do if the Company would engage the part-time service of a qualified doctor. There is a hospital close to the Company's premises. The Company offered to make arrangement for treatment of the employees in that hospital by making a contribution to the hospital fund. The Company shall start negotiation with the hospital authorities to that end and complete the arrangement, if possible, within the shortest possible time. This is my award on this issue.

Issues Nos. 10.—Minimum basic wages for each category of manual and clerical workers, 11. Dearness Allowance, 12, Provident Fund, 13. Bonus, and 14. Extra allowance for workers in the filling and sealing department.

15. I take up all these issues together for convenience of treatment. Wages paid by the Company are low. The Chief Chemist is getting Rs. 132 including dearness allowance per month and the lowest wage is Rs. 32 including dearness allowance. The Company is a young one and has yet got to be built up. Five of the partners of the Firm of the Managing Agents are employed as officers in the Company on a pay of Rs. 120 only each per month. The commission allowed to the Managing Agents in 1946 was only Rs. 513-10. Therefore it cannot be said that the promoters of the Company are taking larger share out of the profits depriving the employees of their legitimate wages. The Company pleaded, and their plea is supported by the statement of accounts filed before me, that no further increment of wages is possible just now. The Company appears to be alive to the needs of the workers who are certainly ill-paid. The Company prepared a scheme according to which 25 per cent. of the profits were to be kept in for building up a reserve fund, 25 per cent. of the profits were to be expended on research work which in a firm of chemical manufacturers is the most important work, 25 per cent. of the profits was to be paid to the shareholders and the remaining 25 per cent. was to be distributed ratably amongst the workmen. The scheme at the present does not mean to the workmen much in money, but it has a promise and a possibility of redressing the grievances of the workmen satisfactorily in the near future. All depend on how with the combined efforts of the promoters of the Company and of the workmen the Company makes progress. At the earliest stage of the proceeding before me the Company asserted that by far the largest number of its employees had accepted the above scheme and had refused to do anything with the present claims made by the Union. The Union challenged the assertion of the Company to be untrue. It was arranged that I should visit the Company and ascertain the truth of the assertion personally from each individual employee. It was further arranged that the employees would be questioned by him confidentially in the absence of both the parties. According to the arrangement I had gone to the Company on the 21st of May 1948 and had questioned the individual employees found present that day. The total number of employees on the Rolls was 60. 15 of them were absent that day. Of the 45 employees present that day, 37 supported the assertion of the Company and agreed to continue to serve the Company according to the scheme formulated. Only 8 persons supported the claims of the Union. Of the 45 employees, 17 had never been members of the Union, 15 who were members have since resigned. Only 13 employees are at present members of the Union and of these, 5 supported the Company. In the circumstances, the Adjudicator will not be justified to interfere with the Company's scheme supported by so vast a majority of employees. The vast majority of employees are prepared to put up with privations for the present in the expectation of a better future. For the reason of 8 employees who are dissatisfied with their present remuneration there cannot be any justification to upset the scheme. In the circumstances, my award on this issue is that no alteration in wages, dearness allowance, and other benefits claimed in these issues should be made but that Company's scheme mentioned above and already put into operation must continue to remain in operation.

Issue No. 15.—Is there any industrial dispute now existing?

16. From all that have gone forward, it is clear that there is an industrial dispute existing. The Company at the final hearing did not urge this issue. I decide the issue against the Company.

N. C. CHAKRABORTI,

Tribunal, Industrial Disputes.

The 8th June 1948.

SCHEDULE I.

Service Rules.

1. The Company and the employees are subject to the following conditions of service.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(*a*) "The Company" means Adeco, Ltd.

(*b*) "Manager" means General Manager of the Company.

(*c*) "Employee" means a person belonging to a service or holding a post under the administrative control of the Company, and includes clerks, chemists, etc., but does not include contractors, commission agents, and Covenanted hands.

(*d*) "Management" means Managing Agents of the Company.

(*e*) "Managing Director" means Managing Director of the Managing Agents of the Company.

(*f*) "Pay" means basic pay.

Classification.—All employees are classified as follows:—(*i*) Permanent, (*ii*) Temporary, (*iii*) Learner or Apprentice.

(*i*) Permanent employee is one who has been employed on a permanent basis either on a monthly or daily or piece rate of pay and is confirmed as such by the Company.

(*ii*) Temporary employee is one who has been engaged for work which is of an essentially temporary nature, and will also include an employee who has been appointed on probation and has not been confirmed as permanent.

(*iii*) Apprentice or learner is a person selected to undergo a course of training in the trade or business of the Company with a view to employment. An apprentice or learner may or may not be paid any allowance during the period of such training.

4. *Appointment.*—No appointment is valid until an appointment letter setting forth the name of candidate, job and rate is signed by the Managing Agents. On appointment an employee's name with his rate of pay will be recorded in a Register to be maintained for the purpose, and a letter of appointment will be handed over to employee concerned intimating his rate of wages, etc.

All appointments, unless specifically mentioned, will be for a probationary period of six months or more and will be considered as temporary. On the expiry of six months, the Company will consider each case for confirmation and if found suitable, the employee will be confirmed, and made permanent; otherwise he will be discharged or his probationary period may be further extended. The Company has the right to discharge an employee at any time during this probationary period with one month's notice or with one month's pay in lieu of notice.

An Attendance Register for the employees will be maintained at the office which they must sign at the time of entry.

5. *Manner of notification of period and hours of work.*—The period of hours of work for different classes of employees and different shifts will be notified in the Notice Board at the office and shall be as the Management may from time to time decide.

6. *Manner of notification of holidays and pay days.*—Notices specifying the days observed as holidays for different employees shall be posted on a Notice Board. Provided that if any particular employee is required to work on a holiday, he should be personally notified to that effect in advance He shall be entitled to a substitute holiday.

Notices specifying the "Pay Day" for different groups of employees shall be displayed in the Notice Board.

7. *Unclaimed wages.*—Back wages or unclaimed wages shall be paid to employees or their legal representatives as soon as possible after the application of the employees concerned or their representatives is received by the Managing Director. But the claim to such wages will be barred if made after three years from the date on which the wages become due to the worker concerned.

8. *Transfer.*—Services of all employees are liable to be transferred from one station to another or from one department to another or from one section to another.

9. *Shift working.*—Shift working shall be regulated in accordance with the Factory Act. More than one shift may be worked in a department or departments, or in a section of department at the discretion of the Company. If more than one shift is worked, worker shall be liable to be transferred from one shift to another. Shift working may be discontinued at any time after putting up notices in the time-keeper's office or in the Notice Board.

10. *Attendance and late coming.*—All employees shall be at work at the time fixed and notified to them. A grace period of ten minutes may be allowed at the discretion of the Management. If any employee is late more than 10 minutes he shall be shut out and treated as absent. On being satisfied as to ground of late attendance the Managing Director may permit such a late comer to join his duties on such conditions which he thinks fit and proper; and in such cases the pay of the employee concerned may be deducted proportionately.

An employee found absent during working hours from his proper place, without permission or without sufficient reason, will be treated as absent and deduction will be made from his wages proportionately for the period of such absence.

11. *Exit and entry and liability to search.*—All employees entering or leaving the factory and at any time whilst on duty are liable to be searched by any person authorised by the Management provided that no search shall be made unless in the presence of one witness. All employees must enter and leave the factory premises by the gates appointed for this purpose. Factory gates may be closed during working hours at the discretion of the Management and employees must not leave the factory premises during working hours without permission.

12. *Stoppage and shut-down.*—(*a*) The Company may at any time or times in the event of fire, catastrophe, breakdown of machinery, shortage or non-availability of materials, epidemic, civil commotion, strike or other cause whatsoever beyond their control, stop any section or sections, department or departments wholly or partially for any period or periods, without notice and without compensation in lieu of notice, the workers involved being treated as suspended during such period or periods and the said period will be considered as "Dies Non".

(*b*) The Company may at any time, in the event of shortage of orders or for any other trade reasons, stop any section or sections, department or departments, wholly or partially and discharge all employees of that section or department by giving one month's notice to all monthly-rated permanent employees and one week's notice to all daily-rated employees who have completed one year's continuous service prior to such discharge. Alternatively these employees may be given pay and allowances for the notice period in lieu of notice. The other employees will not be paid any compensation.

(*c*) An employee laid off under Order Nos. (*a*) or (*b*) may be considered as temporarily unemployed and will be given prior rights to reinstatement on the resumption of normal work provided he presents himself for work when normal operations are resumed. Reasonable notice will be given before such resumption of work.

13. *Leave and holidays.*—(*a*) Employees are not entitled to get leave as a matter of right. In the case of exigencies the Management can refuse or revoke any leave granted to any employee.

(*b*) Any employee who desires to obtain leave shall apply in writing to the Managing Director through his Departmental Head. If leave asked for is granted a "Leave Pass" shall be issued to the employees and unless this is received by the employee he must not leave his work in so far as he is likely to be treated as absent without authority. If, however, leave is refused or postponed, the fact of such refusal or postponement and the reason therefor shall be recorded in the leave application and the employee, if he so desires, can see the same for himself.

(c) *Extension of leave.*—Except under special circumstances extension of leave will not be granted. No employee will be permitted to overstay his leave unless he has previously secured written permission to extend leave originally granted. Such overstay will be treated as absence without leave.

(d) If any employee absents himself without leave or remains absent beyond the period for which leave has been originally granted or subsequently extended, he may lose his lien on his appointment. The Managing Director, however, may condone such absence if the employee concerned returns within three days of the expiry of leave and (2) gives satisfactory explanation as to his inability to return on expiry of leave.

(e) Subject to the aforesaid rules the employees will get leave as follows:—

(i) *Privilege leave.*—All permanent employees on completion of 12 months' service will be entitled to get 30 days' privilege leave with pay. Privilege leave can be accumulated up to 90 days. Pay in lieu of leave may be allowed to an employee in any year if the employee concerned (1) has not taken in the previous year the full compliment of leave which he was entitled to in a year, and (2) has intimated in writing his desire to have pay in lieu of his unspent leave instead of the said leave being accumulated to his credit. Temporary employees are not entitled to this leave.

(ii) *Sick leave.*—All employees will be granted sick leave with pay up to 10 days in a year on the recommendation of the Company's medical officer or on furnishing a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Management. Sick leave will not accumulate.

(f) *Holidays.*—Weekly holidays will be granted to employees according to the provisions of Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940. Festival holidays, if granted, will be notified in the Notice Board.

14. *Misdemeanours.*—The following acts or omissions shall be treated as misdemeanours for which an employee is liable to suspension, fine or warning:—

(a) Failure to carry out promptly the orders of the departmental-in-charge and their superior officers;

(b) Failure to observe safety instructions;

(c) Committing a nuisance on the factory premises;

(d) Careless work;

(e) Laziness and inefficiency;

(f) Bad time-keeping;

(g) Quarrelling;

(h) Sleeping while on duty;

(i) Improperly leaving his place of work during working hours.

The Management shall maintain a register into 'hich details of each misdemeanour in respect of 'hich an employee is suspended, fined or warned hall be entered and a warning in writing shall be iven to the employee concerned.

No warning or order of fine or suspension shall e made unless the employee concerned is given n opportunity of explaining the circumstances alleged against him. If on enquiry an order of suspension is confirmed or modified, the employee shall be deemed to be absent from duty for the period of suspension and shall not be entitled to any remuneration for such period. If, however, the order is rescinded the employee shall be deemed to be on duty during the full period of suspension and shall be entitled to the same pay as he would have received if he had not been suspended.

15. *Major misdemeanour.*—The following acts or omissions shall be considered as major misdemeanours:—

(a) Wilful insubordination or disobedience;

(b) Inciting others to take part or joining in an illegal strike;

(c) Conduct which endangers the lives and safety of other employees;

(d) Theft, fraud or dishonesty;

(e) Demanding, offering or accepting bribe;

(f) Drunkenness;

(g) Riotous or disorderly behaviour;

(h) Extortion;

(i) Wilful damage to Company's goods or property.

(j) The commission of a misdemeanour after two previous warnings, fines or suspensions;

(k) Wilful interference with the work of other employees;

(l) Gross negligence in the performance of duties;

(m) Systematic bad and careless work.

(n) Absence without leave;

(o) Conduct in private life prejudicial to the reputation of the Company;

(p) Jobbing in a workers' own account on the premises of the Company.

An employee may be dismissed without notice or any compensation in lieu of notice if he is found guilty of a major misdemeanour. No order of dismissal shall be made unless the employee concerned is informed and given an opportunity of explaining the circumstances alleged against him. But to avail himself of this privilege, such worker must attend before the Management when directed to do so. Service of any notice or direction upon an employee to attend under this rule may be made by communicating the same orally to the employee concerned and/or by fixing the same on Company's Notice Board.

16. *Termination of employment.*—Except in case mentioned in paragraph 12 and subject to rules hereinbefore stated the employment of a permanent employee may be terminated by notice or on payment of compensation in lieu of notice on either side as follows:—

In case of monthly-rated permanent employees one month's notice and in case of daily-rated and other permanent employees 14 days' notice.

No temporary employee or apprentice shall be entitled to any notice or pay in lieu of notice if his services are terminated.

A permanent employee who leaves the service without notice as mentioned above, shall be liable for breach of contract.

17. *Complaints by employees.*—All complaints arising out of the employment including those

relating to unfair treatment or exaction on the part of the employer or his agent or servant shall be submitted by an employee to the Manager of the Company. All such complaints shall be carefully investigated by the Company. Workers shall have a further right of appeal to the Managing Agents.

18. *Appeal.*—An employee will have right of appeal from the order of the Managing Director to the Board of Directors in case he is dismissed. In all other cases; Managing Director's decision is final.

19. *Overtime.*—All employees are to be considered as whole-time servant of the Company and are liable to work overtime if and when necessary. But in case so ordered, he will be paid extra pay in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940, for such overtime work.

20. *Accident and medical aid.*—(*a*) All employees shall immediately report any injury sustained during the course of their work to the dispensary of the Company for attention and necessary action. The Company shall arrange for their treatment at Company's expense.

(*b*) (*i*) All employees and their dependants (parents, wife, children and minor sisters and brothers only) presenting themselves at the Company's dispensary will be provided free medical attention and treatment.

(*ii*) Except in cases where the illness is a result of an injury or accident sustained during the discharge of the Company's duties, all patent and proprietary medicines, special drugs and injections which may be necessary are to be purchased by the patients at their own cost. Drugs manufactured by the Company shall however be supplied free of cost.

21. *Certificates of service.*—Each worker shall be entitled to service certificate at the time of leaving service, dismissal or discharge, but not if he has participated in an illegal strike.

22. *Company's rights.*—The Company's rights under these conditions shall not be affected or prejudiced by its rights relating to fines and deductions under the Payment of Wages Act and Rules. Additionally the Company's right to discharge or to dismiss any employee without notice for proper cause shall not be affected or prejudiced.

23. *Amendments.*—The Company may from time to time amend these Orders in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, or any amendment thereof.

N. C. CHAKRABORTI,

Tribunal, Industrial Disputes.

The 8th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,

D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2080Lab.—24th June 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 770-Lab., dated the 6th November 1947, the industrial dispute between Messrs. Ivan Jones, Limited, 28A, Pollock Street, Calcutta, and their workmen as represented by the Secretary, Ivan Jones, Limited, Employees' Union, 33, Grey Street, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

The award made by the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein. The said award shall take effect from the 1st May 1948 and shall remain in operation for a period of one year from that date except with regard to the question of dearness allowance which shall remain in force for one year with effect from 1st January 1948.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. Ivan Jones, Limited, of 28A, Pollock Street, Calcutta, and their employees as represented by the Secretary, Ivan Jones, Ltd. Employees' Union, 33, Grey Street, Calcutta.

Present: Sri P. R. MUKHERJEE, *Judge, Industrial Tribunal.*

For the Company: Mr. G. F. Kennedy of Messrs. Fowler & Co., Solicitor.

For the Union: Sri Sushil Chandra Dutta, Advocate, Calcutta High Court.

AWARD.

By Government order No. 770Lab., dated the 6th November 1947, I was appointed a Tribunal for adjudication of the above dispute.

The Ivan Jones, Ltd. Employees' Union was registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1927, and is composed of altogether 24 members of the staff of the Company and consists of three classes of employees, viz., (1) clerical staff, (2) skilled mechanics and (3) menials including durwans, peons and bearers. The European staff and the lorry driver attached to the Company are not in the Union. Messrs. Ivan Jones, Limited, is a joint stock company carrying on its business at 28A, Pollock Street in Calcutta.

It is alleged that almost all the clerical staff and the workers in the section and godown have put in more than 20 years' service and that there has been no substantial increment regarding wages and salaries. It is further alleged that the Company stopped dearness allowance since January 1944, notwithstanding the fact that the Company was making huge profits. The Union submitted a charter of demands on 14th August 1946 and after a good deal of deliberation and discussion, the Company took up only some of the essential items of the said demands and settled them and embodied them in a Memorandum of Agreement duly executed on 1st November 1946. It was understood that the remaining items of the demands would be considered later on on return of the Managing Director who had proceeded home in England at that time.

The terms of Agreement, however, were strictly adhered to and were fully complied with by both the parties and all payments were made up to December 1946, in conformity to the same. Unfortunately, since January 1947, it is so alleged by the Union that the Company intervened and refused to abide by the terms of the said Agreement and that the overdue bonus for the year 1946 was not paid although the Company made considerable profits and declared dividend. The Union submitted thereafter a further charter of demands on 22nd July 1947, but the Company not having responded satisfactorily to the demands, the case had been ultimately referred by the Government to this Tribunal.

According to the Company, the grievances of the Union are exaggerated and inflated and against the canons of equity and justice inasmuch as by the above Agreement of 1st November 1946, all disputes were settled.

Regarding dearness allowance, it is urged that it had been paid at the scale fixed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and that the Company used to regularly pay the same from 1st January 1943 and it was at the express request of the employees that the dearness allowance was amalgamated with their wages and has consequently ever since been paid. The rates of such dearness allowance were 25 per cent. on salaries under Rs. 100 per month and 20 per cent. on salaries above that figure.

Issues.

1. Is the Agreement, dated the 1st November 1946, between the Company and its employees, based on the charter of demands at Annexure A to Union's statement final and binding upon the parties? To what extent, if any, it is to be modified?

2. Is the Union to be recognised by the Company? Can Tribunal pass orders of recognition?

3. What should be the amount of dearness allowance and from which date should it be paid? Was any dearness allowance paid since June 1944? If not, is it to be included in the award?

4. What should be the scale of pay of the different class of employees? Should a grading system be introduced?

5. What should be the working hours? Should there be an alteration in working hours in force since October 1946?

6. What payment, if any, should be made for overtime to (*a*) clerical staff and (*b*) to other employees?

7. Has Tribunal jurisdiction to order payment of bonus and if so, in respect of what specific past year or years and future years?

8. Should employees and their dependents be given free medical aid, if so, on what terms?

9. Should any alteration to be made in the leave rules in force in October 1946?

10. Is free tiffin to be supplied by the Company for all employees and at what rate?

11. Should Company pay railway fares when employees proceed on leave and if so, at what rate?

12. What, if any, loan facilities should be given by the Company to its employees?

13. What further provision should be made to give employees security of service?

14. What should be the conditions of the rules of Provident Fund?

15. What amount, if any, should be paid as gratuity?

16. Is any pension scheme to be introduced?

Issue No. 2.—Recognition of the Union.

This is a duly registered Union and it must be presumed that all formalities requiring registration have been gone through. It is clear that except the European staff and one lorry driver, all the workers are members of this Union. So the Union has gained allegiance of almost all the workers of the Company. It is further evident in this case that the Company has recognised this Union all along and carried on negotiations with Sri Sushil Chandra Dutta, Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, and Secretary of the above Union. The several correspondences clearly show that the Company had in fact recognised this Union—not only this but the Company entered into an Agreement on 1st November 1946 with this Union regarding terms of pay, dearness allowance, Provident Fund, etc. It still lies in the mouth of the Company now to say that it will not recognise this Union. This is not a very happy attitude. The Company should remember that the advantages it may expect from a Union of its employees are too numerous to mention, for the Company can deal with the individual worker through the Union. Censure through the Union or Association to which the employees belong is much more effective than the censure by an employer. The Legislature appreciated the usefulness of a registered Union and gave the registered Union the power to represent the workers in any dispute before a Tribunal. According to statute, the Union of workers is to be consulted in framing the standing orders of an industrial concern and in fact the standing orders cannot be effective without notice to the registered Union of the workers. Having considered the immense advantages that are to accrue to both the employer and the employees from recognition of the Union, I hereby direct the Company to recognise the present Union voicing the sentiment and feeling of its workers. The point is answered accordingly.

Issue Nos. 1, 3 and 4.—The Agreement, dated 1st November 1946, in relation to the claim for scale of pay and gradation thereof and also dearness allowance.

It is admitted on both hands that the workers' Union submitted a charter of demands on 14th August 1946 and that this charter of demands was considered by two of the Directors and an Agreement regarding salary, wages and Provident Fund was gone into. This Agreement was accepted by both the Company as also by the Union, and was to come into effect from 1st November 1946 and the Company had since implemented the terms of the said Agreement and all payments were made up to December 1946 in conformity to the same. But since January 1947 the Company refused to abide by the terms of the said Agreement and allowed all the benefits to be enjoyed by some section of the staff. It is also alleged that the above Agreement was not a complete one as the then Managing Director Mr. Nawe had been in England at the relevant time and that Mr. Barke, the then Acting Managing Director, gave them an assurance that other terms would be gone into after the return of Mr. Nawe. Whatever that may be, the Tribunal is to see if the terms of the Agreement were fully implemented and were accepted by the Company. If that be so, then the Tribunal as a Court of Peace would like to enforce its decision in the interest of both the employer and the employees, in terms of the Agreement arrived at by both parties concerned. It is immaterial if this Agreement settled the full claim of the parties, for if the Tribunal be convinced of the other just claims of the Union, which were not embodied in the Agreement, there can be no bar to entertain the same now. It is never too late to define the terms of Peace in an industrial dispute.

This industrial concern has three branches (1) office, (2) godown and (3) section; there are clerks and semi-skilled and unskilled workers—these are described as mistries, durwans, bearers, coolies and one lorry driver. The wages and salaries were increased by the Agreement, dated 1st November 1946. It is clear that the salaries shown there were inclusive of dearness allowances which were then being paid. Over and above, the Company granted a flat rate increase at the rate of Rs. 30 for all clerical staff except Barababu (K. K. Chatterjee) who got an increment of Rs. 40 at flat rate at that time. Similarly there were increments in case of other employees in section, godown, etc. This decision was accepted by the Union. Regarding salary, there was no further grumble except that the Union insisted that some of the items had been left out in the Agreement to be considered later on.

The Union urged here for introduction of gradation of pay. I shall deal with the question of pay as decided and agreed upon by the parties in November 1946, and shall consider if it was a proper wage and can now be revised. It is clear that none of the clerks in this concern is a graduate and that except one who is an I.Sc., all are Matriculates and that H. K. Chatterjee (Barababu) is a non-matriculate. Regarding clerical staff who are mostly recruited from middle class *bhadralok* families, the Central Pay Commission recommended Rs. 55 as the minimum basic pay of the clerical grade and considering the high cost of living in Calcutta, the starting pay may be fixed at Rs. 65 per month (Rs. 10 per month being the City allowance as recommended by the Pay Commission). In this particular case, however, I am inclined to adopt the scale of pay as per Bengal Chamber of Commerce Circular No. 13, dated 1st March 1947, which compares favourably with the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission in the long run. The reason for adopting the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Circular is that the present firm is an European concern and has followed the directions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding dearness allowance, etc., in the part. The Financial position of the Company is also sufficiently strong to bear the burden.

Now the Bengal Chamber of Commerce prescribes the following grades for C and D categories of clerks:—

Grade D ... Rs. 60—2—90 per month.

Grade C ... Rs. 60—4—124 per month.

Taking the ratio decindii of the above circular and following the spirit underlying the same, it is clear that the above Chamber of Commerce intended that after 15 years service, the minimum pay of a clerk should not be less than Rs. 90 per month (the maximum in Grade D) and after that the annual increment should be at the rate of Rs. 4 till the maximum, i.e., Rs. 124 is reached. In no case a clerk should be allowed to rot at Rs. 90 but is entitled to go on time scale C and annual increment of Rs. 4 after reaching the scale of Rs. 90 till the maximum, i.e., Rs. 124 is reached. I find, however, that this Company had not in the past granted suitable increment; nor basic pay was a happy one. It is a matter of common experience that Indians marry early in their life and that before attaining the age of 32, their family unit exceeds by more than 3. Besides, Indians maintain some dependants such as widowed sister, mother and other near relations. Indian life is not self-centered like Europeans and as such I would like to fix the wages of the clerks on the principle laid down in the above circular of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The principle of calculation mentioned above will apply to all the clerical staff in office, section and godown and they should be entitled to the increased pay on the above scale thus found with effect from 1st May 1948. This will not in any way affect the claim for dearness allowance. This increased pay should be considered as the solid salary and pay for the clerks.

The above chart does not include the grade of Barababu who is at present drawing a basic salary of Rs. 290 per month. He is a non-matriculate and is drawing now more than what a A Grade clerk would have drawn now, the maximum pay of an A Grade clerk according to Bengal Chamber of Commerce is Rs. 250 per month. So, I leave the case of Barababu out of account and he should continue in the same pay as before and may be given further increment if the Managing Director so thinks it proper.

Similarly the other clerks who will reach the maximum in Grade C may be promoted to higher scale if the Managing Director thinks any or all of them so efficient.

Regarding unskilled and semi-skilled workers:

Regarding unskilled workers, the Company, I find, is paying from Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per month as wages. This is inadequate and is certainly not the living wage according to the Report of the Pay Commission. It is clear that according to the Report of the Pay Commission the minimum wage standard for unskilled worker should be on a scale of Rs. 30—1—35. This calculation is on the basis of the cost of living index of 165 to 175. Living index has since gone high up over 300 but considering the fact that the present Company is willing to pay a very suitable term of dearness allowance according to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce recent circular, I do not prescribe any higher scale of wages. I, therefore, fix the scale of unskilled workers in the Company at Rs. 30—1—35.

Regarding semi-skilled workers, i.e., mistries Prosad Chandra Das, K. C. Mondal, N. L. Adhikari and Kunja Lal Das, they are now drawing Rs. 91, Rs. 66-8, Rs. 47-8, and Rs. 35, respectively. In my opinion, the rates fixed in the Pay Commission's Report for semi-skilled workers being Rs. 35-1-50, I do not see any reason to increase the wages of these semi-skilled workers who are already drawing much higher pay than what had been prescribed by the Pay Commission. In any view of the matter, the wages paid to these semi-skilled workers are certainly much above the proverty line and are certainly good living wages and call for no revision.

There are some probationers and I do not want to interfere with their present scale of pay.

Dearness allowance:

The Company was paying dearness allowance since 1943 at the rate of 20 per cent. of the basic salary in the case of clerks drawing salary of more than Rs. 100 per month subject to a minimum of Rs. 20 per month. In the case of others, it was much less than Rs. 25 which was prescribed as the minimum dearness allowance by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Now the question is at what rate dearness allowance should be given—whether according to the scale prescribed by the Central Pay Commission or by the recent circulars of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Company is willing to pay dearness allowance as per recent circular of Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Nawe, the Managing Director, for thus conceding to pay dearness allowance at this rate. I find that the recent scale of dearness allowance as fixed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is 60 per cent. of the basic pay on first 100 rupees and 30 per cent. on the next hundred and 15 per cent. on the next hundred subject to a minimum of Rs. 37 per month.

Usually Tribunals are slow and should be reluctant to grant dearness allowance with retrospective effect for reasons more than one. In the first place, it may prove a heavy burden on the Company and secondly, it is not always legal to award back allowances to take effect from a time when the case was not before the Tribunal. But the present case is quite different. The Company is quite solvent and I understand, has ear-marked some money as dearness allowance to be paid as per Bengal Chamber of Commerce circular provided the Tribunal makes a suitable award. To do justice to all, I think that it will be quite reasonable to order payment of dearness allowance with effect from 1st January 1948.

The above scale is laid down in the September Circular of Bengal Chamber of Commerce (1947) and I hope the Company will not hesitate to implement the circular of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce if the rate prescribed now proves higher than above. All the clerical staff of godown, section and office and the semi-skilled and unskilled labourers and all employees should get benefit of dearness allowance at that rate and this scale will be payable with effect from 1st January 1948.

In calculating the wages of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers, the solid basic wages as it stood in 1946 should be calculated and the dearness allowance which was incorporated with the pay at the time of November Agreement, 1946, should be left out of account.

Issue No. 5.—Working hours.

At present the existing hours of work for office staff and godown are on week days from 9-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. with half an hour tiffin and on Saturday from 9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and for section from 8-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days and 8-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturday with half an hoour recess as above.

Regarding factory workers, I am inclined to think that the weekly duration of work do not exceed 48 hours. But the Union wanted working time to be retarded by half an hour but the Company was not willing to change the present time table. I however leave the matter to the good sense and discretion of the Management in as much as it is a matter of common experience that it is very difficult for clerks and workers to attend office and workshop at the prescribed hour especially in winter.

Issue No. 6.—Overtime work.

Regarding clerical staff, no extra payment can be made for overtime work on week days but if the clerks are asked to work on Sundays or holidays, they will get one day's pay plus dearness allowance extra. Regarding workmen in the factory, they should get double the wages as prescribed under the law for overtime work.

Issue No. 7.—Claim for Bonus for past and future years.

It is not disputed that the Tribunal is fully competent to award bonus though the same is an *ex gratia* payment. In this case, however, the Company had been always generous enough to pay 3 annual bonuses equivalent to 3 months' pay. This is certainly a very nice rate. The Company has all along paid bonuses for the last 3 years. A complaint has been made that there has been a discrimination regarding payment and that only European staff has got the benefit of that bonus, i.e., the December Bonus, 1946 and the Indian staff were excluded. The Company usually pays bonus once in April, and then during the Puja time and lastly in December. It is evident from the balance sheet submitted by the Company that in the year 1946, the Company made a good profit. It is not the case of the Company that December bonus of 1946 was not paid to Indian employees because the financial position was unhappy. But it is urged that the December bonus had been paid to the European staff because they were not getting the benefit of Provident Fund like the Indian staff.

In my opinion, the Company cannot escape liability to pay this bonus altogether on the ground that the scheme of Provident Fund has been introduced, for in the series of awards that had been made by the Calcutta Tribunals, bonus had been ordered to be paid on profit inspite of the fact that there is a Provident Fund scheme in force. The Company has introduced Provident Fund scheme only in 1946 as a result of the agreement and that does not exonerate the Company from the liability to pay bonus, for in the Agreement the Company stipulated to pay bonus on the profit. That being so, the Company will be well advised to pay the unpaid bonus of 1946 to the Indian employees, as there has been sufficient profit in the year in question. The principle on which bonus is granted is that it is not always an *ex gratia* payment but may be in some cases a return for the work done, as in this case. If the Company makes profit, it is due no doubt to the capital invested, brain of Management of the employer, but it is no less due to hard contribution made by the labour as well. The worker is entitled not only to a living wage but something more for amenities, change of diet, education to children, etc. If the income of the industry permits, such amenities should be granted. I, however, want to impress on the Management that the existing scale of bonus should not be withheld if the Company maintains the average scale of profit for the last 3 years and I hope the Company would be as generous as before.

Issue No. 8.—Free medical aid.

In view of the good scale of wages prescribed and dearness allowance already granted on somewhat lavish scale, I do not see any reason to entertain this claim. The prayer is rejected.

Issue No. 9.—Leave rules.

The November Agreement of 1946 made provision for leave as follows:—

(1) One month's holiday on full pay per year, accumulative up to three years.

Casual leave.

Two weeks holiday on full pay per year but is not accumulative.

Medical attention.

On medical certificate up to three months free after that at the Directors' discretion. In future salary will be deducted for absence without leave.

The Company wanted that this provision of leave should not apply in the case of the section. The Agreement above referred made no such reservation and was directed to cover all the departments of the Company. I see no reason why the section people should be treated differently.

Issue No. 10.—Free tiffin.

The claim is rejected.

Issue No. 11.—Granting of railway fare to employees proceeding home on leave.

I see no reason to entertain this claim.

Issue No. 12.—Loan facilities.

The Company at present advances loans without interest. I direct that this facility should not be withheld.

Issue No. 13.—Security of service.

Security of service is one of the boons which shall be given to the employees to ensure efficiency. Efficiency cannot be expected from an employee who is always labouring under an apprehension of dismissal or some such punishment. A guarantee for security of service is one of the means for ensuring good feelings between the employees and the employer which is undoubtedly the basis of efficiency. I accordingly direct that whenever any act of employee calls for punishment or warning, the charge must be placed before him in writing and he shall be given an opportunity to explain. There shall not be any discharge or dismissal for acts of commission or omission not justifying such discharge or dismissal. It is also advisable that in case of minor faults, punishment by way of warning or small fines may be made instead of taking a drastic course of dismissal or discharge which should only be resorted to in case of gross misconduct or act involving criminal breach of trust. The Company will be well advised not to resort to what is commonly known as unfair labour practice.

Issue No. 14.—Provident Fund.

By the November Agreement of 1946, compulsory Contributory Provident Fund scheme had been introduced by the Company by which the Company contributes 10 per cent. of the net salary and the employee makes a similar contribution each month. The Company wanted to withhold the benefit in the case of the menials. In the Agreement, there is no reservation made in the case of menials and I see no reason why the menials who, it is a matter of common experience to find, spend almost all they earn and make no saving, should be deprived of the benefit. It is all the more desirable that they should be compelled to make some desirable compulsory saving. Moreover, the scheme of Provident Fund is by way of retiring benefit. I direct, therefore, that the benefit of the Provident Fund should be maintained in case of all categories of employees as per Agreement of November 1946. The administration of the Fund should be guided by the Government of India Model Rules which the Company will be well advised to consult.

Issue No. 15.—Gratuity.

The Union pressed the claim of gratuity only in respect of the clerical staff numbering 8. It is a matter of common experience that these clerks who come from the middle class *bhadralok* family are scarcely able to make any substantive saving and considering the fact that almost all of them have completed service for more than 20 years, they are likely to retire very soon. It is also a significant fact that the Company had granted no substantial increment of pay till 1946. These clerks are made to work from day to day and have contributed by the sweat of their brow to swell the purse of the Company but the Company became charitable to them only when the Bengal Chamber of Commerce took the case of these poor clerks. The Company had no Provident Fund scheme either, and that scheme had been introduced only in 1946; therefore it is highly desirable that gratuity scheme as claimed should be introduced. The principle of granting gratuity or pension in lieu thereof in addition to Provident Fund has been accepted in several awards of the Bombay Industrial Courts and several other Tribunals in Calcutta. It is but proper that an employee who has put in certain years of service, should be entitled to the benefit of gratuity and the amount will depend on the length of service and he should be paid when he leaves the service, or retires or dies. I make the award that gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for every year of service up to a maximum of 15 months' pay calculated on the average monthly pay during the last 3 years of service for workers dying or retiring after 10 years of service will be a liberal scale. The gratuity should be paid to the clerks only and the salary for the purpose of calculating gratuity should be the substantive salary exclusive of allowances at the time of retirement. The Company however may at its discretion grant gratuity in excess of the above. Gratuity will not be paid to employee who is dismissed for dishonesty or misconduct. This payment of gratuity should be over and above the Provident Fund deposit to which an employee is otherwise entitled.

Issue No. 16.—Pension.

In view of the claim of gratuity having been allowed, this prayer is rejected.

Summary of the awards.

1. The Ivan Jones Ltd. Union must be recognised by the Company.

2. The scale of wages of unskilled workers is fixed at Rs. 30—1—35 per month. The scale of wages of semi-skilled is not disturbed—existing wages to remain.

3. Regarding clerical staff, the scale of wages as per Grades C and D of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will apply. Salary of Barababu is not revised—it will remain as before.

4. *Dearness allowance.*—Monthly at 60 per cent. on first hundred rupees, 30 per cent. on the next hundred, and 15 per cent. on the next hundred, subject to a minimum of Rs. 37.

5. *Overtime Work*—

For clerks—One day's pay and dearness allowance extra.

For others—Double the daily allowance.

6. *Bonus*—Bonus of December 1946 to be paid. In future same scale of bonus is to be maintained provided there is same scale of profit.

7. Claim for free medical aid, free tiffin, railway fare and pension is rejected.

8. *Leave facilities.*—Same as in November Agreement 1946.

9. *Security of service*—Charge against employee in writing to be placed before him and he must be given an opportunity to explain. No discharge or dismissal for minor offences—only grave offences or gross misconduct or act involving criminal breach of trust to result in dismissal.

10. *Provident Fund Scheme.*—As per November Agreement 1946.

11. *Gratuity.*—Fifteen months' pay calculated on the average monthly pay of last 3 years. Only clerks will get the benefit and no other employee.

This award will come into force with effect from 1st May 1948 except in case of dearness allowance which will come into effect from 1st January 1948. This award will remain in force for one year.

I place on record here the very able arguments advanced by Sri Sushil Chandra Dutta, Advocate Calcutta High Court, who appeared on behalf of the Union and I am also thankful to Mr. Kennedy for very kind and sympathetic way in which he dealt with the case.

P. R. MUKHERJEE, *Tribunal*

The 5th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,

D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 31.—22nd June 1948.—In pursuance of sub-ule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members con-tituting the Works Committee in the Naihati Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Naihati, 24-Parganas, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Muralidhar Palit.
(2) Rama Thakur.
(3) Samrathi Goswami.
(4) Shek Qudrat.
(5) Purusattam Sardar.
(6) Biswanath.
(7) Jamuna Prosad.
(8) Kshetra Ghose.
(9) Sarjoo Prosad.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. D. Peters.
(2) Mr. A. Lorimer.
(3) Mr. J. Farquharson.
(4) Mr. A. Gibson.
(5) Mr. J. Taylor.
(6) Mr. H. MacDonald.
(7) Mr. J. McLeish.
(8) Mr. S. K. Ghose.
(9) Mr. M. L. Mukherjee.

No. 32.—22nd June 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Anglo-India Jagatdal) Jute Mills Co., Ltd., 24-Parganas, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Sheo Balak.
(2) Shamacharan Bhar.
(3) Jogesh.
(4) Abdul Rahim.
(5) Hyder.
(6) Dibdar Singh.
(7) Deonandan.
(8) Fagoo.
(9) Khalik.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. Oliphant.
(2) Mr. A. P. Allan.
(3) Mr. C. Baxter.
(4) Mr. J. Taylor.
(5) Mr. J. B. Thompson.
(6) Mr. J. C. Herschell.
(7) Mr. J. McKenzie.
(8) Mr. R. Cathro.
(9) Mr. S. K. Mukherjee.

No. 33.—22nd June 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in Gouripore Co., Ltd., Naihati, 24-Parganas, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Giridhari Naw.
(2) Sitalprosad Banerjee.
(3) Benode Shaikh.
(4) Baban Kayastha.
(5) Jalil Sardar.
(6) Jog Dosad.
(7) Bhola Bhar.
(8) Achaibar.
(9) Sohodar Pandey.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. R. Deboys.
(2) Mr. T. G. Scott.
(3) Mr. J. G. Powrie.
(4) Mr. D. Brown.
(5) Mr. S. K. Roy.
(6) Mr. M. Bhattacherjee.
(7) Mr. R. Bhattacherjee.
(8) Mr. Aparnalal Mitra.
(9) Mr. Amulyacharan Paul.

No. 34.—22nd June 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Nuddea Mills Co., Ltd., Naihati, 24-Parganas, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Patiya.
(2) Sarada Nanda Sarkar.
(3) Bolaichandra Bag.
(4) Rupan Turi.
(5) Ram Nagina Singh.
(6) Joynuddin Mea.

(7) Shankar Parira.

(8) Bhagadoo Kohar.

(9) Mahatam Upadhaya.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. W. L. Scott.

(2) Mr. J. S. Scott.

(3) Mr. A. Johnstone.

(4) Mr. J Allison.

(5) Mr. H. Will.

(6) Mr. H. Nicolson.

(7) Mr. G. Wyness.

(8) Mr. H. Ghosh.

(9) Dr. D. N. Sen Gupta.

No. 35.—23rd June 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in Kankinarah Co., Ltd., Kankinarah, 24-Parganas, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Pairoo.

(2) Nagendranath Karmakar.

(3) Ramkisun.

(4) Sukur Mahammad.

(5) Majid.

(6) Parsadi.

(7) Lochon.

(8) Harihar.

(9) Hariprosad.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. W. Balfour.

(2) Mr. J. A. Young.

(3) Mr. D. A. Thomson.

(4) Mr. E. Souter.

(5) Mr. A. M. Henderson.

(6) Mr. R. A. Sandilands.

(7) Mr. N. K. Chatterjee.

(8) Mr. P. N. Ghose.

(9) Miss S. Dass.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 8(1).—23rd June 1948.—In this Directorate notification No. 8, dated 20th May 1948, published at page 723, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 3rd June 1948, *for* "N. C. Nath" *read* "U. C. Nath".

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES WEST BENGAL

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 7514D.C.S.—17th June 1948.—The services of Sri R N. Sarkar, B.J.C.S. (temporary), now employed as Assistant Director (Fuels), in this department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department (General Administration Branch).

No. 7570D.C.S.—18th June 1948.—Notification No. 5492D.C.S., dated the 28th April 1948, granting Sri Amiya Gopal Burman Ray, Rationing Officer, Amherst Street Sub-Area, under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, earned leave for one day, viz., 27th March 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, is hereby cancelled.

No. 7575D.C.S.—17th June 1948.—Sri Amal Chandra Mazumdar, B.J.C.S., is temporarily appointed to be Assistant Director (Fuels), in the Directorate of Consumer Goods under this department, *vice* Sri R. N. Sarkar.

No. 7808D.C.S.—18th June 1948.—Sri S. M. Das Gupta, B.J.C S., now employed as Assistant Director (Textiles), is appointed to be Assistant Director of Storage and Inspection in the Directorate of Storage and Inspection under this department.

No. 7884D.C.S.—21st June 1948.—Sri N. C. Sen Gupta, I.C.S., Deputy Director of Consumer Goods and Provincial Iron and Steel Licensing Authority, was appointed to act as Director of Consumer Goods, Department of Civil Supplies, with headquarters at Calcutta, for the period from the 1st to the 9th June 1948.

No. 7885D.C.S.—21st June 1948.—Sri S. C. Maitra, B.C.S., Special Officer, Consumer Goods, has been appointed to act as Director of Consumer Goods, Department of Civil Supplies, *vice* Sri N. C. Sen Gupta, I.C.S., with headquarters at Calcutta.

No. 7912D.C.S.—21st June 1948.—Sri S. C. Neogy is temporarily appointed to be Rationing Officer, Budge Budge, under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution.

By order of the Governor,

P. R. SINHA, Dy. Secy.

No. 7413D.C.S.—12th June 1948.—Sri Renu Bhushan Sen, lately employed as District Engineer, Chittagong Hill Tracts, under the Communications and Works Department, has been appointed to act as Building Superintendent in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution with headquarters at Calcutta.

No. 7901D.C.S.—21st June 1948.—Sri Anil Kumar Sen, who was lately employed as Divisional Auditor of Co-operative Societies, has been appointed to be Deputy Chief Accounting Officer (Rationing), with effect from 17th March 1948.

By order of the Governor,

A. BOSE, Budget Officer
and Asst. Secy. (*ex-officio*).

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATION.

Midnapore.—No. 5076L.R.—28th June 1948.—Sri Priya Mohan Ghatak, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be the Khas Mahal Officer, Contai, in the district of Midnapore, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of his duties.

By order of the Governor,
K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.—No. 4824L.A.—17th June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Indian Jute Mills, Ltd., for construction of a school building and a baby creche for the use of the children of the labourers and staff of the mills in the village of Serampore, jurisdiction list No. 13, thana Serampore, pargana Boro, district Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 4008 to 4012 and 4014 in full and measuring, more or less, 0·712 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Serampore.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Serampore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Serampore.

Midnapore.—No. 4826L.A.—17th June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing an engineering store yard and depot of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, in the villages of Pathari and Dewanmara, No. I, jurisdiction list Nos. 66 and 88, respectively, thana Kharagpur, parganas Dharendra and Balarampur, district Midnapore, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising entire cadastral survey plot Nos. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115 and 560 and parts of cadastral survey plot Nos. 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 558, 559, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 567 and 707 in mouza Pathari; entire petty settlement survey plot Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45,. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 100, 101, 118 and 31/122 and parts of petty settlement survey plot Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 68, 72, 73, 98, 99, 102, 103, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117 and 119 in mauza Dewanmara, No. I, and altogether measuring, more or less, 105·05 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Pathari and Dewanmara, No. I.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Midnapore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Midnapore.

24-Parganas.—No. 4899L.A.—21st June 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 5982L.A., dated the 4th July 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1316, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 532·27 acres of land for satellite town scheme in the villages of Birati, Gouripur and Bisarpara, jurisdiction list Nos. 7, 6 and 5, respectively, thana Dum Dum, pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas.

Burdwan.—No. 4918L.A.—22nd June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of Messrs. Ghusick and Muslia Collieries, Ltd., for depillaring operation of coal in No. 2 Pit Muslia Colliery underneath a tank, in the village of Kotaldihi, jurisdiction list No. 38, thana Asansol, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral survey plot No. 216, and measuring, more or less, 2·72 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Kotaldihi.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Managing Director, Ghusick and Muslia Collieries, Ltd., post office Kalipahari, district Burdwan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

Midnapore.—No. 4920L.A.(P.W.)—22 June 1948.—Whereas is appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Gangakhali Khal (section from Saidpur at 6 furlong to Rajgoda near 49 furlong) in connection with the Soadighi-Gangakhali Scheme, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 122·33 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are likely to be required in the district of Midnapore:—

District Mdnapore.

Thana Tamluk, village Saiyadpur (Tamluk Municipality), jurisdiction list No. 139.

Cadastral plots in part.

884, 844, 866, 865, 858, 1168.

Cadastral plots in part.

1100, 1101, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 816, 817, 836, 837, 838, 839, 1098, 879, 878, 877, 873, 874, 872, 871, 857, 864, 859, 857, 853, 850, 849, 848, 847, 846, 845, 843, 776, 729, 730, 728, 1149, 727, 726, 723, 724, 722, 721, 720, 716, 714.

Thana Tamluk, village Chandramer, jurisdiction list No. 81.

Cadastral plot in part

611.

Cadastral plots in part.

735, 730, 731, 729, 728, 727, 725, 723, 379, 646, 647, 648, 627, 628, 629, 618, 615, 613, 612, 610, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 642, 641, 643, 645, 644.

Thana Tamluk, village Khandagram, jurisdiction list No. 82.

Cadastral plots in full.

1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1270, 1269, 1268, 1267, 1264, 1265, 1277, 1278, 1279, 262, 260, 261, 1285, 1284, 1283, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 1282, 1281, 197, 275, 195, 196, 194, 193.

Cadastral plots in part.

1251, 1252, 1254, 1255, 1290, 1231, 1230, 1224, 1223, 1222, 1221, 1262, 1263, 1188, 1184, 1182, 1181, 1180, 1178, 1177, 1176, 1175, 1042, 1054, 299, 298, 297, 294, 293, 277, 278, 274, 280, 273, 263, 259, 237, 231, 220, 146.

Thana Tamluk, village Ratnali, jurisdiction list No. 138.

Cadastral plots in full.

837, 840, 841, 842, 854, 877, 878, 879, 784, 767, 108, 132, 1062, 1061, 827, 826, 821, 820, 817, 816, 813, 810, 808, 809, 1059, 58, 72, 40, 39, 2, 4, 1.

Cadastral plots in part.

1065, 838, 839, 844, 845, 843, 853, 852, 855, 876, 880, 881, 790, 789, 788, 787, 786, 785, 783, 778, 768, 765, 766, 724, 750, 749, 748, 747, 614, 88, 1046, 107, 109, 112, 113, 114, 131, 133, 135, 136, 137, 35, 33, 37, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 1063, 834, 833, 832, 831, 830, 828, 825, 822, 819, 818, 815, 812, 811, 807, 805, 803, 802, 793, 792, 86, 85, 84, 83, 81, 1056, 79, 78, 75, 74, 73, 70, 71, 60, 59, 57, 1055, 54, 56, 55, 48, 47, 42.

Thana Tamluk, village Narayandari, jurisdiction list No. 83.

Cadastral plots in full.

2269, 2050, 2042, 2033, 2034, 960, 957, 956, 955, 2044, 891, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 2267, 848, 849, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 888, 2332.

Cadastral plots in part.

1109, 2055, 2054, 2051, 2043, 2046, 2279, 2037, 2032, 2161, 962, 2165, 961, 2030, 959, 958, 954, 916, 915, 914, 913, 912, 911, 910, 909, 907, 864, 2266, 852, 853, 850, 851, 847, 833, 828, 830, 831, 832, 887, 889, 890, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 898, 820.

Thana Tamluk, village Radhaballabhpur, jurisdiction list No. 137.

Cadastral plot in full.

698, 1.

Cadastral plot in part.

4.

Thana Tamluk, village Nayabasan, jurisdiction list No. 89.

Cadastral plots in full.

665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 624, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 1097, 475, 476, 474, 473, 472, 471, 470, 469, 468, 467, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 464, 466, 463, 465, 462, 461, 460, 529, 528, 525, 524, 521, 520, 153, 33, 34, 31, 32, 30, 29, 27, 28, 1095, 1094, 1093, 1092, 1091, 1090, 24, 23.

Cadastral plots in part.

661, 662, 633, 632, 626, 625, 623, 622, 595, 594, 589, 588, 587, 586, 582, 530, 527, 526, 523, 522, 519, 505, 504, 663, 1044, 1023, 1022, 703, 747, 188, 182, 184, 185, 186, 177, 175, 176, 169, 170, 154, 152, 151, 35, 36, 37, 26, 25, 16, 17, 20, 22, 21.

Thana Tamluk, village Damodarpur, jurisdiction list No. 90.

Cadastral plots in full.

592, 604, 2, 131, 137, 602, 603, 128, 129, 126, 121, 600, 598, 599, 113, 114, 590, 591, 589, 593, 527.

Cadastral plots in part.

526, 528, 130, 132, 136, 127, 601, 124, 122, 120, 117, 116, 115, 112, 14, 8, 5, 4, 3.

Thana Tamluk, village Astara, jurisdiction list No. 88.

Cadastral plots in full.

333, 316, 315, 313, 1291, 240, 239, 48, 49, 50, 51, 39, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 41, 42, 40, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 31, 30, 1.

Cadastral plots in part.

336, 334, 332, 330, 318, 310, 311, 238, 241, 152, 150, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 63, 33, 32, 29, 28, 3, 2.

Thana Tamluk, village Pakurya, jurisdiction list No. 91.

Cadastral plots in full.

1115, 1116, 1112, 1111, 1110, 1109, 1108, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1072, 1073, 1071, 1248, 1142, 1141, 1250, 1247, 1246, 1245, 1249, 671, 670, 669, 667, 665, 1240, 662, 661, 1239, 660, 652, 651, 649, 648, 647, 640, 1231, 1232, 1230, 1233, 1234, 1045, 1172, 1229, 1228, 549, 1210, 1208, 1209, 427, 431, 433, 434, 1207, 1206, 426, 1205, 1204, 1203, 1201, 1202, 1200, 1198, 1197, 1196, 1195, 349, 1194, 1192, 1191, 1190, 1189, 1188, 1187, 1186, 615, 210, 1226.

Cadastral plots in part.

1143, 1144, 1145, 1140, 1118, 1244, 1120, 1242, 1243, 1042, 1113, 1097, 1099, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1107, 1085, 1084, 1083, 1082, 1081, 1077, 1070, 1056, 1054, 1052, 1051, 1047, 1048, 1049 668, 666, 664, 1241, 659, 1235, 1237, 650, 646 1224, 641, 639, 634, 633, 632, 628, 626, 625, 618 619, 620, 622, 617, 616, 606, 603, 609, 577, 572 573, 574, 575, 567, 566, 565, 564, 561, 563, 562 548, 547, 428, 550, 551, 429, 430, 432, 437, 438 439, 440, 435, 456, 425, 424, 423, 421, 420, 392 1199, 350, 348, 1193, 222, 221, 218, 217, 216, 215 212, 208, 209.

Thana Tamluk, village Khoskhana, jurisdiction list No. 87.

Cadastral plot in full.

727.

Cadastral plots in part.

725, 1, 2.

Thana Tamluk, village Mahishda, jurisdiction list No. 71.

Cadastral plot in full.

2167.

Cadastral plots in part.

2229, 2227, 2253, 2170, 2169, 2168, 2166, 1134

Thana Tamluk, village Raghunathpur, jurisdiction list No. 67.

Cadastral plots in full.

958, 904, 905, 903, 902, 901, 900, 899, 898, 897, 896, 663, 649, 648, 647, 650.

Cadastral plots in part.

1002, 1003, 1007, 1009, 1010, 1011, 969, 971, 963, 964, 966, 965, 962, 959, 957, 908, 906, 907, 892, 894, 895, 890, 882, 729, 713, 712, 711, 710, 709, 708, 707, 706, 690, 676, 672, 671, 667, 668, 666, 665, 641, 642, 643, 645, 646, 661, 660, 662, 659, 658, 657, 655, 654, 653, 652, 651.

Thana Tamluk, village Ichhabari, jurisdiction list No. 66.

Cadastral plots in full.

846, 847, 848, 872, 850, 774, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 745, 744, 444, 443, 442, 746, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772.

Cadastral plots in part.

600, 844, 845, 837, 823, 836, 824, 825, 828, 826, 815, 454, 773, 775, 734, 735, 736, 737, 450, 449, 445, 441, 440, 439, 437, 436, 747, 748, 749, 430, 429, 428, 424, 423, 422, 421, 273, 272, 269, 268, 266, 265, 263, 259, 258, 257, 256, 255, 254, 246.

Thana Tamluk, village Dhurpa, jurisdiction list No. 92.

Cadastral plots in full.

284, 276, 265, 266, 155, 143, 142, 114, 25, 24, 3.

Cadastral plots in part.

288, 287, 289, 285, 286, 283, 279, 278, 277, 275, 340, 273, 274, 272, 271, 270, 267, 264, 263, 262, 157, 156, 154, 147, 144, 161, 141, 137, 136, 116, 115, 111, 110, 109, 108, 107, 29, 28. 27, 26, 20, 21, 22, 23, 4, 2, 552, 1.

Thana Tamluk, village Ghorathakura, jurisdiction list No. 65.

Cadastral plots in full.

591, 590, 592, 596, 589, 588, 530, 580, 581, 578. 579, 531, 575, 574, 571, 570, 567, 566, 532, 528, 523, 522, 519, 518, 444, 443.

Cadastral plots in part.

601, 593, 595, 597, 587, 582, 577, 576, 573, 572; 569, 568, 565, 533, 534, 517, 520, 521, 524, 527, 529.

Thana Tamluk, village Polanda, jurisdiction list No. 64.

Cadastral plots in full.

1616, 1617, 669, 670, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 684.

Cadastral plots in part.

685, 683, 682, 681, 675, 674, 673, 668, 666.

Thana Tamluk, village Sonapetya, jurisdiction list No. 63.

Cadastral plots in full.

624, 623, 320, 322, 319, 318, 317, 316, 315, 314, 313.

Cadastral plots in part.

621, 622, 321, 323, 358, 359, 360, 309, 310, 311, 312.

Thana Tamluk, village Rajgoda, jurisdiction list No. 100.

Cadastral plots in full.

121, 120, 119, 118, 117, 116, 115, 102.

Cadastral plots in part.

126, 125, 124, 122, 114, 103, 101, 96, 95, 87, 86, 85, 84, 54, 55, 67, 11, 554, 10, 9, 8, 7, 1.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle (Irrigation and Works Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Midnapore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Nadia-24-Parganas.—No. 4989L.A.(P.W.).—24th June 1948.—Sri Sati Kumar Maitra and Sri Dhirendra Nath Banerji, Sub-Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Collectors, Nadia, are vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894), in that district and in the district of 24-Parganas in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Haringhata project.

Hooghly.—No. 5006L.A.(P.W.).—24th June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the re-excavation of the Saraswati River (section from the southern boundary of Manber at the district border up to the northern boundary of Krishnapur), it is hereby notified that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 19·32 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are likely to be required in the district of Hooghly:—

District Hooghly.

Thana Chanditala, village Manber, jurisdiction list No. 101.

Cadastral plot in full.

1.

Cadastral plots in part.

2, 13, 14, 15, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 839, 840, 843, 844, 846, 850, 851, 854, 855, 919, 920, 921, 926, 928, 927, 930, 931, 932, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 1114, 1115, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1142, 1143, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1166, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1283, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1661.

Thana Chanditala, village Krishnapur, jurisdiction list No. 100.

Cadastral plots in full.

127, 128, 2246, 215, 290, 294, 148, 125, 126.

Cadastral plots in part.

111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 2248, 118, 2241, 122, 124, 110, 130, 129, 132, 133, 134, 135, 139, 140, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 153, 155, 156, 160, 161, 162, 163, 202, 203, 204, 214, 217, 216, 220, 221, 222, 237, 238, 241, 242, 245, 246, 251, 252, 285, 286, 2243, 287, 289, 291, 293, 2239, 296, 298, 299, 303, 304, 309, 310, 311, 312. 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1505, 1506, 1513, 1515, 1516, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1556, 1557, 1567, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1640, 1641, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1754, 1765, 1768, 2053, 2055, 2056, 2058, 2059, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2081, 2082, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2179, 2180, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2194, 2217.

Thana Chanditala, village Mrigala, jurisdiction list No. 102.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1630, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste and arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Nadia. - No. 5008L.A.—24th June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of Krishnagar-Hridaypur Road, in the village of Ghurni, jurisdiction list No. 95, thana Krishnagar, pargana Mahatpur, district Nadia, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 123 (part), 128, 133, 141 (part) and 715 and measuring, more or less, 3·72 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Ghurni.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Sadar, Nadia. In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within, thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector, Sadar, Nadia.

24-Parganas.—No. 5012L.A.—24th June 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 7156L.A., dated 18th October 1946, under section 4 of Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at pages 1493 and 1494, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th November 1946, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 2·9881 acres of land for the Baranagar Jute Factory Co., Ltd., for construction of a hospital for male and female patients as well as a maternity building and a clinic for children, in the village of Baranagar, jurisdiction list No. 5, thana Baranagar, pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas.

DECLARATIONS.

Birbhum.—No. 4984L.A.(P.W.).—24th June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Mor-Bakreswar Main Canal South Bank (from chainage 436·40 to 740·25 in police-station Suri), it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 1·64 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below are required in the district of Birbhum:—

District Birbhum.

Thana Suri, village Panchtentul, jurisdiction list No. 136.

Cadastral plot in full:—427.

Thana Suri, village Mohanpur, jurisdiction list No. 137.

Cadastral plot in full:—31.

Cadastral plot in part—765.

Thana Suri, village Lakshmandihi, jurisdiction list No. 132.

Cadastral plot in full:—1351.

Thana Dubrajpur, village Dechandra, jurisdiction list No. 182.

Cadastral plot in full:—115.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Mor Canal Circle, Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Birbhum.

Burdwan.—No. 5033L.A.—25th June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a Central Hospital for the Raniganj coalfield by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad, in the village of Kalla, jurisdiction list No. 16, thana Asansol, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 728, 736-751, 753-763, 784-786, and part of cadastral survey plot No. 782, and measuring, more or less, 18·45 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Kalla.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (*l*), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad.

Birbhum.—No. 5061L.A.(P.W.).—26th June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for head works on south bank in connection with the Mor Project, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 0·05 of an acre and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Birbhum:—

District Birbhum.

Thana Suri, village Kamalpur, jurisdiction list No. 4.

Cadastral plot in part:—1455.

Thana Suri, village Lombodarpur, jurisdiction list No. 5.

Cadastral plot in full:—1652.

Cadastral plot in part:—1309.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Mor Canal Circle, Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Birbhum.

Burdwan.—No. 5079L.A.—28th June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Miners' Township for the Raniganj Coalfield at Bijoynagore, in the villages of Hijalgara, Bijoynagore, and Dhasna, jurisdiction list Nos. 40, 49 and 50, respectively, thana Jamuria, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 2438, 2439 and 2988, in mauza Hijalgara and cadastral plot No. 2, and part of cadastral survey plot Nos. 458, 459 in mauza Bijoynagore, and cadastral survey plot No. 132 in mauza Dhasna, and measuring, more or less, 79·41 acres, are required within the aforesaid villages of Hijalgara, Bijoynagore and Dhasna.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (*1*), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Executive Engineer, Coal Mines Welfare Division, Burdwan.

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE,

Member, Board of Revenue and Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Requisition

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

No. 475 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 12th June 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

49/2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlady or landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 5th July 1948 at 12 noon or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 29th June 1948.

No. 486 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

2, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Park Circus (Suite No. 12A, Park Court).

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 5th July 1948 at 11-30 a.m. or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 29th June 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE

Orders by the Director of Agriculture, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 17th June 1948.

Sri Bhabesh Chandra Roy, Superintendent of Agriculture, Burdwan, is transferred, in the interest of public service, to Malda and West Dinajpur with headquarters at Malda, *vice* Sri Santi Ranjan Mukherjee, Superintendent of Agriculture, Malda and West Dinajpur, transferred to Burdwan.

M. M. BASU, Director.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION, CREDIT AND RELIEF

Co-operation

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 959Co-op.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Khagendra Nath Sarkar, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, West Bengal, is allowed leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 2nd June 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Calcutta-24-Parganas.—No. 960Co-op.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Dinesh Chandra Chatterji, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Calcutta-24-Parganas districts, is appointed to act as Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in addition to his own duties during the absence, on leave, of Sri Khagendra Nath Sarkar.

By order of the Governor,
K. K. BANERJI, Jt. Secy.

Relief

Calcutta.—No. 2821F.R.—21st June 1948.—Sri P. P. I. Vaidyanathan, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is appointed as Deputy Relief Commissioner, West Bengal, with effect from 12th June 1948 until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
A. B. GANGULI, Secy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 2162Edn.—21st June 1948.—Janab Syed Md. Ismail, officiating Professor of Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the 15th August 1947 or any subsequent date on which he assumed the duties of the post, *vice* Maulvi Nurul Alam, transferred.

Calcutta.—No. 2163Edn.—21st June 1948.—Janab Akhter Hasan, officiating Professor of Arabic and Persian, Islamia College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the 15th August 1947, or any subsequent date on which he assumed the duties of the post, *vice* Maulvi Taher Rezwi, transferred to East Bengal.

Nadia.—No. 2165Edn.—21st June 1948.—Sri Benoy Krishna Mukherjee, officiating Subdivisional Inspector of Schools, Nadia, in the Subordinate Educational Service, is temporarily appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service as District Inspector of Schools, Nadia, with effect from the date on which he assumed the duties of the higher post, *vice* Sri Indrajit Das or until further orders.

Darjeeling.—No. 2176Edn.—22nd June 1948.—Mrs. J. E. Crump is appointed temporarily to act until further orders in the Bengal General Service as Preparatory School Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, with effect from the date on which she joined the post, *vice* Mrs. Baniston, resigned.

Nadia.—No. 2186Edn.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Nirmal Kanti Majumdar, Lecturer in Civics and Economics, Krishnagar College, in the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed substantively to the Bengal Educational Service, as Professor of Economics, at the same college with effect from the 15th August 1947, *vice* Sri Sudhangsu Kumar Guha Thakurta, promoted.

Calcutta-Presidency-Burdwan Divns.—No. 2252-Edn.—26th June 1948.—Mrs. Manisha Roy, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch), is appointed to act in the Bengal Senior Educational Service (Women's Branch) as Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, with effect from the 15th June 1948 or a subsequent date on which she takes over charge, *vice* Miss S. B. Gupta, transferred.

Hooghly-Burdwan-Birbhum-Calcutta.—No. 2253-Edn.—26th June 1948.—Miss Ushalata Biswas, Assistant Inspectress of Schools (Hooghly, Burdwan and Birbhum), is transferred to Calcutta as the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which she joins there, *vice* Mrs. Manisha Roy.

Hooghly-Burdwan-Birbhum.—No. 2254Edn.—26th June 1948.—Mrs. Gladys Majumdar, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Rajshahi, Bogra, Pabna and Malda, now a surplus officer, in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch), is appointed as Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Hooghly, Burdwan and Birbhum, with effect from the date on which she joins there, *vice* Miss Ushalata Biswas, transferred.

By order of the Governor,
D. M. SEN, Secy.

RESOLUTION—No. 2136EDN.

Calcutta, the 18th June 1948.

The Governor is pleased to constitute a Committee to examine the problems relating to Adult Education in West Bengal with the following:—

Sri Atul Chandra Gupta, *Chairman.*

Members.

Janab Jasimuddin Ahmed (Khan Bahadur).
Sri Charu Chandra Bhattacharjee.
Sri Anath Nath Bose.
Sri Hemanta Kumar Bose.
Sri Krishna Dhan Chatterji.
Sri Radha Nath Das.
Sri Sajani Kanta Das.
Sri Suresh Chandra Deb.
Dr. Snehamoy Datta, Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.
Sri Bipin Behari Ganguly.
Srijukta Manica Gupta.
Janab Rezaul Karim.
Rev. B. C. Mukherjee.
Sri Iswar Chandra Mal.
Sri Lalit Mohan Mukherjee.
Sri Jnananjan Niyogi.
Sri Priya Ranjan Sen.

Dr. Dhirendra Mohan Sen, Secretary, Education Department.

Sri Nikhil Ranjan Roy, *Secretary.*

2. The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—

To consider the problems of Adult Education in West Bengal and to advise Government in regard to the lines on which such education should be promoted, the methods, organisation and the administrative machinery to be pursued and set up in this connection with a view to ensuring a speedy and effective solution of such problems.

3. The Committee which will ordinarily meet in Calcutta and will function from the 25th June 1948 are requested to submit their report by the end of July 1948.

Order.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that copies be forwarded to the President and members of the Committee.

Ordered also that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, for information.

By order of the Governor,
D. M. SEN, Secy.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The 3rd June 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1948 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 5th day of July 1948, at 10-30 a.m. in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

D. N. SEN, Sheriff.

সেরিফ আপিস, ৩রা জুন ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দ।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জানান যাইতেছে যে, আগামী ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের ৫ই জুলাই, সোমবার, বেলা ১০-৩০ মিনিটের সময় হইতে যে পর্য্যন্ত আদালতের কার্য্য সমাধা না হয়, ততদিন প্রত্যহ সুবে বাঙ্গালা ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার সম্পন্ন করিবার জন্য কলিকাতা হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত গৃহে ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনাল সেসন বসিবে এবং আরও প্রচার করা যায় যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী করিবে তাহারা যেন উক্ত সময়ে উক্ত স্থানে হাজির থাকে। ইতি।

ডি, এন, সেন,
সেরিফ।

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

Appointments and Transfers.

24-Parganas.—No. 3816A.—25th June 1948.—Sri Bimal Kumar Bhattacharji, Munsif, on study leave in England, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Subordinate Judge of 24-Parganas, *vice* Sri Subodh Chandra Mukharji.

Leave.

Birbhum.—No. 3634A.—21st June 1948.—Sri Indu Bhusan Barman, Munsif of Bolpur, in the district of Birbhum, is allowed earned leave under rule 171(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for twenty-nine days with effect from the 3rd July 1948.

Nadia.—No. 3700A.—23rd June 1948.—Sri Nirmal Chandra Datta, Munsif of Krishnagar, in the district of Nadia, is allowed earned leave under rule 171(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for six days with effect from the 14th June 1948.

S. K. SEN, Registrar.

Original Side

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1948.

In consequence of Mr. O. Moses, Barrister-at-Law, Clerk of the Crown, on the fixed pay of Rs. 700 per month, being granted leave for six months with effect from the 1st of July 1948, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to make for the present the following acting appointments from the 1st of July 1948 to the 3rd of October 1948, both days inclusive:—

(*i*) Sri Sukumar Hazra, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Registrar, on Rs. 400—40—600, *vice* O. Moses, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, on Rs. 700 fixed.

(*ii*) Sri Monoj Ganguli, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Registrar, on Rs. 200—20—300, *vice* Sri Sukumar Hazra.

(*iii*) Sri Manmotho Nath Ganguli, B.A., Superintendent, on Rs. 150—5—200, *vice* Sri Monoj Ganguli.

Note.—Sri Sukumar Hazra will draw at Rs. 700 per month as Clerk of the Crown pending sanction by the Government of the scale of Rs. 400 - 40—600 recommended by Court's letter No. R.1241, dated the 11th June 1948, and Sri Manmotho Nath Ganguli will draw at Rs. 300 fixed per month (unrevised).

Calcutta, the 24th June 1948.

In continuation of the notification, dated the 9th June 1948, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 17th June 1948, Part I, page 808, the post of the Special Officer which was retained beyond the 29th February 1948, having been made permanent and termed as Assistant Registrar in the scale of Rs. 400—40—600 with effect from the 1st March 1948, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Sri Kunja Lal Lahiri to the said post of Assistant Registrar with effect from the 1st March 1948.

P. K BOSE, Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

It is hereby notified for general information:—

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Board to which elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Election to Union Board.		
No. 961J., dated the 11th May 1948.	Kharun union board, police-station Rampurhat, Rampurhat subdivision, district Birbhum.	Ward No. III—Gangadas Bhattacherjee, Tribhanga Mondal and Raghunath Mondal.	Sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	B. K. Adhikari, District Magistrate, Birbhum.
No. 1280J., dated the 10th June 1948.	Jhikaddah union board, police-station Moureswar, Rampurhat subdivision, district Birbhum.	Ward No. I—Jonab Taseruddin Kazi, Sri Kuraram Mandal and Jonab Obedar Rahman.	Ditto	B. K. Roy, *for* District Magistrate, Birbhum.
		Ward No. II—Sri Bhudeb Chatterji, Jonab Gofur Shaikh and Sri Kali Prasanna Banerji.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Shyam Sundar Debanshi, Jonab Khodabux Shaikh and Sri Satya Kinkar Ray.		
	Masra union board, police-station Rampurhat, Rampurhat subdivision, district Birbhum.	Ward No. I—Sri Bhabataran Saha, Sri Shambu Nath Rooj and Sri Biswanath Nath.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II—Sri Probhas Chandra Salui, Sri Ranjan Rout and Sri Doulat Prasad Singh.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Haradhan Murmu, Sri Kamala Kanta Mandal and Sri Kalipada Saha.		

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Board to which elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Bye-election to Union Board.		
No. 1581J., dated the 5th June 1948.	Latiaboni union board, police-station Gangajalghati, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Dhirendra Nath Chattaraj, *vice* Upendra Nath Misra, deceased.	Sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	B. K. Banerji, District Magistrate, Bankura.
		Appointment to Union Bench and Court.		
No. 797L.S.-G., dated the 11th June 1948.	Ratanpur union board, police-station Onda, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Ashutosh Chakravarty, *vice* Sri Kandarpa Ghatak, who vacated office under section 9(*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Sections 65 and 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919.	B. Sarkar, Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
No. 798L.S.-G., dated the 11th June 1948.	Medinipur union board, police-station Onda, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Satish Chandra Dutta, *vice* Sri Radha Gobinda Misra, deceased, and Sri Kalipada Hazra, *vice* Sri Satish Chandra Dutta, who vacated his office under section 9 (*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1919.	Ditto .. .	Ditto.
No. 799L.S.-G., dated the 11th June 1948.	Onda union board, police-station Onda, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Sasanka Sekhar Banerji, Sri Anukul Chandra Dhua and Sri Abinash Chandra Pal, *vice* Sri Jyotirmoy Mukherji, Sri Anukul Chandra Ghosh and Maulvi Pearjan Sheikh, respectively, who vacated their offices under section 9 (*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 800L.S.-G. dated the 11th June 1948.	Ramsagar union board, police-station Onda, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Murari Ratan Mukherji, *vice* Sri Bibhuti Bhusan Hazra, deceased, Sri Satish Laha, *vice* Sri Sunayan Ghosh, who vacated his office under section 9(*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 801L.S.-G., dated the 11th June 1948.	Santore union board, police-station Onda, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Chandi Charan Mukherji and Sri Amrit Sen, *vice* Sri Ishan Mandal and Sri Gobinda Goswami, respectively, who vacated their officer under section 9 (*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 802L.S.-G., dated the 11th June 1948.	Nakaijuri union board, police-station Onda, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Radhanath Thakur and Sri Panchanan Thakur, *vice* Sri Durga Chandra Majhi and Sri Radhanath Thakur, respectively, who vacated their offices under section 9 (*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
No. 803L.S.-G., dated the 11th June 1948.	Chhatna union board, police-station Chhatna, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Dhurjati Kumar Bakshi, Sri Bhudhar Chandra Chakravarty and Sri Satish Chandra Mondal, *vice* Sri Alokenath Ganguli, Sri Lakhsmikanta Kaviraj and Maulvi Ethar Khan, respectively, who vacated their offices under section 9 (*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 804L.S.-G., dated the 11th June 1948.	Jirrah union board, police-station Chhanta, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Gobinda Chandra Dutta and Sri Pelaram Das, *vice* Sri Sashi Sekhar Ojha and Kali Charan Hamda, respectively, who vacated their offices under section 9 (*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 1177J.G.—22nd June 1948.—The orders contained in this office notification No. 965J.G., dated the 21st May 1948, posting Sri Banamali Roy, temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, to the Vishnupur subdivision of the district of Bankura for employment as Circle Officer, Sonamukhi, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1179J.G.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Upendra Nath Biswas, temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, posted to the Vishnupur subdivision of the district of Bankura with Government notification No. 1739G.A., dated the 11th June 1948, is appointed in the same subdivision of the district to act as Circle Officer, Sonamukhi.

This appointment is made in the public interest.

No. 882M.—25th June 1948.—In accordance with the provision of section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that the elected Commissioners of the Midnapore Municipality in the district of Midnapore at a special meeting held on 29th January 1948 duly elected under section 13(*b*) of the West Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1947, the following gentlemen as the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the municipality:—

Sri Charu Chandra Mitra, Chairman.

Sri Gajendra Nath Hazra, Vice-Chairman.

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range.

Chinsura.—No. 4836.—28th June 1948.—Sri Phanindra Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Inspector, Government Railway Police, Howrah, now under orders of transfer to Midnapore, is granted four months' leave on average pay, on medical certificate, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, with effect from 21st May 1948.

Sub-Inspector Jiban Krishna Das of Hooghly is appointed to act as Inspector in Midnapore in the above vacancy.

H. N. GUPTA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

Presidency Division—Calcutta

It is hereby notified for general information:—

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Board to which appointed or elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Election to Union Boards.		
No. 24/48-18V.S.-G., dated the 25th May 1948.	Magrahat union board, police-station Magrahat, Diamond Harbour subdivision, district 24-Parganas.	Ward No. I—Janab Keramat Ali Naskar, Janab Golam Rahaman Mollah and Janab Daresh Mallick.	Sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	S. N. Sarkar, Additional District Magistrate, 24-Parganas.
		Ward No. II—Sri Sarat Ch. Mondal, Sri Dhanapati Mondal and Janab Abdul Basir Mistry.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Bhupendra Nath Bairagi, Sri Sutradhar Bairagi and Sri Bholanath Mondal.		
Alipore, the 9th June 1948.	Rameswarpur union board, police-station Hasnabad, Basirhat subdivision, district 24-Parganas.	Ward No. I—Sri Nani Gopal Ghosh, Sri Anil Kumar Ghosh and Sri Sadhu Charan Ghosh.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II—Sri Jatindra Nath Ghosh, Janab Md. Sariatulla and Janab Sahar Ali Sardar.		
		Ward No. III—Janab Golam Hossain Mallik, Sri Haripada Das and Janab Ommed Ali Biswas.		
		This cancels notification No. 24/47-34V.S.-G., dated the 6th December 1947, published in *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 20th November 1947.		
		Appointment to Union Bench and Court.		
No. 102 JJ., dated the 8th June 1948.	Kalsur union board, police-station Deganga, Barasat subdivision, district 24-Parganas.	Janab Md. Manik and Janab Md. Amjed Ali, *vice* Sri Dhirendra Nath Mondal and Sri Durga Charan Gain, removed.	Section 100B of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	J. N. Talukdar, Commissioner, Presidency Division.
No. 103 JJ., dated the 8th June 1948.	Gokarna union board, police-station Kandi, Kandi subdivision, district Murshidabad.	Sri Kamal Lochan Roy Choudhury, *vice* Janab Mohammad Zeher Hazi, deceased.	Ditto	Ditto.
		By-election to Union Board.		
No. 1318 L.S.-G., dated the 21st June 1948.	Margram union board No. VIII, police-station Khargram, Kandi subdivision, district Murshidabad.	Ward No. II—Sri Mahadeb Mondal of Garutia, *vice* Sri Judhisthir Mondal, deceased.	Section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	[Illegible], *for* District Magistrate, Murshidabad.
		Election to Union Board.		
No. 24/48-19V.S.-G., dated the 2nd June 1948.	Ramtanunagar union board, police-station Kakdwip, Diamond Harbour subdivision, district 24-Parganas.	Ward No. I—Sri Kshitish Chandra Kayal, Sri Kalipada Naskar and Janab Mahmmad Ali Mollah.	Sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	Sri B. Mittra District Magistrate, 24-Parganas.
		Ward No. II—Sri Binoy Kumar Hati and Sri Haripada Naskar.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Pran Krishta Kamar, Sri Adhar Chandra Panna and Sri Charu Chandra Moyra.		
No. 24/48-20V.S.-G., dated the 12th June 1948.	Sankiberia union board No. 1, police-station Kakdwip, Diamond Harbour subdivision, district 24-Parganas.	Ward No. I—Sri Debendra Nath Maity, Sri Lakshman Tikader, and Sri Prahlad Halder.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II—Jonab Daud Ali Gharami, Jonab Mahmmad Ali Naskar and Jonab Muktar Ali Shaik.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Beni Madhab Maity, Sri Rakhal Chandra Bar and Sri Nabendra Nath Maity.		
	Kakdwip union board No. V, police-station Kakdwip, Diamond Harbour subdivision, district 24-Parganas.	Ward No. I—Sri Prankrishna Patra Das, Sri Harekrishna Maity and Sri Haripada Samanta (Junior).	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II—Sri Bhabani Charan Patra Das, Sri Haripada Prodhan and Sri Sudhir Chandra Jana.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Bisweswar Parna, Sri Gobordhan Mahapatra and Sri Rajani Manna.		
	Namkhana union board No. VII, police-station Kakdwip, Diamond Harbour subdivision, district 24-Parganas.	Ward No. I—Sri Murari Mohan Mandal, Sri Prasanna Kumar Jana and Sri Nani Gopal Das.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II—Sri Rash Bihari Barik, Sri Mahendra Nath Jana and Sri Anath Bandhu Maity.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Rakhal Chandra Kar and Sri Lakshmi Narayan Bera.		

No. 539L.S.-G.—23rd June 1948.—The appointment of the following gentlemen as members of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Charitable Dispensary at South Dum Dum in the district of the 24-Parganas is published for general information under rule 20(*b*) of the Dispensary Manual:—

Dr. Sudhir Chandra Sen.
Dr. Kalyan Kumar Sen Gupta.
Janab Shaikh Alizaman.
Sri Hiralal Paul.
Janab Md. Abdul Karim.
Sri Amarendra Nath Bose.
Sri Arun Kumar Sen Gupta.
Sri Rajat Kumar Sen Gupta.
Sri Sasi Bhushan Ghosh.
Dr. Rabindra Nath Neogi.
The Medical Officer of the Municipal Charitable Dispensary (*ex-officio*).

No. 566R.G.—19th June 1948.—Sri Provash Kumar Bose, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Calcutta Collectorate, is granted Supplementary earned leave for six days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read with the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, notification No. 2658F., dated 16th October 1943, with effect from 24th May 1948.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Alipore, the 25th June 1948.

Whereas by order, dated the 23rd November 1943, the land described in the schedule below was requisitioned under the provisions of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 75A of the Defence of India Rules;

And whereas the said land continues to be subject to requisition under section 3 of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947 (Act XVII of 1947);

And whereas works have, during the period of requisition, been constructed on/in/over the said land wholly/at the expense of the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government has decided that the value of/the right to use such works should be preserved/secured for the purposes of the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947 (Act XVII of 1947), which have been directed under section 8 of the said Act to be exercised by me, it is hereby notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire the said requisitioned land as described in the schedule below in pursuance of section 5 of the said Act.

The Schedule.

L. A. Case No. VIII/164 of 43-44.

Mauza Dum Dum Cantonment, jurisdiction list No. 13, [illegible]rgana Calcutta, thana Dum Dum—Portion of [illegible]dastral survey plot 2014, area 4·24 acres.

S. M. MURSHED,
Additional Collector, 24-Parganas.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 1193.—25th June 1948.—Sub-Inspector Sambhu Nath Chatarji is promoted to act as Inspector with effect from 10th June 1948, a.m., *vice* Sri Jatindra Nath Bhattacharji, Inspector of the General Temporary Staff, Intelligence Branch, employed temporarily in the History Sheet Section sanctioned in G.O. No. 1110Pl., dated 6th May 1948.

H. N. SARKAR, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

Presidency Division—Jalpaiguri

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5581G.—21st June 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act No. V of 1919), the following gentlemen have duly been elected to be members of the union boards noted below in the Sadar subdivision, Jalpaiguri:—

Presidency Division, Jalpaiguri district.

Sadar Circle, Sadar subdivision.

Police-station Kotwali.

No. 5—Kharia union board.

Ward No. 2—Sri Dhirendra Nath Maitra, *vice* Janab Enamul Hussain (removed).

Police-station Rajganj,

No. 8—Majhiali union board.

Ward No. 1—Sri Keshab Chandra Jha, *vice* Janab Afuruddin Md. (deceased), Sri Golemohan Roy, *vice* Janab Nural Huda (deceased).

[ILLEGIBLE],
for Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 9633/2E/119/47-48C.T.—17th June 1948.—Mr. P. Chatterjea, B.Com., First Additional Income-tax Officer, Midnapore-Bankura, is allowed under Fundamental Rule 81(*b*)(*ii*), leave on average pay for one month and two days with effect from the 5th July 1948, to 6th August 1948, with permission to prefix Sunday, the 4th July 1948, and to affix holiday and Sunday on the 7th August 1948 and 8th August 1948 to the leave. Certified that the officer is likely to return on the expiry of his leave to a post carrying the same rates of allowances.

No. 9766/2E/3/48-49C.T.—18th June 1948.—Mr. K. Ray, M.A., First Additional Income-tax Officer, Companies District II, Calcutta, was allowed, under rule 10(*a*) of the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, earned leave for twenty-seven days with effect from the 3rd May 1948 to 29th May 1948 with permission to prefix Sunday, the 2nd May 1948, and to affix Sunday, the 30th May 1948 to the leave.

It is certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave.

No. 9767/2E/143/47-48C.T..—18th June 1948.—Mr. P. C. Guha, B.A., Second Additional Income-tax Officer, District IV(2), Calcutta, was allowed under Fundamental Rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) an extension of leave on average pay for nine days with effect from 28th May 1948 to 5th June 1948 with permission to affix Sunday, the 6th June 1948, to the leave, in continuation of leave granted to him under this office Order No. 1053/2E/143/47-48, dated the 9th April 1948.

It is certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave.

No. 10034/2E/7/48-49C.T.—21st June 1948.—Mr. A. M. Mukherjee, B.A., A.S.S.A. (Lond.), Income-tax Officer, Companies District I, Calcutta is, with effect from the afternoon of 30th June 1948 transferred and posted as Income-tax Officer, Companies District IV, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Victor Levi whose resignation from Government service ha been accepted.

2. Mr. S. K. Ganguli, B.Sc., G.D.A., 1s Additional Income-tax Officer, Companies Distric I, Calcutta, is, with effect from the afternoon o 30th June 1948, posted as Income-tax Officer o the same district, *vice* Mr. A. M. Mukherjee transferred. Mr. Ganguli will, in addition to hi own duties as Income-tax Officer, continue to hol the charge of 1st Additional Income-tax Officer o the same district, until further orders.

No. 10035/2E/33/48-49C.T.—21st June 1948.—The resignation of Mr. Victor Levi, Income-tax Officer, Class I, Grade I, posted to Income-tax Office, Companies District IV, Calcutta, has been accepted by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), with effect from the afternoon of 30th June 1948.

No. 10247/2[illegible]3/48-49C.T.—22nd June 1948.—With effect from 1st July 1948, a new Income-tax Circle to be known as "Refund Circle, Calcutta" will be formed and located at 3, Government Place West, Calcutta.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred under sections 5(*5*) and 5(*7A*) of the Income-tax Act, I hereby direct that the Income-tax Officers posted to the Refund Circle, Calcutta, shall perform their functions in respect of all persons and classes of persons as described in the schedule below:—

Schedule.

Income-tax Officer, Refund Circle, Calcutta—All cases of the Income-tax Circles and Districts mentioned below, *not* involving any income under section 10 of the Income-tax Act, in which *each* of the last two completed assessments or orders under section 48(*1*) has resulted in a refund payable to the assessee:—

District I(1).
District I(2).
District II(1).
District II(2).
District V.

1st Additional Income-tax Officer, Calcutta—All cases of the Income-tax Circles and Districts mentioned below, *not* involving any income under section 10 of the Income-tax Act, in which *each* of the last two completed assessments or orders under section 48(*1*) has resulted in a refund payable to the assessee:—

District III(1).
District III(2).
District IV(1).
District IV(2).
District IV(3).
District VI.
District Howrah.
District 24-Parganas.

3. The new circle will be under the jurisdiction of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Range No. V, Calcutta.

No. 10325A/2E/10/48-49 C.T.—23rd June 1948.—Mr. V. S. Desikachari, M.A., 1st Additional Income-tax Officer, District II(1), Calcutta, was allowed under rule 10(*a*) of the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, earned leave for thirty days with effect from 3rd May 1948 to 1st June 1948, with permission to prefix Sunday, the 2nd May 1948, to the leave. It is certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave.

No. 10874/2E/103/47-48 C.T.—25th June 1948.—Mr. A. L. Chakravorty, B.Com. (Edin.), Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Range No. V, Calcutta, was allowed under Fundamental Rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) leave on average pay for twenty-nine days with effect from 18th May 1948 to 15th June 1948, with permission to affix the gazetted holiday on the 16th June 1948, to the leave.

It is certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave.

S. NARGOLWALA, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES

Forests

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3860For.—14th June 1948.—Sri Sukumar Chaudhuri, ·I.F.S., the then Divisional Forest Officer, West Bengal Division, was allowed concession leave on average pay for two days under Government of India letter No. F.7(15)-E/II/46, dated the 16th September 1946, with effect from the 9th April 1947.

Midnapore.—No. 3861For.—14th June 1948.—Janab Syed Abdul Aleem, B.S.F.S., Attached Officer, West Bengal Division, was appointed to hold charge of the West Bengal Division in addition to his own duties from the 9th April to 10th April 1947, with headquarters at Midnapore.

By order of the Governor,
P. M. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

Fisheries

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3888Fish.—17th June 1948.—Sri Satyabrata Ray Chaudhuri, M.A., Senior Statistician in the Fisheries Branch of the Directorate of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Fisheries ,Statistics, Survey and Marketing) in the Bengal Fisheries Service from the 1st December 1947, until further orders.

No. 4014Fish.—23rd June 1948.—Sri Sukhámay Roy, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Fisheries (Administration and Welfare) with effect from the date he joins the post until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
P. M. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

Botanical Garden

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta-Howrah.—No. 3995B.G.—21st June 1948.—Janab G. Mohiuddin, Assistant Curator, Government Gardens, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act as the Curator, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpore, with effect from the 15th August 1947 until further orders.

Howrah-Calcutta.—No. 3996B.G.—21st June 1948.—Sri S. N. Mitra, Overseer, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpore, is appointed temporarily to act as the Assistant Curator, Government Gardens, Calcutta, with effect from the 15th August 1947 until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
P. M. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1948

PART IA—Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION).

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 29th May 1948.

No. 28.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 1-Customs, dated the 9th March 1946, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, for the entries in column 2, against Serial number 11, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"Raw materials and component parts, other than glass bulbs, required for the manufacture of electric lamps, such as:—

(i) Getter.
(ii) Lamp Caps.
(iii) Filament wires.
(iv) Leading-in-wires.
(v) Unmounted feet and "E" wires.
(vi) Molybdenum wires and rods.
(vii) Glass tubings and rods.
(viii) Mandrel wires made of steel or any othe suitable material.
(ix) Forming Gax.
(x) Nitrogen gas.
(xi) Rare gases like Argon, Neon and Krypton
(xii) Bakelite capping or basing cement.
(xiii) Stamping paste and acid.
(xiv) Cap marking ink.
(xv) Phosphorus Pentoxide.
(xvi) Red Phosphorus.
(xvii) Calcium Fluoride.
(xviii) Hydrofluoric Acid."

S. C. SATYAWADI, Addl. Secy

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS.

New Delhi, the 28th May 1948.

No. 177-Pt.—The Governor-General is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur Pierre Roersch as Consul-General for Belgium at Calcutta.

T. J. NATARAJAN, Asstt. Secy.

HAJJ.

New Delhi, the 31st May 1948.

No. F.10-4/48-Hajj.—In pursuance of clause (*b*) of section 208A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations No. F.10-8/47-Hajj(I), dated the 22nd August 1947, the Central Government is pleased to specify the following amounts as the sums to be deposited by pilgrims sailing from Bombay, for the purpose of defraying the cost of a return ticket:—

	Rs.	a.
(*i*) in the case of a pilgrim of the age of ten years or more ...	195	14
(*ii*) in the case of a pilgrim under ten years of age ...	97	15

S. DUTT, Addl. Secy.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

ELECTRIC LICENSING BOARD, WEST BENGAL.

The 11th June 1948.

Quarterly additions and alterations to the Register of Licensed Electrical Contractors, West Bengal.

It is notified for public information that the licenses issued to the undernoted electrical contractors have been cancelled with effect from 6th January and 17th February 1948 :—

Regd No	Messrs	Address
316	S N Roy	149/2, Rash Behary Avenue, Kalighat
427	Electro Mechanical Works, Ltd	86-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta
431	Brite & Co., Ltd	12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.
469	Comilla Electric Corporation	Comilla, Kandirpar

The following electrical contractors have obtained licenses to carry out electrical installation work in the Province of West Bengal :—

Regd. No	Messrs	Address	Date of issue
518	Absco, Ltd . .	3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta-1.	27-1-48
519	Shukla Electric Works .	34, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta	10-2-48
520	Pranab Electrical Works .	26, Raja Basanta Roy Road, Calcutta-26.	10-2-48.
521	Hindusthan Electrical Industries	69-B, Akhil Mistri Lane, Calcutta	10-2-48.
522	Patna Electric Co. .	1, Free School Street, Calcutta	10-2-48.
523	Maritime Engineering Co,	53, Bentinck Street, Calcutta-1.	10-2-48.
524	The Ganguly Engineering Co	43, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta	2-3-48
525	Independent Engineering Co,	53, Grey Street, Calcutta	2-3-48
526	Sandhya Engineering Co .	5, Tarak Paramanick Road, Calcutta-6	2-3-48
527	S B Trading Co., Ltd .	2, Manook Lane, Calcutta	31-3-48
528	B N. Engineering Electric & Co	Barrabazar, Midnapore	31-3-48
529	Associated Engineering Co.	4-B, Sitaram Ghose Street, Calcutta-9	31-3-48
530	Banerji & Sons .	17/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta-9	31-3-48.
531	New Kamala Electric Works	2/2, Gour Laha Street ..	31-3-48
532	B Charles & Co .	104, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Calcutta	31-3-48
533	The Kalimpong Electric Supply Co., Ltd	Kalimpong	31-3-48
534	S. N Coondoo ..	Mirbazar, Midnapore .	31-3-48.
535	Asea Electric, Ltd ..	4, Lyons Range, Calcutta	31-3-48.

H. BHATTACHARJEE, Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 31 of 1941

Re Tarak Das Roy

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 2nd March 1948 directing that the abovenamed insolvent be discharged subject to his consenting to a decree being passed against him for 25 per cent of his debts and costs of obtaining the said decree in this Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in favour of the Official Assignee The said order was completed on the 20th May 1948

M A HAQUE, Official Assignee.

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 23rd June 1948

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

No 9 of 1945

Re Rekhab Chand Bothra

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 3rd February 1948 suspending the abovenamed insolvent's discharge for one month and directing that he be discharged as from the 3rd March 1948 The said order was completed on the 12th May 1948

M A HAQUE, Official Assignee.

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 19th June 1948.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act

and

In the matter of Insurance Act

and

In the matter of Happy India Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 21st day of June 1948 presented to the said Court on behalf of the Superintendent of Insurance, Government of India, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 19th day of July 1948, and any creditor or contributory or policy-holder of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Acts should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his attorney or advocate for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory or policy-holder of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the prescribed charges for the same.

Dated this 21st day of June 1948

S K MANDAL,

Solicitor to the Central Government at Calcutta,

12, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta

NOTE.—Rule 58 provides that any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 19th day of July 1948.

(277—1)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act

and

In the matter of Insurance Act

and

In the matter of Industrial and Provident Insurance (India), Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 21st day of June 1948 presented to the said Court on behalf of the Superintendent of Insurance, Government of India, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 19th day of July 1948, and any creditor or contributory or policy-holder of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Acts should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his attorney or advocate for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory or policy-holder of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the prescribed charges for the same.

Dated this 21st day of June 1948.

S. K. MANDAL,
Solicitor to the Central Government at
Calcutta, 12, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

NOTE.—Rule 58 provides that any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 19th day of July 1948.

(278—1)

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF AT KATIHAR.

MONEY SUIT No. 75 OF 1948.

Babu Rameshwar Lal, son of Babu Nand Ram, deceased, by caste Agerwalla, by occupation trader, resident of Barabazar, Katihar, police-station Katihar, district Purnea, proprietor of the shop named Nand Ram Rameshwar Lal, situated at Barabazar, Katihar, police-station Katihar, district Purnea, plaintiff,

versus

The General Manager, E. I. Railway Administration, 6, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 209-4 on account of price of goods shortly delivered to the plaintiff booked as per R/R No. 14646, dated 21st December 1946, from Nawpada S.S. to Katihar and 19th July 1948 is the date fixed for disposal of the suit;

You are hereby informed to appear in person or through any agent to contest the claim on the date fixed, otherwise the suit will be heard ex parte.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court, this 12th day of May 1948.

M. SAHAY, Munsif.

Katihar, the 13th May 1948.

(280—1)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 29.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable by three years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or crossed Indian postal order for Rs. 7-8 (Rs. 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) the 24th July 1948. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. **Six Listener Research Officers, All-India Radio.**—Posts gazetted and temporary but likely to be made permanent. Women eligible. **Age:**—Preferably below 40 years. **Pay:**—Rs. 450—25—500—E. B.—30—800. **Qualifications:—Essential**—(a) University Degree. (b) Good academic record together with experience in statistical research, preferably in public opinion. (c) High order of organising capacity together with initiative and drive. (d) Good knowledge of at least one Indian language. **Desirable**—(i) Journalistic experience either in a reputed newspaper or advertising or publicity organisation. (ii) Knowledge of another Indian language.

2. **Three Reference Assistants, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.**—Posts are temporary to be filled on three years' contract. Women eligible. **Age:**—Preferably below 35 years. **Pay:**—Rs. 250—10—300. **Qualifications:—Essential**—(a) Good University degree, preferably with History, Political Science, Economics or Sociology as one of the main subjects. (b) Experience in Research work or Journalism. **Desirable**—Diploma in library science and experience in a good library.

3. **One quasi-permanent post of Dairy Husbandry officer, Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.**—Other things being equal, refugees will be preferred. Women eligible. **Age:**—Preferably between 30 and 45 years. **Pay:**—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. **Qualifications:**—(a) Degree or diploma in dairying, preferably with specialisation in any branch of dairy husbandry such as breeding, management or nutrition of dairy cattle. (b) Training in dairy farm practice and management. (c) Research experience in conducting and supervising work in Dairy Husbandry problem and experience in teaching dairy students. (d) Preferably about seven years' experience of controlling the activities of a large size dairy farm.

4. **Four Assistant Education Advisers (Technical), Ministry of Education.**—Post temporary on contract basis for three years for the present. One post reserved for Scheduled Castes, but if no such suitable candidate is available, the post will be treated as unreserved. Women ineligible. **Age:**—Preferably below 45 years. **Pay:**—Rs. 800—50—1,150. **Qualifications:—Essential**—(a) Good degree in Engineering or a first class degree in Chemical Technology from a recognised University or All-India Diploma in Engineering or Technology awarded by the All-India Council for Technical Education. (b) At least five years' experience in a recognised Technical College or Institution or in Industry. **Desirable**—Corporate Membership of a Professorial Body.

5. **One temporary post of Assistant Research Officer in the Animal Genetics Section, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.**—Other things equal, preference will be given to refugees over non-Government servants. Women eligible. **Age:**—Preferably between 25 and 35 years; relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:**—Rs. 275—25—500—E. B.—30—650—E. B.—30—800. Higher initial pay to direct recruits according to age, qualifications and experience. Initial pay of permanent Government servants will be fixed under Fundamental Rules. **Qualifications:—Essential**—M.Sc. or Ph.D. in Animal Genetics. **Desirable**—(i) Experience of poultry or large animal genetics. (ii) Degree or diploma in Veterinary Science.

6. **Three temporary posts of Physical Assistants, Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta.**—Women eligible. **Age:**—Preferably below 30 years; relaxable in special circumstances. **Pay:—For direct recruits:** Rs. 150—10—300—E. B.—20—400. For Government servants pay will be fixed according to rules. **For persons in continuous Government employ since 15th July 1931:** Rs. 150—15—300—E. B.—20—500. Scales subject to revision in the light of Central Pay Commission's recommendations. **Qualifications:—Post No. 1.** Degree in Mechanical Engineering or an M.Sc. Degree in Applied Physics, with at least two years' experience in the Mechanical testing of engineeiring materials (Metallic and general constructional), textiles or petrols (for Octane rating). **Post No. 2. Essential**—Degree in Metallurgy or Mechanical Engineering of a recognised University with at least two years practical experience in the testing of engineering materials. **Desirable**—Proficiency in the matallographic or chemical examination of metals and alloys. **Post No. 3.** B.E. Degree of the Calcutta University or equivalent degree or diploma in Electrical Engineering with at least two years' practical experience in the testing of electrical materials and fittings.

7. **Three temporary posts of Chemical Assistants, Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta.**—Women eligible. **Age:**—Preferably below 30 years; relaxable in special circumstances. **Pay:—For direct recruits:** 75 per cent. of the posts in Grade II—Rs. 150—10—300; 25 per cent. of the posts in Grade I—Rs. 300—20—400. **For persons in continuous Government employ since 15th July 1931:** Rs. 150—15—300—20—500. If selected candidates are already in Government service, their pay will be fixed according to rules. Scales of pay subject to revision in the light of Central Pay Commission's recommendations. **Qualifications:—Post No. 1.** M.Sc. in Applied Chemistry of a recognised University or equivalent qualification with at least three years' experience in technical and industrial

analyses, especially of the organic type. Selected candidates will have to carry out the chemical analysis of foodstuffs, textiles, organic compounds, soaps, polishes and cleansing materials, fertilisers, paint materials, water, gases, etc. **Post No. 2.** M.Sc. in Chemistry (preferably Applied Chemistry) or degree in Metallurgical or Chemical Engineering of a recognised Institute with at least three years' experience in the technical analysis of metals and alloys (ferrous and non-ferrous), fuels, refractory materials, minerals, Portland cement, chemicals, etc. **Post No. 3.** M.Sc. in Chemistry of a recognised University or equivalent qualification with at least three years' experience in Modern Technical analyses of oils, lubricants, petrols, coal refractory materials, minerals, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and alloys.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

IT is notified for general information that recruitment to posts of Directors of Public Health Laboratory (advertisement No. 27) and Drugs Laboratory (advertisement No. 30) have been kept in abeyance by Government, pending finalisation of a scheme of reorganisation of the Provincial Health and Drugs Laboratories.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 25th June 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 44.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a temporary vacancy in the post of Inspector in the Boilers Service, West Bengal. Though the appointment will be made on a temporary basis at present there is a prospect of its being eventually made permanent.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 225—25/2—275—50/2—375—25/2—450—50/2—650 (efficiency bar after the 10th stage). Inspectors are entitled to a motor car allowance of Rs. 80 per month and compensatory allowance of Rs. 72 per month and the usual dearness allowance. The initial pay of the selected candidate will be in the scale as follows according to his age on the date of assuming duties:—

Age.	Stage of time-scale.
25	1
26	2
27	3
28	4
29	5
30 (or over)	6

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) he must be a national of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or a citizen of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India is also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal will be necessary in his case before appointment. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal;

(ii) he must not be less than 25 or more than 30 years of age on the 1st July 1948. The maximum age limit may be relaxed in the case of West Bengal Government servants;

(iii) he must have a good general education;

(iv) he must have had an apprenticeship of at least four years as mechanical engineer or engine fitter in an engineering workshop where steam-engines and boilers are built or repaired, or a full course in an engineering college or technical institution with the diploma or degree of that college or institution in mechanical engineering;

(v) he must have had after completion of the apprenticeship or technical course, three years' further experience as practical engineer on the design, construction, repair and maintenance or working of steam-engines and boilers;

(vi) he must have knowledge of the various types of boilers used on land, and of the purposes and functions of their component parts;

(vii) he must have a knowledge of the construction and materials used in the manufacture of boilers;

(viii) he must have ability to determine accurately the working pressure of a boiler in accordance with the Indian Boiler Regulations;

(ix) he must have a fair knowledge of the strength of materials used in the manufacture of boilers and of the method of carrying out mechanical tests;

(x) he must have a knowledge of boiler defects, their causes and remedies for corrosive and scale forming feed water;

(xi) he must have ability to take dimensions of boilers and to prepare neat hand sketches and drawings to scale;

(xii) he must have ability to prepare calculation for determining the strength of new and old boilers from his own measurements and the maker's dimensions.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 23rd July 1948. Persons who applied in response to the advertisement for two permanent posts issued in February 1948 (Advertisement No. 8) need not pay the application fee again and they will be considered along with others if they intimate the Commission of their continued candidature.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 22nd June 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 45.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a temporary gazetted post of Medical Officer, Writers' Buildings Dispensary, Calcutta. The post is sanctioned for the present up to the 29th February 1949 but it is likely that the post will be retained beyond that date.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

(2) **Pay.**—Rs. 250 per mensem plus Rs. 50 per mensem as conveyance allowance plus usual dearness allowance provided that if any Medical Officer is in possession of a motor car he will draw the usual car allowance in lieu of the conveyance allowance.

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India will also be eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment;

Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal;

(ii) he should not ordinarily be over 45 years of age on the 1st July 1948;

(iii) he must be a Medical Graduate of a recognised Indian University or must have medical qualifications registrable in England or must hold the Diploma of Membership of the State Medical Faculty, Bengal. Preference will be given to one who holds post-graduate experience in a Government hospital or hospitals for three years.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 26th July 1948.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 26th June 1948.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to 9th July 1948 for:—

(1) Temporary Estimators on Rs. 80 per mensem for passed Overseers; on Rs. 70 per mensem for passed Sub-Overseers.

(2) Temporary Draftsmen on Rs. 80 per mensem for passed Overseers; on Rs. 70 per mensem for passed Sub-Overseers; on Rs. 50 per mensem for passed Draftsmen from Government School of Arts.

(3) Temporary Tracers on Rs. 40 per mensem.

Ad interim increased pay, usual dearness and other local allowances will be allowable for so long as these remain in force.

Overseer and Sub-Overseer Estimators and Draftsmen may be considered for higher initial pay for approved past service in accordance with rules. Further particulars will be available from this office on any working day.

S. GUPTA,
Superintending Engineer,
Greater Calcutta Drainage Circle,
Anderson House, Alipore.

The 21st June 1948.

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

15, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

ADMISSION to the Day Course (equivalent to the I. Com. Course) and different classes of the Evening Section—R.A., Banking, Book-Keeping (Junior and Advanced), Modern English, Mercantile Law, Shorthand and Typewriting—will commence immediately after the publication of the Matriculation results of the Calcutta University in the "Calcutta Gazette". For details apply in writing to the Principal enclosing postage stamps worth 9 pies for prospectus or call at the office of the institute personally during office hours.

The tuition fee is only Rs. 5 per month and there are various concessions in the shape of stipends and scholarships.

[ILLEGIBLE], for Principal,
Government Commercial Institute,
Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 20th May 1948.

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 6 OF 1948.

Bholanath Behara of Hossipore, police-station Gobeedapur, Cuttack, and of 20-4B, Iswar Ganguly Street, police-station Bhowanipore, 24-Parganas, debtor.

To creditors.

ON the 2nd day of April 1948, it was ordered that the debtor is finally adjudicated insolvent.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th June 1948.

(271—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 13 OF 1948.

Dillon Anthony Pereira of 5/1/1, Gope Lane, police-station Entally, 24-Parganas, debtor.

To creditors.

ON the 21st day of May 1948, it was ordered that the debtor is finally adjudicated insolvent.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th June 1948.

(272—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 OF 1948.

Pandab Nayek alias Pandu Nayek of Panihati (Municipal office), police-station Khardah, 24-Parganas, debtor.

To creditors.

ON the 21st day of May 1948, it was ordered that the debtor is finally adjudicated insolvent.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th June 1948.

(273—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 OF 1947.

Badri Lall alias Badri Prosad of Prananath Chawdhury Lane, Cossipore, 24-Parganas, debtor.

To creditors.

ON the 16th day of January 1948, it was ordered that the debtor is finally adjudicated insolvent.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th June 1948.

(274—1)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is given to the shareholders of the Selected Fatka Collieries, Limited, that a shareholders' meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 15, Jadu Bhattacharjee Lane, Kalighat, Calcutta, on the 15th July 1948 at 3 p.m. to consider about increasing its Share Capital.

S. K. BANERJEE, Director,
Selected Fatka Collieries, Limited.

15, Jadu Bhattacharjee Lane, Kalighat,
Calcutta, the 25th June 1948.

(275—1)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of Plycrete, Limited, will be held at its registered office at No. 12-P, Park Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 10th July 1948, at 11-30 a.m., to consider a resolution of the shareholders winding up the Company and appointing a liquidator.

By order of the Board,
S. N. DUTT, Managing Director.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1948.

(281—1)

NOTE

PORTIONS of the following note of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of its value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the number. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to it is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Note No.	Value Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
WD114/47-48	A/31-179525	100	Krishna Chandra Adhikary, son of late Pancharam Adhikary, Village Pakshirchar, Post Office Haiderganj, District Noakhali.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 21st June 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the persons/party whose names are shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to it them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W. D. 112/47-48	A/77-906262 A/99-051389	100 100	Yad Ali Miah, C/o U. C. Sinha, P-80, Lake Road, Calcutta.
W. D. 113/47-48	A/36-711152	100	Jagabrata Saha, 24/6, Raja Brojendra Street, Calcutta.

P. D. CHATTERJEE,

Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, dated the 16th June 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person/party whose names are shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W. D. 97/47-48	A/61-860751	100	Joykanta Ray, village Srirampur, post office Chengrabandha, district Jalpaiguri.
W. D. 98/47-48	B/17-677121	100	Radha Krishna Bonik, Blacksmith, post office Dalal Bazar, Noakhali.
W D. 99/47-48	A/61-725082 A/30-026466	100 100	Hajarilal Das, C/o Bejoy Chandra Das, Pleader, post office Sathkhira, Khulna.
W. D. 100/47-48	A/60-001869	100	Ganga Prasad, 44/2, Surendranath Road, Calcutta.

P. D. CHATTERJEE,

Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 17th May 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the persons whose names are shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W. D. 107/47-48	B/5-864470	100	Braja Mohan Asho, Newspaper Agent, village Bateswar, post office Balasore, Orissa.
W.D.108/47-48	A/52-015750	100	S. M. Mukherjee 10, Ram Ratan Bose Lane, post office Shyambazar, Calcutta.
W.D.109/47-48	B/18-080984 B/18-138733	100 100	Nerode Krishna Dutt, 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
W.D.110/47-48	A/31-975195 A/37-891908	100 100	Mohd. Younus Haji Abdul Samad, Islamabad, Bhiwndi, district Thana.
W.D.111/47-48	A/74-700694 A/74-661829 A/24-155929 A/62-455565 A/74-350935 A/62-399095 A/60-183055	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Saghir Ahmad Khan, C/o. Nizamuddin (Begum Sahib's Musjid), 116/1A, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 7th June 1948.

LOST.

THE lower half of Government Promissory Note No. CA006731 of the three per cent. loan of 1949-52 for Rs. 500 originally standing in the name of Reserve Bank of India and last endorsed to Major Charles Percy Collinson and Mrs. Muriel Alice Collinson or either, the proprietor(s), by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of Mrs. Muriel Alice Collinson, the surviving holder. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Signature of the advertiser—*For* Lloyds Bank, Limited, Benjamin Alexander Watt, Manager.

Residence—Chowringhee Branch, Calcutta.

(229—3)

LOST.

THE Government Promissory Note No. CA023733 of the three and half per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Sarat Basini Dassee and last endorsed by her for encashment to Siba Kali Das, who has however disclaimed his right, title and interest in the aforesaid Government Promissory Note, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for payment of the discharge value of the Government Promissory Note in favour of the proprietress, Sarat Basini Dassee. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Sm. Sarat Basini Dassee.

Residence—17A, Gopi Bose Lane, Calcutta.

(262—3)

STOLEN.

THE following Government of India Five-Year Interest-Free Prize Bonds, 1949, for the face value of Rs. 110 having been stolen, notice is hereby given that an application is about to be made to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Bombay, for the issue of duplicates in favour of the undersigned:—

		Value. Rs.
ANO12060 for Rs. 10	..	10
DO59983 for Rs. 100	..	100
Total	..	110

Name of the person notifying—Anil Kumar Das.

Address—13D, Michael Dutt Street, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

(259—2)

STOLEN.

THE following Government of India Five-Year Interest-Free Prize Bonds, 1949, for the face value of Rs. 800 having been stolen, notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Bombay, for the issue of duplicates in favour of the undersigned :—

Series.	No.	Amount. Rs.
C	035985-035990	600
AG	010574-010593	200
	Total ..	800

Name of the person notifying—E. S. Johannes

Address—

Suite No.12, Jabba Court,
No. 66, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

(263—3)

THE BOROOAH TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED (I VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

We, S. N. Mukerjee and J. C. Dutt, Liquidators, hereb declare a first dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Fiv only) per share, being part distribution of the assets c the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be close from the 17th June to 24th June 1948, and the dividen will be paid to those shareholders whose names appear o the Company's Register as at 16th June 1948.

Shareholders are requested to send their Share Cert ficates to the Company's Registered Office, 12, Missio Row, Calcutta, for endorsement of the payment of thi dividend and the Share Certificates will be returne together with a cheque in payment of the amount du under this declaration.

Yours faithfully,
S. N. MUKERJEE
J. C. DUTT,
Liquidator

12, Mission Row, Calcutta, the 8th June 1948.

(276—1

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

5. Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 9-30 a.m to 1-30 p.m.

Persons above 18 years of age are eligible to make use o the Library, which is a free lending Library, open to an one residing in any part of the Dominion of India. Ther is no subscription to pay; but security in cash is essential

B. S. KESAVAN, Librarian

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1948

PART V—Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor-General and Ordinances promulgated by the Governor-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

New Delhi, the 15th April 1948.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th April 1948, and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT NO. XXIX OF 1948.

An Act to provide for the development and control of atomic energy and for purposes connected therewith.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the development and control of atomic energy and for purposes connected therewith;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title and extent.—(*1*) This Act may be called the Atomic Energy Act, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to all the Provinces of India.

2. Declaration as to expediency of Central Government's control.—It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Central Government should take under its control the development of—

(*a*) any industry connected with the production or use of atomic energy, and

(*b*) any mineral which is or may be used for the production or use of atomic energy or research into matters connected therewith.

3. Definitions.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "atomic energy" means the energy released from atomic nuclei as a result of any process, including the fission process, but does not include energy released in any process of natural transmutation or radioactive decay which is not accelerated or influenced by external means;

(*b*) "minerals" includes all substances obtained or obtainable from the soil by underground or surface working;

(*c*) "plant" includes any machinery, equipment or appliance, whether affixed to land or not;

(*d*) "prescribed substance" means uranium, thorium, plutonium, neptunium or beryllium or any of their respective compounds or any other substance which the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe, being a substance which in its opinion is or may be used for the production or use of atomic energy or research into matters connected therewith.

4. General powers of the Central Government.—The Central Government shall have power—

(*a*) to produce, use and dispose of atomic energy and carry out research into any matters connected therewith;

(*b*) to manufacture or otherwise produce, buy or otherwise acquire, store and transport any articles which in its opinion are, or are likely to be, required for or in connection with the production or use of atomic energy or such research as aforesaid, and to dispose of any articles manufactured, produced, bought or acquired by it; and

(*c*) to do all such things (including the erection of buildings and the execution of works and the working of minerals) as the Central Government considers necessary or expedient for the exercise of the foregoing powers.

5. Power to obtain information of materials, plant and processes.—(*1*) The Central Government may, by notice in writing served upon any person, require him to make such periodical and other returns, at such times and containing such particulars and accompanied by such plans, drawings and other documents as may be specified in the notice—

(*a*) of any prescribed substance, specified in the notice, in his possession or under his control;

(*b*) of any minerals so specified in his possession or under his control or present in or on land owned or occupied by him, being minerals from which, in the opinion of the Central Government, any of the prescribed substances can be obtained;

(*c*) of any plant in his possession or under his control designed or adapted for the production or use of atomic energy or research into matters connected therewith;

(*d*) of any contract entered into by him or any licence granted by or to him relating to the production or use of atomic energy or research into matters connected therewith;

(*e*) of any other information in his possession relating to any work carried out by him, or on his behalf or under his direction, in connection with the production or use of atomic energy or research into matters connected therewith.

(*2*) If any person—

(*a*) fails to comply with any notice served on him under this section, or

(*b*) knowingly makes any untrue statement in any return made in pursuance of any such notice,

he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

6. Power of entry and inspection.—(*1*) Any person authorised by the Central Government may, on producing, if so required, a duly authenticated document showing his authority, enter any premises where he has reasonable grounds for believing that work is being carried out for the purpose of or in connection with the production or use of atomic energy or research into matters connected therewith, or that any of the prescribed substances, or any minerals from which any such substance can be obtained, or any such plant as is mentioned in clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of the last foregoing section are situate, and may inspect the premises and any articles found therein.

(*2*) The person carrying out the inspection may make copies of, or extracts from, any drawing, plan or other document found in the premises and, for the purpose of making such copies or extracts, may remove any such drawing, plan or other document after giving a duly signed receipt for the same and retain possession thereof for a period not exceeding seven days.

(*3*) If any person wilfully obstructs any person exercising powers under this section, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

7. Power to do work for purpose of discovering minerals.—(*1*) The Central Government may, subject to the provisions of this section, do on, over or below the surface of any land such work as it considers necessary for the purpose of discovering whether there is present in or on the land, either in a natural state or in a deposit of waste material obtained from any underground or surface working, any mineral from which in its opinion any of the prescribed substances can be obtained, and the extent to which such mineral is so present.

(*2*) Before any powers are exercised under sub-section (*1*) in relation to any land, the Central Government shall serve on every owner, lessee and occupier of the land a notice in writing specifying the nature of the work proposed to be done and the extent of the land affected, and the time, not being less than twenty-eight days, within which and the manner in which objections can be made thereto, and no such power shall be exercised otherwise than in pursuance of the notice or before the expiration of the time specified therein for making objections.

(*3*) The Central Government may, after giving the person making the objection an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed by the Central Government for the purpose and after considering any such objection and the report of the person so appointed, make such orders as it may deem proper but not so as to increase the extent of the land affected.

(*4*) Compensation shall be determined and paid in accordance with section 16 of this Act in respect of any diminution in the value of any land or property situate thereon resulting from the exercise of powers under this section.

(*5*) If any person wilfully obstructs or interferes with the exercise of powers under this section, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

8. Compulsory acquisition of prescribed substances, stock of minerals and plant.—(*1*) The Central Government may, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, compulsorily acquire—

(*a*) any prescribed substance;

(*b*) any minerals, being minerals from which in the opinion of the Central Government any of the prescribed substances can be obtained;

(*c*) any plant not affixed to land which is designed or adapted for the production or use of atomic energy or research into matters connected therewith.

(*2*) Compensation in respect of the acquisition of any article under this section shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of section 16 of this Act.

9. Compulsory acquisition of certain other rights.—(*1*) The Central Government may serve on any person who is a party to a contract relating to the production or use of atomic energy or research into matters connected therewith, not being a contract for the rendering of personal services, a notice in writing stating that on such date as may be specified in the notice his rights and liabilities under the contract will be transferred to the Central Government, and thereupon, subject to any withdrawal of the notice under the following provisions of this section, the contract shall, as regards any rights exercisable, or liabilities incurred, on or after the said date, have effect as if the Central Government were a party to the contract instead of the person on whom the notice was served, and as if for any reference in the contract to that person there were substituted a reference to the Central Government.

(*2*) A notice served under sub-section (*1*) shall contain a statement to the effect that an objection may be made thereto within such time and in such manner as may be specified, and if any such objection is duly made and not withdrawn, the Central Government shall afford an opportunity to the person making the objection of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed by the Central Government for the purpose.

(*3*) After considering any such objection and the report of the person appointed by it under sub-section (*2*), the Central Government may make such orders as it may deem proper.

(*4*) Where the rights and liabilities of a party to a contract are transferred to the Central Government under this section, there shall be paid to that party such compensation in respect of any loss suffered by that party as may be agreed between him and the Central Government, and in default of such agreement, as may be determined by arbitration.

10. Control of production and use of atomic energy.—(*1*) The Central Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, prohibit except under a licence granted by it,—

(*a*) the working of any minerals specified in the order, being minerals from which in the opinion of the Central Government any of the prescribed substances can be obtained;

(*b*) the acquisition, production, treatment, possession, use, disposal, export or import—

(*i*) of any of the prescribed substances; or

(*ii*) of any minerals specified in the order, being minerals from which in the opinion of the Central Government any of the prescribed substances can be obtained; or

(*iii*) of any plant designed or adapted or manufactured for the production or use of atomic energy or for research into matters connected therewith;

and any such order may contain such incidental and supplementary provisions, including provisions for seizure, retention and disposal of any article in respect of which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a contravention of the order has been committed, as the Central Government considers necessary.

(*2*) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with an order made under this section or any conditions subject to which a licence is granted under this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

11. Restriction on disclosure of information relating to plant.—(*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section, any person who, without the consent of the Central Government, communicates to any other person not being an authorised person, or obtains or attempts to obtain, any documents, drawing, photograph, plan, model or other information whatsoever which to his knowledge describes, represents or illustrates—

(*i*) an existing or proposed plant used or proposed to be used for the purpose of producing or using atomic energy, or

(*ii*) the purpose or method of operation of any such existing or proposed plant, or

(*iii*) any process operated or proposed to be operated in any such existing or proposed plant,

shall be guilty of an offence under this Act:

Provided that it shall not be such an offence to communicate information with respect to any plant of a type in use for purposes other than the production or use of atomic energy, unless the information discloses that plant of that type is used or proposed to be used for the production or use of atomic energy or research into any matters connected therewith.

Explanation.—In this sub-section "authorised person" means in relation to information on any subject to which this sub-section applies, a person to whom, by virtue of a general authority granted by the Central Government, information on that subject may be communicated.

(*2*) The Central Government may, by order, grant exemption from this section in such classes of cases and to such extent and subject to such conditions, as may be specified in the order.

(3) Where any information has been made available to the general public otherwise than in contravention of this section, any subsequent communication of that information shall not constitute an offence under this Act.

12. Special provisions as to inventions.—(1) Where an application has been made to the Controller of Patents and Designs (hereafter in this section referred to as the Controller) for the grant of a patent and it appears to the Controller that the invention which is the subject matter of the application relates to the production or use of atomic energy or research into matters connected therewith, he shall serve a notice in writing on the Central Government to that effect, and may, notwithstanding anything in any law, omit or delay the doing of anything which he would otherwise be required to do in relation to the application, and give directions for prohibiting or restricting the publication of information with respect to the subject matter of the application, or the communication of such information to particular persons or classes of persons.

(2) Upon receipt of notice under sub-section (1) the Central Government may make such orders as it may deem proper.

(3) Any person who contravenes any direction given by the Controller or any order made by the Central Government shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

13. Delegation of powers.—The Central Government may by order direct that any power conferred on it by this Act shall be exercised or discharged by such officer or officers in such circumstances and under such conditions as may be specified in the order.

14. Disclosure of information obtained under Act.—Any person who, without the authority of the Central Government, discloses any information obtained in the exercise of powers under this Act, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

15. Offences and penalties.—(1) Any person guilty of an offence under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

(2) Where any offence under this Act has been committed by a body corporate, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a director, general manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or was purporting to act in any such capacity, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence, unless he proves that the offence was committed without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and to all the circumstances.

(3) Proceedings in respect of an offence under section 11 shall not be instituted except with the consent of the Advocate-General of India.

16. Principles relating to payment of compensation.—(1) Where by reason of the exercise of any powers under this Act, any compensation is payable, the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles hereinafter set out, that is to say,—

(a) where the amount of compensation can be fixed by agreement, it shall be paid in accordance with such agreement;

(b) where no such agreement can be reached, the Central Government shall appoint as arbitrator a person having expert knowledge as to the nature of the right affected who shall determine the amount of compensation payable.

(2) In making his award the arbitrator appointed under sub-section (1) shall have regard—

(a) in the case of any compensation payable under section 7 of this Act,—

(i) to the nature of the work done,

(ii) the manner, extent and duration of the exercise of any powers under that section,

(iii) the diminution in the rent at which the land and the property situated thereon might reasonably be expected to let for any period or in the market value of the land and property on the date when the exercise of powers comes to an end, and

(iv) the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), in so far as such provisions can be made applicable to the exercise of powers under section 7 of this Act; and

(b) in the case of any compensation payable under section 8 of this Act, to the price which the owner might reasonably have been expected to obtain on a sale of the article effected by him immediately prior to the date of the acquisition.

(3) An appeal shall lie to the High Court against an award of the arbitrator except in cases where the amount claimed thereof does not exceed an amount prescribed in this behalf by the Central Government.

(4) The Central Government may make rules prescribing the procedure to be followed in arbitrations under this Act and the principles to be followed in the apportionment of the costs of proceedings before the arbitrator and on appeal.

(5) Save as provided in this Act nothing in any law for the time being in force relating to arbitration shall apply to arbitrations under this Act.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th April, 1948, and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT NO. XXX OF 1948.

An Act further to amend the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Act, 1948.

2. Amendment of section 3, Act XXIV of 1930.—In section 3 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930,—

(a) for the words "seven annas" the words "fourteen annas" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words "five annas" the words "ten annas" shall be substituted.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

New Delhi, the 16th April 1948.

The following Acts of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 16th April 1948 and are hereby published for general information:—

ACT NO. XXXI OF 1948.

An Act to provide for the constitution of a National Cadet Corps.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution of a National Cadet Corps;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title, extent and application.—(1) This Act may be called the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948.

(2) It extends to the whole of India and applies to all persons enrolled or appointed under this Act, wherever they may be.

2. Definitions. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"corps" means the National Cadet Corps constituted under this Act;

"enrolled" means enrolled in the Corps under this Act;

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

"school" includes any institution recognised in this behalf by the Central Government or the Provincial Government;

"university" means any university established by law in India and includes colleges affiliated to universities, intermediate colleges and such technical institutions of collegiate status, as are recognised in this behalf by the Central Government or the Provincial Government.

3. Constitution of the National Cadet Corps.—There shall be raised and maintained in the manner hereinafter provided a Corps to be designated the National Cadet Corps:

Provided that the Central Government may establish all or any of the units of the Corps as and when necessary.

4. Constitution and disbandment of units.—The Central Government may constitute in any Province or acceding State one or more units of the Corps, members of which shall be recruited from amongst the students of any university or school, and may disband or reconstitute any unit so constituted.

5. Division of the Corps into Divisions.—There shall be three Divisions of the Corps, namely:—

(*i*) the Senior Division, recruitment to which shall be from amongst the students of the male sex of any university;

(*ii*) the Junior Division, recruitment to which shall be from amongst the students of the male sex of any school; and

(*iii*) the Girls' Division, recruitment to which shall be from amongst the students of the female sex of any university or school.

6. Enrolment.—(*1*) Any student of the male sex of any university may offer himself for enrolment as a cadet in the Senior Division, and any student of the male sex of any school may offer himself for enrolment as a cadet in the Junior Division if he is of the prescribed age or over.

(*2*) Any student of the female sex of any university or school may offer herself for enrolment as a cadet in the Girls' Division:

Provided that in the latter case she is of the prescribed age or over.

7. Central Government may raise other units.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Central Government may, by notification, provide for the constitution of any other units of the Corps in any place and prescribe the persons or class of persons who may be eligible for enrolment therein.

8. Discharge.—Every person enrolled under this Act shall be entitled to receive his or her discharge from the Corps on the expiration of the period for which he or she was enrolled or on his or her ceasing to be borne on the roll of the university or school to which he or she may belong:

Provided that any person enrolled may be discharged at any time by such authority and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

9. Appointment of officers.—The Central Government may provide for the appointment of officers in or for any unit of the Corps either from amongst members of the staff of any university or school or otherwise and may prescribe the duties, powers and functions of such officers.

10. Duties of persons subject to this Act.—No person subject to this Act shall by virtue of being a member of the Corps be liable for active military service, but subject thereto any such person shall be liable to perform such duties and discharge such obligations as may be prescribed.

11. Punishment for offences under this Act.—Any person enrolled under this Act may be punished for the contravention of any rule made under this Act with fine which may extend to fifty rupees to be recovered in such manner and by such authority as may be prescribed.

12. Power to appoint Advisory Committees.—(*1*) The Central Government may for the purpose of advising it on all matters of policy connected with the constitution and administration of the Corps appoint a Central Advisory Committee consisting of the following persons, namely,—

(*a*) the Minister for Defence, who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;

(*b*) the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence, *ex-officio;*

(*c*) the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, *ex-officio;*

(*d*) the Financial Adviser, Defence, *ex-officio;*

(*e*) the Chief of the Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, *ex-officio;*

(*f*) the Chief of the Air Staff and Air Marshall Commanding, Royal Indian Air Force, *ex-officio;*

(*g*) the Chief of the Naval Staff and Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, *ex-officio;*

(*h*) five non-official members to be nominated by the Central Government; and

(*i*) two members elected by the Central Legislature.

(*2*) The Central Government may also appoint, for the same purpose as is specified in sub-section (*1*), such Provincial or State Advisory Committees as it may consider deriable from time to time and may prescribe their duties and functions.

13. Power to make rules.—(*1*) The Central Government may make rules to carry out the objects of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may—

(*a*) prescribe the conditions subject to which universities or schools shall be allowed to raise units under this Act;

(*b*) prescribe the persons or class of persons who may be eligible for enrolment under section 7;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which, the period for which and the conditions subject to which any person or class of persons may be enrolled under this Act;

(*d*) provide for the medical examination of persons offering themselves for enrolment under this Act;

(*e*) prescribe preliminary and periodical military training for any person or class of persons subject to this Act;

(*f*) prescribe the military or other obligations to which members of the Corps shall be liable when undergoing military training and provide generally for the maintenance of discipline amongst members of the Corps;

(*g*) prescribe the duties, powers and functions of officers appointed under this Act;

(*h*) prescribe the allowances or other remuneration payable to persons subject to this Act;

(*i*) provide for the removal or discharge of any person subject to this Act;

(*j*) prescribe the offences for which any person subject to this Act may be tried and provide for the trial thereof;

(*k*) prescribe the manner in which fines levied under this Act may be recovered;

(*l*) prescribe the duties, powers and functions of Central, Provincial or State Advisory Committees; and

(*m*) provide for any other matter which under this Act is to be or may be prescribed.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

New Delhi, the 19th April 1948.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th April 1948 and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT NO. XXXIV OF 1948.

An Act to provide for certain benefits to employees in case of sickness, maternity and "employment injury" and to make provision for certain other matters in relation thereto.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for certain benefits to employees in case of sickness, maternity and employment injury and to make provision for certain other matters in relation thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. **Short title, extent, commencement and application.**—(*1*) This Act may be called the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to all the Provinces of India.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date or dates as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and for different Provinces.

(*4*) It shall apply, in the first instance, to all factories (including factories belonging to the Crown) other than seasonal factories.

(*5*) The appropriate Government may, in consultation with the Corporation and with the approval of the Central Government, after giving six months' notice of its intention of so doing by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of this Act or any of them, to any other establishment or class of establishments, industrial, commercial, agricultural or otherwise.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "appropriate Government" means, in respect of establishments under the control of the Central Government or a federal railway or a major port or a mine or oilfield, the Central Government, and in all other cases, the Provincial Government;

(*2*) "benefit period" means such period of twenty-six consecutive weeks or six consecutive months corresponding to the contribution period, or in the case of the first benefit period, such longer or shorter period, as may be specified in the regulations;

(*3*) "confinement" means labour resulting in the issue of a living child, or labour after twenty-six weeks of pregnancy resulting in the issue of a child whether alive or dead;

(*4*) "contribution" means the sum of money payable to the Corporation by the principal employer in respect of an employee and includes any amount payable by or on behalf of the employee in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*5*) "contribution period" means such period of twenty-six consecutive weeks or six consecutive months, or in the case of the first contribution period, such longer or shorter period, as may be specified in the regulations

(*6*) "Corporation" means the Employees' State Insurance Corporation set up under this Act;

(*7*) "duly appointed" means appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act or with the rules or regulations made thereunder;

(*8*) "employment injury" means a personal injury to an employee caused by accident or an occupational disease arising out of and in the course of his employment in a factory or establishment to which this Act applies, which injury or occupational disease would entitle such employee to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), if he were a workman within the meaning of the said Act;

(*9*) "employee" means any person employed for wages in or in connection with the work of a factory or establishment to which this Act applies and—

- (*i*) who is directly employed by the principal employer on any work of, or incidental or preliminary to, or connected with the work of, the factory or establishment, whether such work is done by the employee in the factory or establishment or elsewhere; or
- (*ii*) who is employed by or through an immediate employer on the premises of the factory or establishment or under the supervision of the principal employer or his agent on work which is ordinarily part of the work of the factory or establishment or which is preliminary to the work carried on in or incidental to the purpose of the factory or establishment; or
- (*iii*) whose services are temporarily lent or let on hire to the principal employer by the person with whom the person whose services are so lent or let on hire has entered into a contract of service;

but does not include—

- (*a*) any member of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces; or
- (*b*) any person employed on a remuneration which in the aggregate exceeds four hundred rupees a month.

(*10*) "exempted employee" means an employee who is not liable under this Act to pay the employee's contribution;

(*11*) "family" means the spouse and minor legitimate and adopted children dependent upon the insured person and where the insured person is a male, his dependent parents;

(*12*) "factory" means any premises including the precincts thereof whereon twenty or more persons are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power or is ordinarily so carried on but does not include a mine subject to the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923);

"seasonal factory" means a factory which is exclusively engaged in one or more of the following manufacturing processes, namely, cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing, decortication of groundnuts, the manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar (including *gur*) or tea or any manufacturing process which is incidental to or connected with any of the aforesaid processes;

The expressions "manufacturing process" and "power" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934);

(*13*) "immediate employer", in relation to employees employed by or through him, means a person who has undertaken the execution, on the premises of a factory or an establishment to which this Act applies or under the supervision of the principal employer or his agent, of the whole or any part of any work which is ordinarily part of the work of the factory or establishment of the principal employer or is preliminary to the work carried on in, or incidental to the purpose of, any such factory or establishment, and includes a person by whom the services of an employee who has entered into a contract of service with him are temporarily lent or let on hire to the principal employer;

(*14*) "insured person" means a person who is or was an employee in respect of whom contributions are or were payable under this Act and who is, by reason thereof, entitled to any of the benefits provided by this Act;

(*15*) "occupier" of the factory shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934);

(*16*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*17*) "principal employer" means—

(*i*) in a factory, the owner or occupier of the factory and includes the managing agent of such owner or occupier, the legal representative of a deceased owner or occupier, and where a person has been named as the manager of the factory under clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 9 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the person so named;

(*ii*) in any establishment under the control of any department of any Government in India, the authority appointed by such Government in this behalf or where no authority is so appointed, the head of the Department;

(*iii*) in any other establishment, any person responsible for the supervision and control of the establishment;

(*18*) "regulation" means a regulation made by the Corporation;

(*19*) "Schedule" means a Schedule to this Act;

(*20*) "sickness" means a condition which requires medical treatment and attendance and necessitates abstention from work on medical grounds;

(*21*) "temporary disablement" means a condition resulting from an employment injury which requires medical treatment and renders an employee, as a result of such injury, temporarily incapable of work;

(*22*) "wages" means all remuneration paid or payable in cash to an employee, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled and includes other additional remuneration, if any, paid at regular intervals after the last day of the wage period, but does not include—

(*a*) any contribution paid by the employer to any pension fund or provident fund, or under this Act;

(*b*) any travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession;

(*c*) any sum paid to the person employed to defray special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment; or

(*d*) any gratuity payable on discharge;

(*23*) "week" means a period of seven days commencing at midnight on Saturday night;

(*24*) the expressions "dependant", "managing agent", "occupational disease", "partial disablement" where the disablement is of a permanent nature and "total disablement" shall have respectively the meanings assigned to them in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923).

CHAPTER II.

CORPORATION, STANDING COMMITTEE AND MEDICAL BENEFIT COUNCIL.

3. **Establishment of Employees' State Insurance Corporation.**—(*1*) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be established for the administration of the scheme of Employees' State Insurance in accordance with the provisions of this Act a Corporation to be known as the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(*2*) The Corporation shall be a body corporate by the name of Employees' State Insurance Corporation having perpetual succession and a common seal and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

4. **Constitution of Corporation.**—The Corporation shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(*a*) the Minister for Labour in the Central Government, *ex-officio*, as Chairman;

(*b*) the Minister for Health in the Central Government, *ex-officio*, as Vice-Chairman;

(*c*) not more than five persons to be nominated by the Central Government of whom at least three shall be officials of the Central Government;

(*d*) one person each representing each of the Governor's Provinces to be nominated by the Provincial Government concerned;

(*e*) one person to be nominated by the Central Government to represent the Chief Commissioners' Provinces;

(*f*) five persons representing employers to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with such organisations of employers as may be recognised for the purpose by the Central Government;

(*g*) five persons representing employees to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with such organisations of employees as may be recognised for the purpose by the Central Government;

(*h*) two persons representing the medical profession to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with such organisations of medical practitioners as may be recognised for the purpose by the Central Government; and

(*i*) two persons to be elected by the Central Legislature.

5. **Term of office of members of the Corporation.**—(*1*) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the term of office of members of the Corporation, other than the *ex-officio* members and members referred to in clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of section 4, shall be four years commencing from the date on which their nomination or election is notified:

Provided that a member of the Corporation shall, notwithstanding the expiry of the said period of four years, continue to hold office until the nomination or election of his successor is notified.

(*2*) The members of the Corporation referred to in clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of section 4 shall hold office during the pleasure of the Government nominating them.

6. **Eligibility for renomination or re-election.**—An outgoing member of the Corporation, the Standing Committee, or the Medical Benefit Council shall be eligible for renomination or re-election as the case may be.

7. **Authentication of orders, decisions, etc.**—All orders and decisions of he Corporation shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman or some other member authorised by the Corporation in this behalf and all other instruments issued by the Corporation shall be authenticated by the signature of such member or officer of the Corporation as may be authorised by it.

8. **Constitution of Standing Committee.**—A Standing Committee of the Corporation shall be constituted from among its members, consisting of—

(*a*) a Chairman, nominated by the Central Government;

(*b*) three members of the Corporation, being officials of the Central Government, nominated by that Government;

(*c*) nine members elected by the Corporation as follows:—

- (*i*) three members from among the members of the Corporation nominated by the Provincial Governments;
- (*ii*) two members from among the members of the Corporation representing employers;
- (*iii*) two members from among the members of the Corporation representing employees;
- (*iv*) one member from among the members of the Corporation representing the medical profession; and
- (*v*) one member from among the members of the Corporation elected by the Central Legislature.

9. **Term of office of members of Standing Committee.**—(*1*) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the term of office of a member of the Standing Committee, other than a member referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of section 8, shall be two years from the date on which his election is notified:

Provided that a member of the Standing Committee shall, notwithstanding the expiry of the said period of two years, continue to hold office until the election of his successor is notified:

Provided further that a member of the Standing Committee shall cease to hold office when he ceases to be a member of the Corporation.

(*2*) A member of the Standing Committee referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of section 8 shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.

10. **Medical Benefit Council.**—(*1*) The Central Government shall constitute a Medical Benefit Council consisting of—

(*a*) the Director-General, Health Services, *ex-officio*, as Chairman,

(*b*) a Deputy Director-General, Health Services, to be nominated by the Central Government;

(*c*) the Medical Commissioner of the Corporation, *ex-officio*;

(*d*) one member each representing each of the Governor's Provinces to be nominated by the Provincial Government concerned;

(*e*) three members representing employers to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with such organisations of employers as may be recognised for the purpose by the Central Government;

(*f*) three members representing employees to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with such organisations of employees as may be recognised for the purpose by the Central Government; and

(*g*) three members, of whom not less than one shall be a woman, representing the medical profession, to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with such organisations of medical practitioners as may be recognised for the purpose by the Central Government.

(*2*) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the term of office of a member of the Medical Benefit Council, other than a member referred to in any of the clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of sub-section (*1*), shall be four years from the date on which his nomination is notified.

(*3*) A member of the Medical Benefit Council referred to in clauses (*b*) and (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Government nominating him.

11. **Resignation of membership.**—A member of the Corporation, the Standing Committee or the Medical Benefit Council may resign his office by notice in writing to the Central Government and his seat shall fall vacant on the acceptance of the resignation by that Government.

12. **Cessation of membership.**—A member of the Corporation, the Standing Committee or the Medical Benefit Council shall cease to be a member of that body if he fails to attend three consecutive meetings thereof:

Provided that the Corporation, the Standing Committee or the Medical Benefit Council, as the case may be, may, subject to rules made by the Central Government in this behalf, restore him to membership.

13. **Disqualification.**—A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as or for being a member of the Corporation, the Standing Committee or the Medical Benefit Council—

(*a*) if he is declared to be of unsound mind by a competent Court; or

(*b*) if he is an undischarged insolvent; or

(*c*) if he has directly or indirectly by himself or by his partner any interest in a subsisting contract with, or any work being done for, the Corporation except as a medical practitioner or as a shareholder (not being a Director) of a company; or

(*d*) if before or after the commencement of this Act, he has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude.

14. **Filling of vacancies.**—(*1*) Vacancies in the office of nominated or elected members of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Medical Benefit Council shall be filled by nomination or election, as the case may be.

(*2*) A member of the Corporation, the Standing Committee or the Medical Benefit Council nominated or elected to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only so long as the member in whose place he is nominated or elected would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

15. **Fees and allowances.**—Members of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Medical Benefit Council shall receive such fees and allowances as may from time to time be prescribed by the Central Government.

16. **Principal Officers.**—(*1*) The Central Government may, in the case of the first appointments itself and in the case of subsequent appointments, in consultation with the Corporation, appoint the following officers (hereinafter referred to as Principal Officers) of the Corporation, namely:—

(*a*) a Director-General of Employees' State Insurance;

(*b*) an Insurance Commissioner;

(*c*) a Medical Commissioner;

(*d*) a Chief Accounts Officer; and

(*e*) an Actuary.

(*2*) The Director-General shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

(*3*) The Principal Officers shall be whole-time officers of the Corporation and shall not undertake any work unconnected with their office without the sanction of the Central Government.

(*4*) A Principal Officer shall hold office for such period, not exceeding five years, as may be specified in the order appointing him. An outgoing Principal Officer shall be eligible for reappointment if he is otherwise qualified.

(*5*) A Principal Officer shall receive such salary and allowances as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(*6*) A person shall be disqualified from being appointed as or for being a Principal Officer if he is subject to any of the disqualifications specified in section 13.

(*7*) The Central Government may at any time remove a Principal Officer from office and shall do so if such removal is recommended by a resolution of the Corporation passed at a special meeting called for the purpose and supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total strength of the Corporation.

17. **Staff.**—(*1*) The Corporation may employ such other staff of officers and servants as may be necessary for the efficient transaction of its business provided that the sanction of the Central Government shall be obtained for the creation of any post with a maximum monthly salary of five hundred rupees and above.

(*2*) The Corporation shall, with the approval of the Central Government, make regulations regarding the method of recruitment, pay and allowances, discipline, superannuation benefits and other conditions of service of the members of its staff.

(*3*) Every appointment to posts carrying a maximum monthly pay of five hundred rupees and above shall be made in consultation with the Federal Public Service Commission:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to an officiating or temporary appointment for an aggregate period not exceeding one year.

18. **Powers of the Standing Committee.**—(*1*) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Corporation, the Standing Committee shall administer the affairs of the Corporation and may exercise any of the powers and perform any of the functions of the Corporation.

(*2*) The Standing Committee shall submit for the consideration and decision of the Corporation all such cases and matters as may be specified in the regulations made in this behalf.

(*3*) The Standing Committee may, in its discretion, submit any other case or matter for the decision of the Corporation.

19. **Corporation's power to promote measures for health, etc., of insured persons.**—The Corporation may, in addition to the scheme of benefits specified in this Act, promote measures for the improvement of the health and welfare of insured persons and for the rehabilitation and re-employment of insured persons who have been disabled or injured and may incur in respect of such measures expenditure from the funds of the Corporation within such limits as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

20. **Meetings of Corporation, Standing Committee and Medical Benefit Council.**—Subject to any rules made under this Act, the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Medical Benefit Council shall meet at such times and places and shall observe such rules or procedure in regard to transaction of business at their meetings as may be specified in the regulations made in this behalf.

21. **Supersession of the Corporation and Standing Committee.**—(*1*) If in the opinion of the Central Government, the Corporation or the Standing Committee persistently makes default in performing the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or abuses its powers, that Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, supersede the Corporation, or in the case of the Standing Committee, supersede in consultation with the Corporation, the Standing Committee:

Provided that before issuing a notification under this sub-section the Central Government shall give a reasonable opportunity to the Corporation or the Standing Committee, as the case may be, to show cause why it should not be superseded and shall consider the explanations and objections, if any, of the Corporation or the Standing Committee, as the case may be.

(*2*) Upon the publication of a notification under sub-section (*1*) superseding the Corporation or the Standing Committee, all the members of the Corporation or the Standing Committee, as the case may be, shall, as from the date of such publication, be deemed to have vacated their offices.

(*3*) When the Standing Committee has been superseded, a new Standing Committee shall be immediately constituted in accordance with section 8.

(*4*) When the Corporation has been superseded, the Central Government may—

(*a*) immediately nominate or cause to be nominated or elected new members to the Corporation in accordance with section 4 and may constitute a new Standing Committee under section 8;

(*b*) in its discretion, appoint such agency, for such period as it may think fit, to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Corporation and such agency shall be competent to exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of the Corporation.

(*5*) The Central Government shall cause a full report of any action taken under this section and the circumstances leading to such action to be laid before the Central Legislature at the earliest opportunity and in any case not later than three months from the date of the notification superseding the Corporation or the Standing Committee, as the case may be.

22. **Duties of Medical Benefit Council.**—The Medical Benefit Council shall—

(*a*) advise the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Medical Commissioner on matters relating to the administration of medical benefit, the certification for purposes of the grant of benefits and other connected matters;

(*b*) have such powers and duties of investigation as may be prescribed in relation to complaints against medical practitioners in connection with medical treatment and attendance; and (*c*) perform such other duties in connection with medical treatment and attendance as may be specified in the regulations.

23. **Duties of Principal Officers.**—The Principal Officers shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be prescribed. They shall also perform such other functions as may be specified in the regulations.

24. **Acts of Corporation, etc., not invalid by reason of defect in constitution, etc.**—No act of the Corporation, the Standing Committee or the Medical Benefit Council shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of any defect in the constitution of the Corporation, the Standing Committee or the Medical Benefit Council, or on the ground that any member thereof was not entitled to hold or continue in office by reason of any disqualification or of any irregularity in his nomination or election, or by reason of such act having been done during the period of any vacancy in the office of any member of the Corporation, the Standing Committee or the Medical Benefit Council.

25. **Regional Boards, Local Committees, Regional and Local Medical Benefit Councils.**—The Corporation may appoint Regional Boards, Local Committees and Regional and Local Medical Benefit Councils in such areas and in such manner, and delegate to them such powers and functions, as may be provided by the regulations.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE AND AUDIT.

26. **Employees' State Insurance Fund.**—(*1*) All contributions paid under this Act and all other moneys received on behalf of the Corporation shall be paid into a fund called the Employees' State Insurance Fund which shall be held and administered by the Corporation for the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) The Corporation may accept grants, donations and gifts from the Central or any Provincial Government, Indian State, local authority, or any individual or body whether incorporated or not, for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

(*3*) All moneys accruing or payable to the said Fund shall be received by such officers of the Corporation as may be authorised by it in this behalf and shall forthwith be paid by them into the Reserve Bank of India or such other bank as may be approved by the Central Government, to an account styled the account of the Employees' State Insurance Fund.

(*4*) Such account shall be operated on by such officers as may be authorised by the Standing Committee with the approval of the Corporation.

27. **Grant by the Central Government.**—The Central Government shall, every year during the first five years, make a grant to the Corporation of a sum equivalent to two-thirds of the administrative expenses of the Corporation not including therein the cost of any benefits provided by or under this Act.

28. **Purposes for which the Fund may be expended.**—Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made by the Central Government in that behalf, the Employees' State Insurance Fund shall be expended only for the following purposes, namely:—

(*i*) payment of benefits and provision of medical treatment and attendance to insured persons and, where the medical benefit is extended to their families, the provision of such medical benefit to their families, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and defraying the charges and costs in connection therewith;

(*ii*) payment of fees and allowances to members of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Medical Benefit Council, the Regional Boards, Local Committees and Regional and Local Medical Benefit Councils;

(*iii*) payment of salaries, leave and joining time allowances, travelling and compensatory allowances, gratuities and compassionate allowances, pensions, contributions to provident or other benefit fund of officers and servants of the Corporation and meeting the expenditure in respect of offices and other services set up for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act;

(*iv*) establishment and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions and the provision of medical and other ancillary services for the benefit of insured persons and where the medical benefit is extended to their families, their families;

(*v*) payment of contributions to any Provincial Government, Indian State, local authority or any private body or individual, towards the cost of medical treatment and attendance provided to insured persons and, where the medical benefit is extended to their families, their families including the cost of any building and equipment, in accordance with any agreement entered into by the Corporation;

(*vi*) defraying the cost (including all expenses) of auditing the accounts of the Corporation and of the valuation of its assets and liabilities;

(*vii*) defraying the cost (including all expenses) of the Employees' Insurance Courts set up under this Act;

(*viii*) payment of any sums under any contract entered into for the purposes of this Act by the Corporation or the Standing Committee or by any officer duly authorised by the Corporation or the Standing Committee in that behalf;

(*ix*) payment of sums under any decree, order or award of any Court or Tribunal against the Corporation or any of its officers or servants for any act done in the execution of his duty or under a compromise or settlement of any suit or other legal proceeding or claim instituted or made against the Corporation;

(*x*) defraying the cost and other charges of instituting or defending any civil or criminal proceedings arising out of any action taken under this Act;

(*xi*) defraying expenditure, within the limits prescribed, on measures for the improvement of the health and welfare of insured persons and for the rehabilitation and re-employment of insured persons who have been disabled or injured; and

(*xii*) such other purposes as may be authorised by the Corporation with the previous approval of the Central Government.

29. **Holding of property, etc.**—(*1*) The Corporation may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government, acquire and hold property both movable and immovable, sell or otherwise transfer any movable or immovable property which may have become vested in or have been acquired by it and do all things necessary for the purposes for which the Corporation is established.

(*2*) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government, the Corporation may from time to time invest any moneys which are not immediately required for expenses properly defrayable under this Act and may, subject as aforesaid, from time to time re-invest or realise such investments.

(*3*) The Corporation may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government and on such terms as may be prescribed by it, raise loans and take measures for discharging such loans.

(*4*) The Corporation may constitute for the benefit of its staff or any class of them, such provident or other benefit fund as it may think fit.

30. **Vesting of the property in the Corporation.**—All property acquired before the establishment of the Corporation shall vest in the Corporation and all income derived and expenditure incurred in this behalf shall be brought into the books of the Corporation.

31. **Expenditure by Central Government to be treated as a loan.**—All expenditure incurred by the Central Government for and in connection with the establishment of the Corporation up to the date of its establishment shall be treated as a loan advanced by the Central Government to the Corporation and such loan shall be adjusted against grants from the Central Government to the Corporation.

32. **Budget estimates.**—The Corporation shall in each year frame a budget showing the probable receipts and the expenditure which it proposes to incur during the following year and shall submit a copy of the budget for the approval of the Central Government before such date as may be fixed by it in that behalf. The budget shall contain provisions adequate in the opinion of the Central Government for the discharge of the liabilities incurred by the Corporation and for the maintenance of a working balance.

33. **Accounts.**—The Corporation shall maintain correct accounts of its income and expenditure in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

34. **Audit.**—(*1*) The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited, at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed, by auditors appointed by the Central Government.

(*2*) The auditors shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Corporation and may, for the purposes of the audit, call for such explanation and information as they may require or examine any principal or other officer of the Corporation.

(*3*) The auditors shall forward to the Central Government a copy of their report together with an audited copy of the accounts of the Corporation.

(*4*) The cost of the audit as determined by the Central Government shall be paid out of the funds of the Corporation.

35. **Annual report.**—The Corporation shall submit to the Central Government an annual report of its work and activities.

36. **Budget, audited accounts and the annual report to be placed before the Central Legislature.**—The annual report, the audited accounts of the Corporation, and the budget as finally adopted by the Corporation shall be placed before the Central Legislature and published in the official Gazette.

37. **Valuation of assets and liabilities.**—The Corporation shall, at intervals of five years, have a valuation of its assets and liabilities made by a valuer appointed with the approval of the Central Government:

Provided that it shall be open to the Central Government to direct a valuation to be made at such other times as it may consider necessary.

CHAPTER IV.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

38. **All employees to be insured.**—Subject to the provisions of this Act, all employees in factories or establishments to which this Act applies shall be insured in the manner provided by this Act.

39. **Contributions.**—(*1*) The contribution payable under this Act in respect of an employee shall comprise contribution payable by the employer (hereinafter referred to as the employer's contribution) and contribution payable by the employee (hereinafter referred to as the employee's contribution) and shall be paid to the Corporation.

(*2*) The contributions shall be paid at the rates specified in the First Schedule, and in case where the provisions of this Act are made applicable to any employee or class of employees in any factory or establishment or class of factories or establishments in such manner that they are excluded from some of the benefits under this Act, at such rates as the Corporation may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) A week shall be the unit in respect of which all contributions shall be payable under this Act.

(*4*) The contributions payable in respect of each week shall ordinarily fall due on the last day of the week, and where an employee is employed for part of the week, or is employed under two or more employers during the same week, the contributions shall fall due on such days as may be specified in the regulations.

40. **Principal employer to pay contributions in the first instance.**—(*1*) The principal employer shall pay in respect of every employee, whether directly employed by him or by or through an immediate employer, both the employer's contribution and the employee's contribution.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment but subject to the provisions of this Act and the regulations, if any, made thereunder, the principal employer shall, in the case of an employee directly employed by him (not being an exempted employee), be entitled to recover from the employee the employee's contribution by deduction from his wages and not otherwise:

Provided that no such deduction shall be made from any wages other than such as relate to the period or part of the period in respect of which the contribution is payable, or in excess of the sum representing the employee's contribution for the period.

(*3*) Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, neither the principal employer nor the immediate employer shall be entitled to deduct the employer's contribution from any wages payable to an employee or otherwise to recover it from him.

(*4*) Any sum deducted by the principal employer from wages under this Act shall be deemed to have been entrusted to him by the employee for the purpose of paying the contribution in respect of which it was deducted.

(*5*) The principal employer shall bear the expenses of remitting the contributions to the Corporation.

41. **Recovery of contribution from immediate employer.**—(*1*) A principal employer, who has paid contribution in respect of an employee employed by or through an immediate employer, shall be entitled to recover the amount

of the contribution so paid (that is to say the employer's contribution as well as the employee's contribution, if any) from the immediate employer, either by deduction from any amount payable to him by the principal employer under any contract, or as a debt payable by the immediate employer.

(*2*) In the case referred to in sub-section (*1*), the immediate employer shall be entitled to recover the employee's contribution from the employee employed by or through him by deduction from wages and not otherwise, subject to the conditions specified in the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 40.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sections 40 and 41, wages shall be deemed to include payment to an employee in respect of any period of authorised leave, lock-out or legal strike.

42. **General provisions as to payment of contributions.**—(*1*) No employee's contribution shall be payable by or on behalf of an employee whose average daily wages are below one rupee.

Explanation.—The average daily wages of an employee shall be calculated in the manner specified in the First Schedule.

(*2*) Contribution (both the employer's contribution and the employee's contribution) shall be payable by the principal employer for each week during the whole or part of which an employee is employed.

(*3*) Where wages are payable to an employee for a portion of the week, the employer shall be liable to pay both the employer's contribution and the employee's contribution for the week in full but shall be entitled to recover from the employee the employee's contribution.

(*4*) No contribution shall be payable in respect of an employee for any week during the whole of which no services are rendered by an employee and in respect of which no wages are payable to him.

(*5*) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (*4*), contribution shall be payable, in respect of any week during which no services are rendered by and no wages are paid to an employee, at the rate at which contribution was last paid, where the failure to render such services is due to the employee being on authorised leave, or is due to a lock-out or a legal strike, if in respect of the period covered by such legal strike the employee receives wages in full or in part.

43. **Method of payment of contribution.**—Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Corporation may make regulations for any matter relating or incidental to the payment and collection of contributions payable under this Act and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such regulations may provide for—

(*a*) the manner and time of payment of contributions;

(*b*) the payment of contributions by means of adhesive or other stamps affixed to or impressed upon books, cards or otherwise and regulating the manner, times and conditions in, at and under which, such stamps are to be affixed or impressed;

(*c*) the entry in or upon books or cards of particulars of contributions paid and benefits distributed in the case of the insured persons to whom such books or cards relate; and

(*d*) the issue, sale, custody, production, inspection and delivery of books or cards and the replacement of books or cards which have been lost, destroyed or defaced.

44. **Returns by employers.**—Every principal and immediate employer shall submit to the Corporation or to such officer of the Corporation as it may direct such returns in such form and containing such particulars relating to persons employed by him, as may be specified in regulations made in this behalf.

45. **Inspectors, their functions and duties.**—(*1*) The Corporation may appoint such persons as Inspectors, as it thinks fit, for the purposes of this Act, within such local limits as it may assign to them.

(*2*) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (*1*) (hereinafter referred to as Inspector), or other official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf by it may, for the purposes of enquiring into the correctness of any of the particulars stated in any return referred to in section 44 or for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the provisions of this Act has been complied with—

(*a*) require any principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary for the purposes of this Act; or

(*b*) at any reasonable time enter any office, establishment, factory or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer and require any person found in charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or

(*c*) examine, with respect to any matter relevant to the purposes aforesaid, the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to be or to have been an employee.

(*3*) An Inspector shall exercise such functions and perform such duties as may be authorised by the Corporation or as may be specified in the regulations.

CHAPTER V.

BENEFITS.

46. **Benefits.**—(*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the insured persons or, as the case may be, their dependants shall be entitled to the following benefits, namely:—

(*a*) periodical payments to any insured person in case of his sickness certified by a duly appointed medical practitioner (hereinafter referred to as sickness benefit);

(*b*) periodical payments in case of confinement to an insured woman, certified to be eligible for such payments by an authority specified in this behalf by the regulations (hereinafter referred to as maternity benefit);

(*c*) periodical payments to an insured person suffering from disablement as a result of an employment injury sustained as an employee under this Act and certified to be eligible for such payments by an authority specified in this behalf by the regulations (hereinafter referred to as disablement benefit);

(*d*) periodical payments to such dependants of an insured person who dies as a result of an employment injury sustained as an employee under this Act as are entitled to compensation under this Act (hereinafter referred to as dependants' benefit); and

(*e*) medical treatment for and attendance on insured persons (hereinafter referred to as medical benefit).

(2) The Corporation may, at the request of the appropriate Government and subject to such conditions as may be laid down in the regulations, extend the medical benefits to the family of an insured person.

47. **When person eligible for sickness benefit.**—A person shall be qualified to claim sickness benefit during any benefit period, if during the corresponding contribution period, weekly contributions in respect of him were payable for not less than two-thirds of the number of weeks during which he shall be deemed to have been available for employment within the meaning of section 48, subject to a minimum of twelve contributions:

Provided that the Corporation may waive the minimum number of contributions during the first contribution period.

48. **When person deemed available for employment.**—A person shall always be deemed to have been available for employment in any week, except when during the whole of such week,—

(a) he was unable to work on account of sickness which had been duly certified whether entitling him to receive sickness benefit or not, or

(b) he was qualified to receive disablement benefit for temporary disablement, or

(c) in the case of an insured woman, she was entitled to the maternity benefit provided in section 50 or she would have been entitled to such benefit if she had fulfilled all other conditions entitling her thereto.

49. **Sickness benefit.**—Subject to the provisions of this Act and the regulations, if any, a person qualified to claim sickness benefit in accordance with section 47 shall be entitled to receive such benefit at the rates specified in the Second Schedule for the period of his sickness:

Provided that he shall not be entitled to the benefit for an initial waiting period of two days except in the case of a spell of sickness following, at an interval of not more than fifteen days, the spell of sickness for which sickness benefit was last paid:

Provided further that sickness benefit shall not be paid to any person for a number of days in excess of the number which taken together with the number of days for which he has already received the benefit makes up a total of fifty-six days during any continuous period of three hundred and sixty-five days.

50. **Maternity benefit.**—(1) An insured woman shall be qualified to claim maternity benefit for a confinement occurring in a benefit period if during the corresponding contribution period, weekly contributions in respect of her were payable for not less than two-thirds of the number of weeks during which she shall be deemed to have been available for employment within the meaning of section 48, subject to a minimum of twelve contributions:

Provided that at last one contribution has been paid between thirty-five and forty weeks before the week in which the confinement takes place or in which notice of pregnancy is given before confinement whichever is more advantageous to the insured person.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and the regulations, if any, an insured woman who is qualified to claim maternity benefit in accordance with sub-section (1) shall be entitled to receive it at the rate of twelve annas a day for all days on which she does not work for remuneration during a period of twelve weeks of which not more than six shall precede the expected date of confinement.

51. **Disablement benefit.**—(*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and the regulations, if any, disablement benefit shall be payable—

(*a*) to a person who sustains temporary disablement, during the period of such disablement;

(*b*) to a person who sustains permanent partial disablement, during his life;

(*c*) to a person who sustains permanent total disablement, during his life; and

(*d*) to a person, in all cases of disablement not falling under sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) of this sub-section, as may be provided in the regulations.

(*2*) Disablement benefit shall be paid on the scale and subject to the conditions specified in this behalf in the Second Schedule.

52. **Dependants benefit.**—Where an insured person dies as a result of an employment injury sustained as an employee under this Act, dependants' benefit shall be payable subject to the provisions of this Act and the regulations, if any, to his dependants at such rates and for such period as is specified in the Second Schedule.

53. **Disablement and dependants' benefits.**—Where an insured person is or his dependants are entitled to receive or recover, whether from the employer of the insured person or from any other person any compensation or damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), or otherwise, in respect of an employment injury sustained by the insured person as an employee under this Act, then the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

(*i*) The insured person shall, in lieu of such compensation or damages, receive the disablement benefit provided by this Act [but subject otherwise to the conditions specified in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923)] from the Corporation and not from the employer or other person.

(*ii*) If the insured person dies as a result of the employment injury sustained as an employee under this Act (whether or not he was in receipt of any periodical payment for temporary disablement in respect of the injury), dependants' benefit shall be payable at the rates and in the proportion specified in the Second Schedule to his widow or widows during her or their widowhood, and to minor legitimate or adopted sons and minor legitimate unmarried daughters.

(*iii*) In case the insured person does not leave him surviving any widow or children as mentioned in clause (*ii*) or in the case of an insured woman if she does not leave her surviving any children as mentioned in clause (*ii*), dependants' benefit shall be paid to the other dependants of the deceased at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923).

(*iv*) The amount of dependants' benefit payable under clause (*iii*) shall not exceed one-half of the amount which would have been payable to the insured person as benefit on permanent total disablement.

(*v*) Save as modified by this Act, the obligations and liabilities imposed on an employer by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), shall continue to apply to him.

54. **Medical examination.**—All medical examinations and treatment referred to in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), shall for the purposes of this Act, be carried out by duly appointed medical practitioners.

55. **Review of benefits.**—(*1*) Any payment of disablement benefit may be reviewed by the Commissioner appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), on the application of—

(*a*) an Insurance Officer of the Corporation, or

(*b*) the person receiving the benefit,

and such application shall be accompanied by a certificate of a duly appointed medical officer:

Provided that such application may be made without such certificate in such circumstances as may be specified in the regulations made in this behalf.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Commissioner may, on such review as aforesaid, direct that the disablement benefit be continued, increased, reduced or discontinued.

56. **Medical benefit.**—(*1*) An insured person or (where such medical benefit is extended to his family) a member of his family whose condition requires medical treatment and attendance shall be entitled to receive medical benefit.

(*2*) Such medical benefit may be given either in the form of out-patient treatment and attendance in a hospital or dispensary, clinic or other institution or by visits to the home of the insured person or treatment as in-patient in a hospital or other institution.

(*3*) A person shall be entitled to medical benefit during any week for which contributions are payable in respect of him or in which he is qualified to claim sickness benefit or maternity benefit or, as provided under the regulations, is in receipt of disablement benefit:

Provided that a person in respect of whom contribution ceases to be payable under this Act may be allowed medical benefit for such period and of such nature as may be provided under the regulations.

57. **Scale of medical benefit.**—(*1*) An insured person and (where such medical benefit is extended to his family) his family shall be entitled to receive medical benefit only of such kind and on such scale as may be provided by the Provincial Government or by the Corporation, and an insured person or, where such medical benefit is extended to his family, his family shall not have a right to claim any medical treatment except such as is provided by the dispensary, hospital, clinic or other institution to which he or his family is allotted, or as may be provided by the regulations.

(*2*) Nothing in this Act shall entitle an insured person and (where such medical benefit is extended to his family) his family to claim reimbursement from the Corporation of any expenses incurred in respect of any medical treatment, except as may be provided by the regulations.

58. **Provision of medical treatment by Provincial Government.**—(*1*) The Provincial Government shall provide for insured persons and (where such benefit is extended to their families) their families in the Province, reasonable medical, surgical and obstetric treatment:

Provided that the Provincial Government may, with the approval of the Corporation, arrange for medical treatment at clinics of medical practitioners on such scale and subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon.

(*2*) Where the incidence of sickness benefit payment to insured persons in any province is found to exceed the all-India average, the amount of such excess shall be shared between the Corporation and the Provincial Government in such proportion as may be fixed by agreement between them:

Provided that the Corporation may in any case waive the recovery of the whole or any part of the share which is to be borne by the Provincial Government.

(*3*) The Corporation may enter into an agreement with a Provincial Government in regard to the nature and scale of the medical treatment that should be provided to insured persons and (where such medical benefit is extended to the families) their families (including provision of buildings, equipment, medicines, and staff) and for the sharing of the cost thereof and of any excess in the incidence of sickness benefit to insured persons between the Corporation and the Provincial Government.

(*4*) In default of agreement between the Corporation and any Provincial Government as aforesaid the nature and extent of the medical treatment to be provided by the Provincial Government and the proportion in which the cost thereof and of the excess in the incidence of sickness benefit shall be shared between the Corporation and that Government, shall be determined by an arbitrator (who shall be or shall have been a Judge of the High Court of a Province) appointed by the Chief Justice of India and the award of the arbitrator shall be binding on the Corporation and the Provincial Government.

59. **Establishment and maintenance of hospitals, etc., by Corporation.**—(*1*) The Corporation may, with the approval of the Provincial Government, establish and maintain in a Province such hospitals, dispensaries and other medical and surgical services as it may think fit for the benefit of insured persons and (where such medical benefit is extended to their families) their families.

(*2*) The Corporation may enter into agreement with any Indian State, local authority, private body or individual in regard to the provision of medical treatment and attendance for insured persons and (where such medical benefit is extended to their families) their families, in any area and sharing the cost thereof.

GENERAL.

60. **Benefit not assignable or attachable.**—(*1*) The right to receive any payment of any benefit under this Act shall not be transferable or assignable.

(*2*) No cash benefit payable under this Act shall be liable to attachment or sale in execution of any decree or order of any Court.

61. **Bar of benefits under other enactments.**—When a person is entitled to any of the benefits provided by this Act, he shall not be entitled to receive any similar benefit admissible under the provisions of any other enactment.

62. **Persons not to commute cash benefits.**—Save as may be provided in the regulations no person shall be entitled to commute for a lump sum any periodical payment admissible under this Act.

63. **Persons not entitled to receive benefits in certain cases.**—No person shall be entitled to sickness benefit or maternity benefit or disablement benefit for temporary disablement in respect of any day on which he works and receives wages.

64. **Receipts of sickness or disablement benefit to observe conditions.**—A person who is in receipt of sickness benefit or disablement benefit (other than benefit granted on permanent disablement)—

(*a*) shall remain under medical treatment at a dispensary, hospital, clinic or other institution provided under this Act and shall carry out the instructions given by the medical officer or medical attendant in charge thereof;

(*b*) shall not while under treatment do anything which might retard or prejudice his chances of recovery;

(*c*) shall not leave the area in which medical treatment provided by this Act is being given, without the permission of the medical officer, medical attendant or such other authority as may be specified in this behalf by the regulations; and

(*d*) shall allow himself to be examined by any duly appointed medical officer or sick visitor or other person authorised by the Corporation in this behalf.

65. **Benefits not to be combined.**—(*1*) An insured person shall not be entitled to receive for the same period—

(*a*) both sickness benefit and maternity benefit; or

(*b*) both sickness benefit and disablement benefit for temporary disablement; or

(*c*) both maternity benefit and disablement benefit for temporary disablement.

(*2*) Where a person is entitled to more than one of the benefits mentioned in sub-section (*1*), he shall be entitled to choose which benefit he shall receive.

66. **Corporation's right to recover damages from employer in certain cases.**—(*1*) Where any employment injury is sustained by an insured person as an employee under this Act by reason of the negligence of the employer to observe any of the safety rules laid down by or under any enactment applicable to a factory or establishment or by reason of any wrongful act of the employer or his agent, the Corporation shall notwithstanding the fact that the employer has paid the weekly contributions due under this Act in respect of such insured person be entitled to be reimbursed by the employer or the principal who is liable to pay compensation under section 12 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the actuarial present value of the periodical payments which the Corporation is liable to make under this Act.

(*2*) For the purposes of this Act, the actuarial present value of the periodical payments shall be determined in such manner as may be specified in the regulations.

67. **Corporation's right to be indemnified in certain cases.**—Where an insured person is entitled to receive or to recover (but has not received or recovered), whether from his employer or any other person, compensation or damages under any law for the time being in force in respect of any employment injury caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer or his agent, the Corporation shall be entitled to be indemnified by the person so liable:

Provided that the Corporation shall not be entitled to be indemnified by an employer who has paid contributions in respect of the employee sustaining the employment injury as an employee under this Act, except in cases covered by section 66.

68. **Corporation's rights where a principal employer fails or neglects to pay any contribution.**—(*1*) If any principal employer fails or neglects to pay any contribution which under this Act he is liable to pay in respect of any employee and by reason thereof such person becomes disentitled to any benefit or entitled to a benefit on a lower scale, the Corporation may, on being satisfied that the contribution should have been paid by the principal employer, pay to the person the benefit at the rate to which he would have been entitled if the failure or neglect had not occured and the Corporation shall be entitled to recover from the principal employer either—

(*i*) the difference between the amount of benefit which is paid to the said person and the amount of the benefit which would be payable on the basis of the contributions which should have been paid by the employer, or

(*ii*) twice the amount of the contribution which the employer failed or neglected to pay,

whichever is greater.

(*2*) The amount recoverable under this section may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

69. **Liability of owner or occupier of factories, etc., for excessive sickness benefit.**—(*1*) Where the Corporation considers that the incidence of sickness among insured persons is excessive by reason of—

(*i*) insanitary working conditions in a factory or establishment or the neglect of the owner or occupier of the factory or establishment to observe any health regulations enjoined on him by or under any enactment, or

(*ii*) insanitary conditions of any tenements or lodgings occupied by insured persons and such insanitary conditions are attributable to the neglect of the owner of the tenements or lodgings to observe any health regulations enjoined on him by or under any enactment,

the Corporation may send to the owner or occupier of the factory or establishment or to the owner of the tenements or lodgings, as the case may be, a claim for the payment of the amount of the extra expenditure incurred by the Corporation as sickness benefit; and if the claim is not settled by agreement, the Corporation may refer the matter, with a statement in support of its claim, to the appropriate Government.

(*2*) If the appropriate Government is of opinion that a *prima facie* case for inquiry is disclosed, it may appoint a competent person or persons to hold an inquiry into the matter.

(*3*) If upon such inquiry it is proved to the satisfaction of the person or persons holding the inquiry that the excess in incidence of sickness among the insured persons is due to the default or neglect of the owner or occupier of the factory or establishment or the owner of the tenements or lodgings, as the case may be, the said person or persons shall determine the amount of the extra expenditure incurred as sickness benefit, and the person or persons by whom the whole or any part of such amount shall be paid to the Corporation.

(*4*) A determination under sub-section (*3*) may be enforced as if it were a decree for payment of money passed in a suit by a Civil Court.

(*5*) For the purposes of this section, "owner" of tenements or lodgings shall include any agent of the owner and any person who is entitled to collect the rent of the tenements or lodgings as a lessee of the owner.

70. **Repayment of benefit improperly received.**—(*1*) Where any person has received any benefit or payment under this Act when he is not lawfully entitled thereto, he shall be liable to repay to the Corporation the value of benefit or the amount of such payment, or in the case of his death his representative shall be liable to repay the same from the assets of the deceased, if any, in his hands.

(*2*) The value of any benefits received other than cash payments shall be determined by such authority as may be specified in the regulations made in this behalf and the decision of such authority shall be final.

(*3*) The amount recoverable under this section may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

71. **Benefit payable up to and including day of death.**—If a person dies during any period for which he is entitled to a cash benefit under this Act, the amount of such benefit up to and including the day of his death shall be paid to any person nominated by the deceased person in writing in such form as may be specified in the regulations or, if there is no such nomination, to the heir or legal representative of the deceased person.

72. **Employer not to reduce wages, etc.**—No employer by reason only of his liability for any contributions payable under this Act shall, directly or indirectly reduce the wages of any employee, or except as provided by the regulations, discontinue or reduce benefits payable to him under the conditions of his service which are similar to the benefits conferred by this Act.

73. **Employer not to dismiss or punish employee during period of sickness, etc.**—(*1*) No employer shall dismiss, discharge, or reduce or otherwise punish an employee during the period the employee is in receipt of sickness benefit or maternity benefit, nor shall he, except as provided under the regulations, dismiss, discharge or reduce or otherwise punish an employee during the period he is in receipt of disablement benefit for temporary disablement or is under medical treatment for sickness or is absent from work as a result of illness duly certified in accordance with the regulations to arise out of the pregnancy or confinement rendering the employee unfit for work.

(*2*) No notice of dismissal or discharge or reduction given to an employee during the period specified in sub-section (*1*) shall be valid or operative.

CHAPTER VI.

ADJUDICATION OF DISPUTES AND CLAIMS.

74. **Constitution of Employees' Insurance Court.**—(*1*) The Provincial Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute an Employees' Insurance Court for such local area as may be specified in the notification.

(*2*) The Court shall consist of such number of Judges as the Provincial Government may think fit.

(*3*) Any person who is or has been a judicial officer or is a legal practitioner of five years' standing shall be qualified to be a Judge of the Employees' Insurance Court.

(*4*) The Provincial Government may appoint the same Court for two or more local areas or two or more Courts for the same local area.

(*5*) Where more than one Court has been appoined for the same local area, the Provincial Government may by general or special order regulate the distribution of business between them.

75. **Matters to be decided by Employees' Insurance Court.**—(*1*) If any question or dispute arises as to—

(*a*) whether any person is an employee within the meaning of this Act or whether he is liable to pay the employee's contribution, or

(*b*) the rate of wages or average daily wages of an employee for the purposes of this Act, or

(*c*) the rate of contribution payable by a principal employer in respect of any employee, or

(*d*) the person who is or was the principal employer in respect of any employee, or

(*e*) the right of any person to any benefit and as to the amount and duration thereof, or

(*f*) the actuarial present value of the periodical payments referred to in section 66, or

(*g*) any other matter which is in dispute between a principal employer and the Corporation, or between a principal employer and an immediate employer, or between a person and the Corporation or between an employee and a principal or immediate employer, in respect of any contribution or benefit or other dues payable or recoverable under this Act,

such question or dispute shall be decided by the Employees' Insurance Court in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) The following claims shall be decided by the Employees' Insurance Court, namely:—

(*a*) claim for the recovery of contributions from the principal employer;

(*b*) claim by a principal employer to recover contributions from any immediate employer;

(*c*) claim under section 66 or 67 made by the Corporation against the employer or other person liable thereunder;

(*d*) claim against a principal employer under section 68;

(*e*) claim under section 70 for the recovery of the value or amount of the benefits received by a person when he is not lawfully entitled thereto; and

(*f*) any claim for the recovery of any benefit admissible under this Act.

(*3*) No Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to decide or deal with any question or dispute as aforesaid or to adjudicate on any liability which by or under this Act is to be decided by the Employees' Insurance Court.

76. **Institution of proceedings, etc.**—(*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act and any rules made by the Provincial Government, all proceedings before the Employees' Insurance Court shall be instituted in the Court appointed for the local area in which the insured person was working at the time the question or dispute arose.

(*2*) If the Court is satisfied that any matter arising out of any proceeding pending before it can be more conveniently dealt with by any other Employees' Insurance Court in the same Province, it may, subject to any rules made by the Provincial Government in this behalf, order such matter to be transferred to such other Court for disposal and shall forthwith transmit to such other Court the records connected with that matter.

(*3*) The Provincial Government may transfer any matter pending before any Employees' Insurance Court in the Province to any such Court in another Province with the consent of the Provincial Government of that Province.

(*4*) The Court to which any matter is transferred under sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) shall continue the proceedings as if they had been orginally instituted in it.

77. **Commencement of proceedings.**—(*1*) The proceedings before an Employees' Insurance Court shall be commenced by application.

(*2*) Every such application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars and shall be accompanied by such fee, if any, as may be prescribed by rules made by the Provincial Government in consultation with the Corporation.

78. **Powers of Employees' Insurance Court.**—(*1*) The Employees' Insurance Court shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purposes of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, compelling the discovery and production of documents and material objects, administering oath and recording evidence and such Court shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of section 195 and Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).

(*2*) The Employees' Insurance Court shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed by rules made by the Provincial Government.

(*3*) All costs incidental to any proceeding before an Employees' Insurance Court shall, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Provincial Government, be in the discretion of the Court.

(*4*) An order of the Employees' Insurance Court shall be enforceable as if it were a decree passed in a suit by a Civil Court.

79. **Appearance by legal practitioners, etc.**—Any application, appearance or act required to be made or done by any person to or before an Employees' Insurance Court (other than appearance of a person required for the purpose of his examination as a witness) may be made or done by a legal practitioner or by an officer of a registered trade union authorised in writing by such person or with the permission of the Court, by any other person so authorised.

80. **Benefit not admissible unless claimed in time.**—An Employees' Insurance Court shall not direct the payment of any benefit to a person unless he has made a claim for such benefit in accordance with the regulations made in that behalf, within twelve months after the claim became due:

Provided that if the Court is satisfied that there was reasonable excuse for not making a claim for the benefit within twelve months after it became due, it may direct the payment of the benefit as if the claim had been made in time.

81. **Reference to High Court.**—An Employees' Insurance Court may submit any question of law for the decision of the High Court and if it does so, shall decide the question pending before it in accordance with such decision.

82. **Appeal.**—(*1*) Save as expressly provided in this section, no appeal shall lie from an order of an Employees' Insurance Court.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the High Court from an order of an Employees' Insurance Court if it involves a substantial question of law.

(3) The period of limitation for an appeal under this section shall be sixty days.

(4) The provisions of sections 5 and 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (XL of 1908), shall apply to appeals under this section.

83. **Stay of payment pending appeal.**—Where the Corporation has presented an appeal against an order of the Employees' Insurance Court, that Court may, and if so directed by the High Court shall, pending the decision of the appeal, withhold the payment of any sum directed to be paid by the order appealed against.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

84. **Punishment for false statement.**—Whoever, for the purpose of causing any increase in payment or benefit under this Act, or for the purpose of causing any payment or benefit to be made where no payment or benefit is authorized by or under this Act, or for the purpose of avoiding any payment to be made by himself under this Act or enabling any other person to avoid any such payment, knowingly makes or causes to be made any false statement or false representation, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

85. **Punishment for failure to pay contributions, etc.**—If any person—

(a) fails to pay any contribution which under this Act he is liable to pay, or

(b) deducts or attempts to deduct from the wages of an employee the whole or any part of the employer's contribution, or

(c) in contravention of section 72 reduces the wages or any privileges or benefits admissible to an employee, or

(d) in contravention of section 73 or any regulation dismisses, discharges, reduces or otherwise punishes an employee, or

(e) fails or refuses to submit any return required by the regulations or makes a false return, or

(f) obstructs any Inspector or other official of the Corporation in the discharge of his duties, or

(g) is guilty of any contravention of or non-compliance with any of the requirements of this Act or the rules or the regulations in respect of which no special penalty is provided,

he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

86. **Prosecutions.**—(1) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the Insurance Commissioner.

(2) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

(3) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made in writing in respect thereof, within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

87. **Exemption of a factory or establishment or class of factories or establishments.**—The appropriate Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, exempt any factory or establishment or class of factories or establishments in any specified area from the operation of this Act for a period not exceeding one year and may from time to time by like notification renew any such exemption for periods not exceeding one year at a time.

88. **Exemption of persons or class of persons.**—The appropriate Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to such conditions as it may deem fit to impose, exempt any person or class of persons employed in any factory or establishment or class of factories or establishments to which this Act applies from the operation of the Act.

89. **Corporation to make representation.**—No exemption shall be granted or renewed under section 87 or section 88, unless a reasonable opportunity has been given to the Corporation to make any representation it may wish to make in regard to the proposal and such representation has been considered by the appropriate Government.

90. **Exemption of factories or establishments belonging to Government or any local authority.**—The appropriate Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, exempt any factory or establishment belonging to the Crown or any local authority, if the employees in any such factory or establishment are otherwise in receipt of benefits substantially similar or superior to the benefits provided under this Act.

91. **Exemption from one or more provisions of the Act.**—The appropriate Government may, with the consent of the Corporation, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any employees or class of employees in any factory or establishment or class of factories or establishments from one or more of the provisions relating to the benefits provided under this Act.

92. **Power of Central Government to give directions.**—The Central Government may give directions to a Provincial Government as to the carrying into execution of this Act in the Province.

93. **Corporation officers and servants to be public servants.**—All officers and servants of the Corporation shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

94. **Contributions, etc., due to Corporation to have priority over other debts.**—There shall be deemed to be included among the debts which, under section 49 of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), or under section 61 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920), or under section 230 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), are, in the distribution of the property of the insolvent or in the distribution of the assets of a company being wound up, to be paid in priority to all other debts, the amount due in respect of any contribution or any other amount payable under this Act the liability wherefor accrued before the date of the order of adjudication of the insolvent or the date of the winding up, as the case may be.

95. **Power of Central Government to make rules.**—(1) The Central Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules not inconsistent with this Act for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions thereof.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner in which nominations and elections of members of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Medical Benefit Council shall be made;

(b) the quorum at meetings of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Medical Benefit Council and the minimum number of meetings of those bodies to be held in a year;

(c) the records to be kept of the transaction of business by the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Medical Benefit Council;

(d) the powers and duties of the Principal Officers and the conditions of their service;

(e) the powers and duties of the Medical Benefit Council;

(f) the procedure to be adopted in the execution of contracts;

(g) the acquisition, holding and disposal of property by the Corporation;

(h) the raising and repayment of loans;

(i) the investment of the funds of the Corporation and of any provident or other benefit fund and their transfer or realisation;

(j) the basis on which the periodical valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation shall be made;

(k) the bank or banks in which the funds of the Corporation may be deposited, the procedure to be followed in regard to the crediting of moneys accruing or payable to the Corporation and the manner in which any sums may be paid out of the Corporation funds and the officers by whom such payment may be authorised;

(l) the accounts to be maintained by the Corporation and the forms in which such accounts shall be kept and the times at which such accounts shall be audited;

(m) the publication of the accounts of the Corporation and the report of auditors, the action to be taken on the audit report, the powers of auditors to disallow and surcharge items of expenditure and the recovery of sums so disallowed or surcharged;

(n) the preparation of budget estimates and of supplementary estimates and the manner in which such estimates shall be sanctioned and published;

(o) the establishment and maintenance of provident or other benefit fund for officers and servants of the Corporation; and

(p) any matter which is required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed by the Central Government.

(3) Rules made under this section shall be published in the official Gazette and thereupon shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

96. **Power of Provincial Government to make rules.**—(*1*) The Provincial Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules not inconsistent with this Act in regard to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the constitution of Employees' Insurance Courts, the qualifications of persons who may be appointed Judges thereof, and the conditions of service of such Judges;

(*b*) the procedure to be followed in proceedings before such Courts and the execution of orders made by such Courts;

(*c*) the fee payable in respect of applications made to the Employees' Insurance Court, the costs incidental to the proceedings in such Court, the form in which applications should be made to it and the particulars to be specified in such applications;

(*d*) the establishment of hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions, the allotment of insured persons or their families to any such hospital, dispensary or other institution;

(*e*) the scale of medical benefit which shall be provided at any hospital, clinic, dispensary or institution, the keeping of medical records and the furnishing of statistical returns;

(*f*) the nature and extent of the staff, equipment and medicines that shall be provided at such hospitals, dispensaries and institutions;

(*g*) the conditions of service of the staff employed at such hospitals, dispensaries and institutions; and

(*h*) any other matter which is required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed by the Provincial Government.

(*2*) Rules made under this section shall be published in the official Gazette and thereupon shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

97. **Power of Corporation to make regulations.**—(*1*) The Corporation may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder, for the administration of the affairs of the Corporation and for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*i*) the time and place of meetings of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Medical Benefit Council and the procedure to be followed at such meetings;

(*ii*) the matters which shall be referred by the Standing Committee to the Corporation for decision;

(*iii*) the manner in which any contribution payable under this Act shall be assessed and collected;

(*iv*) reckoning of wages for the purpose of fixing the contribution payable under this Act;

(*v*) the certification of sickness and eligibility for any cash benefit;

(*vi*) the method of determining the actuarial present value of periodical payments;

(*vii*) the assessing of the money value of any benefit which is not a cash benefit;

(*viii*) the time within which and the form in which any claim for a benefit may be made and the particulars to be specified in such claim;

(*ix*) the circumstances in which an employee in receipt of disablement benefit may be dismissed, discharged, reduced or otherwise punished;

(*x*) the manner in which and the place and time at which any benefit shall be paid;

(*xi*) the method of calculating the amount of cash benefit payable and the circumstances in which and the extent to which commutation of disablement and dependant's benefits, may be allowed and the method of calculating the commutation value;

(*xii*) the notice of pregnancy or of confinement and notice and proof of sickness;

(*xiii*) the conditions under which any benefit may be suspended;

(*xiv*) the conditions to be observed by a person when in receipt of any benefit and the periodical medical examination of such persons;

(*xv*) the visiting of sick persons;

(*xvi*) the appointment of medical practitioners for the purposes of this Act, the duties of such practitioners and the form of medical certificates;

(*xvii*) the penalties for breach of regulations by fine (not exceeding two days' wages for a first breach and not exceeding three days' wages for any subsequent breach) which may be imposed on employees;

(*xviii*) the circumstances in which and the conditions subject to which any regulation may be relaxed, the extent of such relaxation, and the authority by whom such relaxation may be granted;

(*xix*) the returns to be submitted by the principal and immediate employers, the form in which and the times at which such returns should be submitted and the particulars to be given in such returns;

(*xx*) the duties and powers of Inspectors and other officers and servants of the Corporation;

(*xxi*) the conditions of service of the officers and servants of the Corporation other than the Principal Officers;

(*xxii*) the procedure to be followed in remitting contributions to the Corporation; and

(*xxiii*) any matter in respect of which regulations are required or permitted to be made by this Act.

(3) Regulations made by the Corporation shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and thereupon shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

98. **Corporation may undertake duties in the Indian States.**—The Corporation may, at the request of the Government of an Indian State and with the previous permission of the Central Government and subject to such conditions as may be imposed by it, undertake to discharge in the Indian State any duty which may be specified in a State law corresponding to this Act.

99. **Enhancement of benefits.**—At any time when its funds so permit, the Corporation may enhance the scale of any benefit admissible under this Act and the period for which such benefit may be given, and provide or contribute towards the cost of medical care for the families of insured persons.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See* section 39.)

1. The amount of weekly contribution payable in respect of an employee shall be calculated with reference to his average daily wages.

2. The average daily wages shall be:—

(*a*) in respect of an employee employed on daily wages, the amount of wages earned during the week divided by the number of days worked (reckoned in terms of full working days);

(*b*) in respect of an employee employed on weekly wages, the amount earned in the week divided by the number of days worked (reckoned in terms of full working days);

(*c*) in respect of an employee employed on monthly wages, the amount earned in the month in which the contribution falls due, divided by the number of days worked (reckoned in terms of full working days);

(*d*) in respect of an employee employed on the basis of any other wage period, the wages for the period in which the contribution falls due, divided by the number of days worked (reckoned in terms of full working days) during the period;

(*e*) in respect of an employee paid at piece-work rate, the amount earned during the week divided by the number of days worked (reckoned in terms of full working days);

(*f*) in respect of an employee employed on hourly wages, the amount of wages earned during the week divided by the number of hours worked and multiplied by eight;

(*g*) in respect of an employee who does not fall under clauses (*a*) to (*f*), the amount calculated on the basis of wages earned for the day on which the contribution falls due.

Explanation.—Except as provided by regulations, pay, salaries or allowances paid in respect of any period of leave or holidays with pay shall not be taken into account in reckoning wages.

3. (*a*) For the purposes of fixing the amount of weekly contribution payable, employees shall be divided into eight groups on the basis of their average daily wages ascertained in the manner specified in paragraph 2.

(*b*) The employees' contribution and employer's contribution payable in respect of the group of employees specified in the first column of the table below shall be at the rates respectively specified in the corresponding entries in the second and third columns thereof.

TABLE.

Group of employees.	Employees' contribution (recoverable from employees).	Employers' contribution.	Total contribution (employees' and employer's contribution).
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Employees whose average daily wages are below Re. 1.	Nil	0 7 0	0 7 0
2. Employees whose average daily wages are Re. 1 and above but below Rs. 1 8 0.	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 9 0
3. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 1 8 0 and above but below Rs. 2.	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0

Group of employees. 1	Employees' contribution (recoverable from employees). 2	Employers' contribution. 3	Total contribution (employees' and employer's contribution). 4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 2 and above but below Rs. 3.	0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0
5. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 3 and above but below Rs. 4.	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0
6. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 4 and above but below Rs. 6.	0 11 0	1 6 0	2 1 0
7. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 6 and above but below Rs. 8.	0 15 0	1 14 0	2 13 0
8. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 8 and above.	1 4 0	2 8 0	3 12 0

SCHEDULE II.

(*See* sections 49, 51, 52 and 53.)

Sickness Benefit and Disablement and Dependants' Benefits.

1. The average daily wages of an employee in each of the groups specified in the first column of the table below shall, for the purpose of calculating the sickness benefit and disablement and dependants' benefits be assumed to be the rate specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

TABLE.

Group of employees. 1	Average assumed daily wages. 2
	Rs. a. p.
1. Employees whose average daily wages are below Re. 1 ..	1 14 0
2. Employees whose average daily wages are Re. 1 and above, but below Rs. 1 8 0.	1 4 0
3. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 1 8 0 and above, but below Rs. 2.	1 12 0
4. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 2 and above but below Rs. 3.	2 8 0
5. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 3 and above, but below Rs. 4.	3 8 0
6. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 4 and above, but below Rs. 6.	5 0 0
7. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 6 and above, but below Rs. 8.	7 0 0
8. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 8 and above ..	10 0 0

2. The daily rate of sickness benefit during any benefit period shall be an amount equivalent to one-half of the sum of the assumed average daily wages as aforesaid for each of the weeks for which contributions were paid in respect of the person during the corresponding contribution period, divided by the number of weeks in that contribution period in which he was deemed to have been available for employment within the meaning of section 48; provided that where the amount of the benefit so calculated includes a fraction of an anna, it shall be rounded to the next higher anna. The calculation indicated above is illustrated by the following examples:—

Example 1.—If the assumed average daily wages of the person as an employee were Rs. 1/4/- a day for 10 weeks, Rs. 1/12/- a day for 10 weeks and Rs. 2/8/- a day for 6 weeks, the average of the assumed daily wages for the purpose of the rate of sickness benefit will be:—

$$\frac{10\times 20+10\times 28+6\times 40}{26}=27\frac{18}{26}$$

The daily rate of sickness benefit payable in the benefit period will then be $13\frac{22}{26}$ annas, rounded to the next higher anna, namely, 14 annas.

Example 2.—If the person was deemed to have been not available for employment for 14 weeks in any contribution period and was employed as an employee for only 12 weeks in that contribution period, his assumed average daily wages being Rs. 1/4/- for the 12 weeks, the average of the assumed daily wages for the purpose of the rate of sickness benefit will be:—

$$\frac{12\times 20}{(26-14)}=20\text{ annas.}$$

The daily rate of sickness benefit payable in the benefit period will then be 10 annas.

Example 3.—If the person was deemed to have been not available for employment for 4 weeks in any contribution period and was employed as an employee for only 20 weeks (he having been without any employment for 2 weeks) in that contribution period, his assumed average daily wages being Rs. 1/12/- for 20 weeks, the average of the daily wages for the purpose of the rate of sickness benefit will be:—

$$\frac{20\times 28}{(26-4)}=25\frac{5}{11}\text{ annas.}$$

The daily rate of sickness benefit payable in the benefit year will then be $12\frac{8}{11}$ annas, rounded to the next higher anna, namely, 13 annas.

3. Disablement and dependants' benefit shall be an amount equivalent to one-half of the sum of the assumed average daily wages for each of the weeks for which contributions were paid in respect of the employee during the period of fifty-two weeks immediately preceding the week in which the employment injury occurs, divided by the number of weeks for which contributions were so paid; provided that where the amount of the benefit so calculated includes a fraction of an anna, it shall be rounded to the next higher anna. The calculation indicated above is illustrated by the following examples:—

Example 1.—If the assumed average daily wages of an employee were 14 annas a day for 20 weeks, Rs. 1-4-0 a day for 20 weeks and Rs. 1-12-0 a day for 12 weeks, the average of the assumed daily wages for the purpose of disablement and dependants' benefit will be:—

$$\frac{20\times 14+20\times 20+12\times 28}{52}=19\frac{28}{52}\text{ annas.}$$

The disablement or dependants' benefit will then be $9\frac{20}{26}$ annas, rounded to the next higher anna, namely, 10 annas a day.

Example 2.—If the employee worked only for 34 weeks in the period of 52 weeks preceding the week in which the employment injury occurs and his assumed average daily wages were 14 annas a day for 20 weeks and

Rs. 1-4-0 for 14 weeks, the average of the assumed daily wages for the purpose of disablement and dependans' benefit will be:—

$$\frac{20\times 14+14\times 20}{34} = 16\frac{16}{34} \text{ annas.}$$

The disablement or dependants' benefit will be $8\frac{8}{34}$ annas, rounded to the next higher anna, namely, 9 annas a day.

The disablement or dependants' benefits calculated as aforesaid shall be called the full rate.

4. The disablement or dependants' benefit shall be payable to a person suffering from disablement as a result of an employment injury sustained as an employee in a factory or establishment to which this Act applies, or if he dies as a result of such injury, to his dependants, as follows:—

- (*i*) to the insured person—
  - (*a*) for temporary disablement, during the period of such disablement at the full rate;
  - (*b*) for permanent partial disablement, at a percentage of the full rate, as provided in section 4 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), for life;
  - (*c*) for permanent total disablement, at the full rate for life;
  - (*d*) in cases of disablement not covered by clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) above, as may be provided in the regulations.
- (*ii*) in the case of the death of the person, to his widow and children as follows:—
  - (*a*) to the widow during life or until remarriage an amount equivalent to three-fifths of the full rate and, if there are two or more widows, the amount payable to the widow as aforesaid shall be divided equally between the widows;
  - (*b*) to each legitimate or adopted son, an amount equivalent to two-fifths of the full rate until he attains fifteen years of age;
  - (*c*) to each legitimate unmarried daughter, an amount equivalent to two-fifths of the full rate until she attains fifteen years of age or until marriage, whichever is earlier:

Provided, that the Corporation may continue such benefit to any legitimate or adopted son or any legitimate unmarried daughter until he or she attains the age of eighteen years if such son or daughter continues education to the satisfaction of the Corporation:

Provided further that if the total of the dependants' benefits distributed among the widow or widows and legitimate children of the deceased person as aforesaid exceeds the full rate, the share of each of the dependants shall be proportionately reduced, so that the total amount payable to them does not exceed the amount of disablement benefit at the full rate.

5. In case the deceased person does not leave a widow or legitimate child, dependants' benefit at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), shall be payable as follows:—

- (*a*) to a parent or grand parent, for life;
- (*b*) to any other male dependant, until he attains fifteen years of age;
- (*c*) to any other female dependant, until she attains fifteen years of age or until marriage, whichever is earlier, or if widowed until she attains fifteen years of age.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

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SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crops, etc., for the week ending the 16th June 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in almost all the subdivisions of the Province. The weather was on the whole favourable Sowing and weeding of Aus and jute were continuing Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in six subdivisions and cattle-disease was reported from three subdivisions. Wages of labourers varied from annas fourteen to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions	Total rainfall during the week	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations	Scarcity of seeds, if any	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated out-turn).	Fodder condition	Cattle-disease	Labour wages without food
		This week	Previous week							
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar	1 06	2 7/16	2 7/16	Fair, favourable	. ..	Sufficient .		Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-12.
Diamond Harbour	(*n*)	2 7/16	2 7/16	....	....	.. .	....	....		. .
Barrackpore	(*n*)	2 7/16	2 7/16	....	....	..	....	....	. .	...
Barasat	1 70	1 9/16	2 11/16	Hot, favourable	Normal	Sufficient	Aus 70 per cent	Insufficient	Nil	Rs 1-10, normal
Basirhat .	1 00	2 1/8	2 1/8	Dry, unfavourable	.	Ditto	...	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8.
Nadia.										
Sadar ..	0 59	2 1/8	2 1/8	Seasonable ..	Growth of jute and Aus favourable	Sufficient	Good	Good	Nil	Rs. 2-0.
Ranaghat	(*n*)	1 11/16	2 5/8	....	....		...			.
Murshidabad.										
Sadar ..	0 06	2 1/4	2	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Aus and jute completed	Sufficient	Aus, 70 per cent	Insufficient	Nil	Rs 1-12, high.
Lalbagh ..	0 99	2 1/16	1 7/8	Hot ..	Weeding of Aus and jute continues	Available ..		Available	Cattle-disease reported	Rs. 1-8.
Jangipore ..	1 11	2 1/16	2 1/8	Seasonable, unfavourable.	Ploughing for Aman commenced	Ditto ..	....	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2 high
Kandi ..	0 18	2 9/16	2 11/16	Cloudy, favourable	Sowing of Aman seeds continues.	Sufficient	Cane, fair ..	...	Nil	Rs 1-4, high
Burdwan.										
Sadar ..	1 58	2 3/8	2 3/8	Hot, favourable	Ploughing for Aus brisk	..		Sufficient	Nil .	Rs 1-8, normal.
Asansol ..	1 49	2 3/8	2 3/8	Damp, favourable.	Aman field ploughing continues.	Sufficient	Good	Ditto .	Nil	Rs. 1-12
Katwa ..	0·45	2 5/16	2 7/8	Favourable ..	Ploughing for Aus brisk.	Ditto ..	Aus 70 per cent.	. .	Nil ..	Rs 1-12, high.
Kalna ..	0·20	2 5/16	2 5/16	Ditto. ..	....	....	Aus, fair .	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2-0, high.

District and subdivisions	Total rainfall during the week	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations	Scarcity of seeds, if any	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn)	Fodder condition	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food
		This week	Previous week							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Birbhum.										
Sadar	0 54	2 11/16	2 11/16	Dry, unfavourable	Paddy seedlings withering		....	Insufficient	Cattle-disease reported from Labpur police station	Rs 2 normal.
Rampurhat	Nil	2 1/2	2 9/16	Hot	Sowing of paddy continues	...	Cane, fair		Nil	Rs, 1-4, normal
Bankura.										
Sadar	4 07	2 3/8	2 3/8	Cloudy	Sowing continues.	Sufficient	Summer crops 50 per cent	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, high.
Vishnupur	2 51	2 9/16	2 3/8	Cloudy, favourable	Ditto	Ditto	Summer crops, 60 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-8, normal
Midnapore.										
Sadar	0 37	2 3/4	2 9/16	Seasonable, favourable	Lands being prepared.	Sufficient	Satisfactory (south)	Ample	Nil	Re 1-0, (South) Rs 1-4 (North).
Contai	3 74	2 3/4	2 3/4	Hot	...	Ditto	....	Sufficient	Cattle-disease reported.	Rs 1-8, high
Tamluk	0 08	2 3/8	2 7/16	Ditto	....	Ditto	...	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-12, high
Ghatal	2 10	2 1/2	2 1/2	Favourable	Ploughing continues	Ditto	...		Nil	Rs 2-0, high
Jhargram	0 40	2 9/16	2 9/16	Seasonable, favourable	Cultivation of paddy continues.	..	....	Sufficient	Nil	As 14, normal
Hooghly.										
Sadar	0 71	2 7/16	2 7/16	Hot, unfavourable.	Sowing and weeding continues.	Sufficient	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, normal.
Serampore	1 91	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Re weeding of Aus and jute brisk	....	....	Ditto	Nil	Rs 2-0, high
Arambagh	1 24	2 1/4	2 1/4	Dry, favourable	Weeding of jute continues.	....	....	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-8, normal
Howrah.										
Sadar	0 92	2 7/16	2 7/16	Hot, unfavourable	Weeding of jute nearing completion.	Insufficient	....	Insufficient	Nil	Rs 1-12
Uluberia	0 80	1 7/8	1 7/8	Dry, favourable	Ploughing of land continues	Sufficient	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar	6 06	1 9/16	1 9/16	Wet, unfavourable	....	....	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 2-8, high
Alipur-Duar	8 58	1 13/16	1 13/16	Ditto	...	Sufficient	Aus, 35 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs 3 high
Darjeeling.										
Sadar	3 30	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	....	Sufficient	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, high
Kurseong	4 84	2 7/16	2 7/16	Good	Good	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Siliguri	14·85	1 5/8	1 3/4	Favourable	Weeding of Aus and jute continues.	Ditto	Aus, 70 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2
Kalimpong	2 64	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Weeding of maize completed.	Ditto	Maize, favourable.	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-8, high
Malda	1·81	1 3/4	1 11/16	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Bhadoi commenced	No demand	....	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
West Dinajpur	(a)	..	2 11/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) Report not received.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1948.

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 807A.R.—2nd July 1948.—It is hereby notified that Sri Kamal Krishna Ray has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency in the afternoon of the 30th June 1948.

No. 808A.R.—2nd July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (*1*) of rule 121 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the Governor is pleased to fix the 22nd July 1948 as the date before which the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sri Kamal Krishna Ray, a member deemed to have been elected for the said constituency under the provisions of the India (Provincial Legislatures) Order, 1947, when the said constituency is called upon to do so under the said sub-rule.

No. 809A.R.—2nd July 1948.—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Sri Kamal Krishna Ray of his seat as a member for the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (*1*) of rule 121 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 22nd July 1948, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No. 808A.R., dated the 2nd July 1948.

No. 810A.R.—2nd July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (*2*) of rule 4 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-rule (*2*) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the by-election to be held in the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in pursuance of notification No. 809A.R., dated the 2nd July 1948, mentioned respectively opposite each such date:—

> Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—8th July 1948.
>
> Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—9th July 1948.
>
> Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—10th July 1948.

No. 811A.R.—2nd July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (*2*) of rule 4 and sub-rule (*1*) of rule 23 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the Governor is pleased to publish the following date which has been fixed by him under sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clause (*d*) of sub-rule (*2*) of rule 4 of the said rules as the date on which a poll shall, if necessary, be taken, and the following hours which have also been fixed by him under sub-rule (*1*) of rule 23 of the said rules, for polling at the by-election to be held in the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in pursuance of notification No. 809A.R., dated the 2nd July 1948:—

Date on which a poll shall, if necessary, be taken.	Hours for polling.	
	Hour at which the poll shall commence.	Hour at which the poll shall close.
18th July 1948 . . .	9-30 a.m.	5-30 p.m.

No. 812A.R.—2nd July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (*2*) of rule 40 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th July 1948 as the date on or before which a presiding officer, polling officer or polling agent or public servant, who, being an elector of the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, is duly authorised or appointed for duty at a polling station at which he is not entitled to vote, shall apply to the Returning Officer of the Constituency for a certificate entitling him to vote at that polling station but at no other in connection with the by-election to be held in pursuance of notification No. 809A.R., dated the 2nd July 1948.

No. 813A.R.—2nd July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (*1*) of rule 44 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the Governor is pleased to fix the 21st July 1948 as the date for the counting of votes at the by-election to be held in the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in pursuance of notification No. 809A.R., dated the 2nd July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
M. A. T. IYENGAR,
Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Commerce.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2560Com.—30th June 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), read with clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) of sub-section (*2*) of that notification and with the notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 302-PA(73)46, dated 7th December 1946, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Bengal Paper (Distribution, Licensing and Returns) Order, 1947, namely:—

Amendment.

For sub-paragraph (*2*) of the paragraph 1 of the said order, the following shall be substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted, namely:—

> "(*2*) It shall come into force on the 1st day of September 1948."

By order of the Governor,
N. M. MAJUMDAR,
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1948

PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Labour.

ORDER.

No. 2161Lab.—30th June 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department Order No. 718Lab., dated the 31st October 1947, the industrial disputes that had arisen or were apprehended in the engineering industry in West Bengal, between the employers of engineering firms specified in the two lists enclosed with the said order, i.e., list No. 1 and list No. 2; those in list No. 1 being represented by the Indian Engineering Association, Royal Exchange, Calcutta, and those in list No. 2 by the Engineering Association of India, 102A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, and those in the two lists affiliated to both the associations being represented by either or both the associations; and their workmen as represented by the Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union, C/o Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, 249, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta; the Engineering Workers' Federation, Bengal, C/o the Provincial Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, 115-E, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta; the Indian Federation of Labour, 15, College Square, Calcutta; the Bengal National Chamber of Labour, 51, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, and any other registered trade unions as might have been permitted by the Industrial Tribunal hereinafter mentioned to be represented individually for legitimate reasons, were referred for adjudication to a Tribunal constituted by Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., as Chairman, and Sri Pushpita Ranjan Mukherjee and Sri Panch Kowrie Sarkar, Additional District Judges, as Members.

And whereas the said Tribunal has given an award in respect of 119 firms mentioned in lists Nos. 1, 1(*a*) and 2, incorporated in that award under the heading "Parties to the dispute: A—Employers", as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Tribunal shall bind the employers of engineering firms concerned and their workmen as specified therein.

The award in so far as it concerns the Bhartia Electric Steel Company, Ltd., the Venesta, Ltd., the Associated Electrical Industries Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Walford Transport, Limited, and their workmen, shall remain in operation for one year with effect from the dates of expiry of the previous awards enforced in this Department Orders Nos. 385Lab., dated the 28th August 1947, 362Lab., dated the 23rd August 1947, 757Lab., dated the 5th November 1947, and 1853Lab., dated the 5th June 1948, respectively.

As regards the National Carbon Company (India), Ltd., and Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd., Howrah, and their workmen, the award so far as it deals with the issues other than those decided in the awards published with orders Nos. 191Lab., dated the 6th January 1948, and 835Lab., dated the 19th November 1947, respectively, shall remain in operation for one year with effect from the 1st April 1948, and the issues covered by the said awards as well as by this award shall come into operation on the date on which the issues covered by the previous awards ceased to operate and shall remain in operation till the 31st March 1949;

Regarding all other firms referred to hereinbefore, the award shall remain in operation for one year with effect from the 1st April 1948.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute in the Engineering Industry in West Bengal between the employers of engineering firms specified below and their employees as represented by four specified unions and other registered trade unions.

PRESENT:

Chairman.

Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S.

Members.

Sri P. R. Mukherjee.

Sri P. K. Sarkar.

For the Engineering Associations—

Mr. H. N. Sanyal, Counsel.

Dr. H. G. Waight, Counsel.

Messrs. Khaitan & Co., Solicitors.

Mr. J. J. Rattray, Secretary, Indian Engineering Association.

Dr. J. K. Bose, Labour Adviser, Indian Engineering Association.

Mr. R. D. Vidyarthi, Secretary, Engineering Association of India.

Mr. S. K. Asthana, Labour and Welfare Officer, Engineering Association of India.

For French Motor Company, Ltd., and Walford Transport, Ltd.—

Mr. S. C. Sen, Advocate.

For Hindusthan Development Corporation—

Mr. N. N. Sen, Law Officer.

Mr. E. C. Glas, Chief Engineer.

For Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union (B.P.T.U.C.)—

Sri Jatindra Chakravorty.
Sri Krishna Ghosh.
Sri Birendra Majumdar.

For Engineering Workers' Federation (B.P.N.T.U.C.)—

Sri Panchanon Bhattacharjee.
Sri Phani Ghosh.
Sri Swadesh Gupta.
Sri Asit Mitter.

For Indian Federation of Labour—

Sri Rajani Mukherjee.

For Bengal National Chamber of Labour—

Mv. M. Shafatullah Khan.

For Iron Factory Workers' Union—

Sri Shibnath Banerjee.

For Bengal Motor & Transport Workers' Union—

Mr. P. K. Sanyal, Advocate.
Mr. Wazid Hassan, General Secretary.

For Walford Transport Workers' Union—

Mr. P. L. Gormanly, V.P.

For T. E. Thompson Union—

Mr. Ajit Dutta, Advocate.

AWARD.

By Government of West Bengal Order No. 716 Lab., dated 31st October 1947, industrial disputes between the employers of the Engineering Firms specified in two lists and their workmen as represented by four specified Unions and other registered Trade Unions, which might be permitted by the Tribunal to appear, were referred to this Tribunal for adjudication.

Parties to the dispute.

A.—Employers.

As already mentioned, the employers of Engineering Firms are specified in two lists annexed to the Government order. The Engineering Firms of list No. 1 are members of the Indian Engineering Association, Royal Exchange, and the Engineering Firms in list No. 2 are members of the Engineering Association of India, 102A, Netaji Subhas Road. In the original order there are 68 Engineering Firms named in list No. 1 and 72 named in list No. 2. The Order itself contains the note that 10 Engineering Firms of list No. 2, viz., items 10, 27, 30, 31, 34, 37, 45, 65, 69 and 72, are also members of the Indian Engineering Association and are accordingly included in list No. 1 also. It has appeared during the hearing that item 64 of list No. 2 and item 37 of list No. 1 are identical. Thus the number of Engineering Firms originally included within the scope of this Tribunal was 129.

The Government of West Bengal by order No. 211Lab., dated 26th January 1948, excluded the Tata Air Craft, Ltd. (item No. 66 of list No. 1), from the scope of the Tribunal. The case of the Bengal Belting Works, Ltd. (item No. 5 of list No. 2), was excluded from the scope of the Tribunal with the consent of both sides by order No. 8, dated 23rd December 1947, in view of the fact that the case of that firm was already before the Textile Tribunal. The case of Messrs. Narayon Engineering (item No. 41 of list No. 2) was excluded from the scope of the Tribunal by an order of the same date, 23rd December 1947, as the firm had been sold out before the Government referred the case to adjudication and the purchaser had started a new company, which has not become a member of either of the two Engineering Associations. The case of Noble Steel Products, Ltd. (item No. 42 of list No. 2), was excluded from the scope of this Tribunal by order No. 9, dated 14th January 1948, on the ground that the workshop of the company is in Bombay Presidency, outside the jurisdiction of this Tribunal. The Victory Engineering Works (item No. 36 of list No. 1) and Sri Hanuman Steel Rolling Mills (item No. 51 of list No. 2) reported that their Firms had been closed down before the date of the Government order referring the dispute to this Tribunal. They have not been represented before the Tribunal by either of the two associations or independently. Their cases are also excluded from the scope of the Tribunal. The Gramophone Co., Ltd. (item No. 62 of list No. 1), and the union of the workers of the Gramophone Company sent letters, dated 3rd December 1947, stating that there was no dispute outstanding between the company and the workers. Accordingly the case of the Gramophone Company, Ltd., is also excluded from the scope of the Tribunal.

Thus seven of the 129 engineering firms go out of the scope of this Tribunal. Further, separate awards have been made for three of the engineering firms, viz., one for the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., and the Indian Standard Wagon Company, Ltd. (items Nos. 67 and 68 of list No. 1), and one for the Aluminium Corporation of India, Ltd., Jaykaynagar (item No. 1 of list No. 2). There remain, therefore, 119 companies, which will be governed by the award. A full list of these 119 companies is given below:—

(1) *List No. 1—Members of the Indian Engineering Association.*

(1) The Air Conditioning Corporation, Ltd., Office: E2, Clive Buildings, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
(2) The Annapurna Metal Works, Office: 3, Ashu Biswas Road, Bhowanipur.
(3) The Calcutta Marine Engineering Co., Ltd., 3, Mango Lane, Calcutta.
(4) The Electric Lamp Manufacturers (India) Ltd., Office and Works: 7, Justice Chandra Madhab Road, Calcutta.
(5) The French Motor Car Co., Ltd., 234-3, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
(6) The Gobindo Sheet Metal Works and Foundry, Office: 210, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(7) Messrs. Gresham & Craven (India), Ltd., Messrs. Heatly and Gresham, Ltd., Managing Agents; 4, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
(8) The Kamala Engineering Works, Ltd., Office and Works: 14, Halsi Bagan Road, Calcutta.
(9) Messrs. Mackintosh Burn, Ltd., Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Managing Agents; Office: D2, Clive Buildings, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
(10) The Hindusthan Development Corporation, Ltd., Office: 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Hindusthan Buildings, Calcutta.
(11) Messrs. McGregor & Balfour, Ltd., 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.
(12) The National Carbon Co. (India), Ltd., 28, Pollock Street, Calcutta.
(13) The "Peco" Engineering and Manufacturing Works, Office: 2A, Khasmahal Street, Calcutta.
(14) Messrs. Saxby & Farmer (India), Ltd., Office and Works: 17, Convent Road, Entally.
(15) Messrs. Worthington Simpson, Ltd., 10, Clive Street, Calcutta.
(16) Messrs. Walford Transport, Ltd., 117, Park Street, Calcutta.
(17) The Asbestos Cement, Ltd., Everest House, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
(18) The Associated Electrical Industries Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Office: 6, Mission Row, Calcutta.
(19) Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. (India), Ltd., Office and Works: Clive Works, Hide Road, Kidderpore.
(20) The Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Co., Ltd., Office: Mercantile Buildings, 9, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.

(21) The British India Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Office: 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

(22) The Garden Reach Workshops, Ltd., Messrs. Macneill & Co., Managing Agents, Office: 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

(23) The Paharpur Engineering Works, Office: Magnet House, Central Avenue (South), Calcutta.

(24) The Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd., Office and Works: 48, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta.

(25) The India General Navigation & Rly. Co., Ltd., Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Managing Agents, Office: 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

(26) Messrs. J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Office and Works: 5, Hide Road, Calcutta.

(27) Messrs. Martin & Co. (Structural Department), Office: 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

(28) The Metal Box Co. of India, Ltd., Office and Works: B-2, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta .

(29) Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Parry's Engineering Department, Office: 19, British Indian Street, Calcutta.

(30) Messrs. Robert Hudson (India), Ltd., Messrs. Martin & Co., Managing Agents, Office: 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

(31) Messrs. T. E. Thompson & Co., Ltd., Office: 9, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

(32) The Bridge & Roof Co. (India), Ltd., Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Office: 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

(33) The Britannia Building & Iron Co., Ltd., Messrs. Holmes, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Office: Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

(34) Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd. (Howrah Iron Works), Messrs. Burn & Co., Managing Agents, Office: 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

(35) Messrs. R. M. Chatterjee & Sons, Ltd., Office and Works: Sitanath Bose Lane, Salkia, Howrah.

(36) Messrs. D. C. De & Sons, Office and Works: 150, Nursing Dutta Road, Howrah.

(37) Messrs. Dhang & Co., Office and Foundry: 2, Sreeram Dhang Road, Howrah.

(38) Messrs. Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Office: 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

(39) The Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co., Ltd., Messrs. Martin & Co., Managing Agents, Office: 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

(40) The Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd., Office: 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.

(41) The Indian Galvanising Co. (1920), Ltd., Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Office: 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

(42) The Indian Tube Co., Ltd., Office: Victoria House, Esplanade, Calcutta.

(43) The Lloyds Engineering Works, Messrs. B. K. Chatterjee & Co., Managing Agents, Office and Works: 190, Belilios Road, Howrah.

(44) Messrs. A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Office: 10, Clive Street, Calcutta.

(45) The Port Engineering Works, Ltd., Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Office: 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.

(46) The Shalimar Works, Ltd., Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Office: 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

(47) The Aluminium Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Office: 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

(48) The Britannia Engineering Co., Ltd., Messrs. McLeod & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Office: 28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

(49) The Chloride Electrical Storage Co. (India), Ltd., Office: 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

(50) The Indian Air Survey & Transport, Ltd., Jessore Road, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas.

(51) Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Office: 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.

(52) The Venesta Factory, Ltd., Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Office: 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

List No. 1(a)—Members of both Associations.

(53) The Bharatia Electric Steel Co., Ltd., The Bharatia Electric Steel Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Office: 42, Shibtolla Street, Calcutta.

(54) The India Electric Works, Ltd., Office and Works: Diamond Harbour Road, Post Office Barisha, 24-Parganas.

(55) The Jay Engineering Works, Ltd., Office and Works: Prince Anwar Shah Road, Post Office Dhakuria.

(56) Messrs. Jas. Alexander & Co., Ltd., Office and Works: 15, Watgunge Street, Kidderpore.

(57) The Bantra Engineering Works, Proprietors, Messrs. D. K. Das & Co., Ltd., Office and Works: 233, Belilios Road, Howrah.

(58) The Hind Machines, Ltd., Office: 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.

(59) The India Machinery Co., Ltd., Office: 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

(60) The Kushumika Iron Works, Ltd., Office: 3, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.

(61) The National Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., Office: Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

(62) Messrs. D. N. Singh & Co., Office: 34A, Badur Bagan Street, Calcutta.

(63) The Steel Equipment and Construction, Ltd., Office and Works: 22, Grand Trunk Road, Lillooah, Howrah.

List No. 2—Members of the Engineering Association of India.

(64) Messrs. Anandram Mahadeo Lal, 137, Canning Street, Calcutta.

(65) Messrs. Agarwal Hardware Works, Ltd., 167, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

(66) Messrs. B. M. Singh & Son, 1, Crooked Lane, Calcutta.

(67) The Bengal Electric Lamp Works, Ltd., 190C, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta.

(68) The Bengal Metal Works, Ltd., 117, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

(69) The Bengal Potteries, Ltd., 45, Tangra Road, Calcutta.

(70) The Bharat Sheet Metal Industries, Ltd., 52, Hindusthan Buildings, 6A, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta 13.

(71) Messrs. Bagri Iron and Steel Co., 40/1, Shibtolla Street, Calcutta.

(72) Messrs. Binani Metal Works, Ltd., 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.

(73) The Bungo Steel Furniture, Ltd., 57, Diamond Harbour Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

(74) The Calcutta Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 100, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(75) The Calcutta Expanded Metal Manufacturing Co., P-16, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.

(76) Messrs. Dolohar, Ltd., Bhupen Roy Road, Behala, Calcutta.

(77) Messrs. Duston Engineering Corporation, 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.

(78) Messrs. Dukhineswar Sarkar & Bros., Ltd., 2, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.

(79) Messrs. East India Steel Works, 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(80) The Engineering Works of India, Ltd., 20, Ultadanga Road, Calcutta.

(81) Messrs. Goodman & Co., 30, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(82) Messrs. G. T. R. Co., Ltd., 37, Dum Dum Road, Ghugudanga, Calcutta.

(83) Messrs. Harbanslal Malhotra & Sons, Ltd., 11, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(84) Messrs. Hazra Engineering Works, 13, Rani Rashmoni Road, Calcutta.

(85) Messrs. Hind Construction, Ltd., 23/24, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.

(86) Messrs. Hindusthan Wire and Metal Products, Ltd., 67/74, Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

(87) The Howrah Trading Co., Ltd., 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

(88) The India Cycle Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

(89) The Indian Malleable Castings, Ltd., 4, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(90) Messrs. Jamnadas Brothers, 195/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

(91) Messrs. Jeewanlal (1929), Ltd., 101, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(92) Messrs. Krishnalal Thirani & Co., Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

(93) Messrs. Leipzing Chemical & Engineering Works, 12, 13 and 14/1, Pran Krishna Mukherjee Road, P.O. Cossipore, Calcutta.

(94) Messrs. Mantri Machinery Factory, Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

(95) The Metal Spraying Products, 119, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

(96) Messrs. Nathmall Giridhari Lal, 22, Burtolla Street, Calcutta.

(97) The National Insulated Cable Co. of India, Ltd., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

(98) The National Metal Industries, Ltd., 102A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(99) The National Rolling Mills, Ltd., Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

(100) The National Screw and Wire Products, Ltd., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

(101) Messrs. Orient Safe & Cabinet Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 83, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.

(102) Messrs. P. N. Dutt & Co., Ltd., 3A, Raja Kalikrishna Lane, P.O. Hatkhola, Calcutta.

(103) Messrs. Sree Krishna, Ltd., 192, Cross Street, Calcutta.

(104) Messrs. Shree Lakshmi Iron & Steel Works, Ltd., P-16, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.

(105) The Steel Products, Ltd., 9, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(106) The Swadeshi Industries, Ltd., 100, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(107) The Textile Machinery Corporation, Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

(108) The United Iron and Steel Corporation, Ltd., 9, Clive Row, Calcutta.

(109) Messrs. Usha Bolt & Nut Co., Khandalwal Bhawan, 5, Hans Pukur Lane, Barabazar, Calcutta.

(110) The Victory Engineering Works, 40, Tangra Road, Calcutta.

(111) Messrs. Attas Iron Foundry, 171, Grand Trunk Road (N), Salkia, Howrah.

(112) The Britannia Engineering Works & Foundry, 34-35, Harganj Road, Salkia, Howrah.

(113) Bharat Iron & Steel Corporation, 12, Gopal Ghosh Lane, Salkia, Howrah.

(114) The Castings Corporation (India), Ltd., 45, Madhusudan Pal Chowdhury Lane, Howrah.

(115) Messrs. Jogendra Nath Chatterjee & Sons, 20, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta 7.

(116) The Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lillooah, Howrah.

(117) The Star Iron Works, Lillooah, Howrah.

(118) Messrs. Thakurdas Sureka, 172, Jogendra Nath Mukherjee Road, Salkia, Howrah.

(119) Messrs. Metal Press Works, Ltd., 156, Victoria Road, Baranagar, 24-Parganas.

Out of these 119 firms, the French Motor Company, Ltd., and the Walford Transport, Ltd., have filed separate written statements and have been represented by a separate lawyer, but on many points they have agreed to be bound by the general award. The Hindusthan Development Corporation, Ltd., has filed a separate written statement and has argued its case separately on the issues of the minimum basic pay and dearness allowance, but has been represented by the engineering associations on other issues. The two engineering associations, representing all except the two motor companies, have filed one set of written statements and have also been represented by one set of lawyers.

B—Workmen.

The Government order specified four unions as representing the workmen and gave discretion to the Tribunal to permit other registered unions to appear. The four unions specified in the Government order are—

(1) Belur Iron & Steel Workers' Union, c/o Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress;

(2) The Engineering Workers' Federation, Bengal, c/o The Provincial Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress;

(3) The Indian Federation of Labour; and

(4) The Bengal National Chamber of Labour.

These unions duly appeared and filed their written statements. The Iron Factory Workers' Union, Howrah, was another general union permitted by the Tribunal to appear. The following unions of the workmen of particular companies or trades were also permitted to appear:—

(1) Bengal Motor and Transport Union.

(2) Walford Transport Workers' Union.

(3) T. E. Thompson, Co. Workers' Union.

(4) Indian Air Survey Employees' Union.

(5) The Venesta Factory Workers' Union.

The general case on behalf of the workmen has been conducted chiefly by the Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union and the Engineering Workers' Federation. On some of the dates of hearing, representatives of the Indian Federation of Labour and the Bengal National Chamber of Labour appeared and took part in conducting the case. The representative of the Iron Factory Workers' Union appeared on a few of the days of hearing only. The Bengal Motor Transport Workers' Union and the Walford Transport Workers' Union argued the special case of the workmen of the French Motor Company and Walford Transport, Ltd. T. E. Thompson Co. Employees' Union also argued the particular case of the workers of the company. No separate argument was advanced on behalf of the Indian Air Survey Employees' Union and the Venesta Factory Workers' Union. Their cases have been represented by the Engineering Workers' Federation and the Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union.

The award will bind the workmen of the 119 companies listed above, such workmen being represented by the unions mentioned.

Issues.

After perusing the written statements filed by the parties and hearing the representatives of the parties, the following issues have been framed in the case:—

(1) Minimum basic pay and scales of pay for highly skilled, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers and for clerical and supervisory staff.

(2) Dearness allowance for such workers.

(2a) Linking of wages to minimum production and standard working week.

(3) Classification of workers in different types of industries into the categories unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled.

(4) Conversion of hourly, daily, and weekly rated workers into monthly rated workers.

(5) Abolition or revision of piece-rates.

(6) Free quarters or house rent allowance.

(7) Special allowances demanded for specific workers of specific firms.

(8) Retiring benefits—Provident Fund, gratuity and pension.

(9) Holidays and leave—Festival holidays, statutory leave, privilege leave, sick leave and casual leave.

(10) Conditions of service—

  (a) Recruitment, contract and sardar system.
  (b) Probationary period and apprenticeship.
  (c) Security of service—Rules of retrenchment, dismissal and involuntary unemployment.
  (d) Promotion.
  (e) Standing orders.
  (f) Fines and other punishments.

(11) Working hours and spread over; grace period for late attendance.

(12) Overtime pay—Overtime for night shift workers.

(13) Working conditions and sanitary arrangements in factories.

(14) Medical facilities.

(15) Canteens.

(16) Recreation arrangements.

(17) Provision of uniforms and dresses.

(18) (i) Bonus—

  (a) for past years.
  (b) for future.

 (ii) Bonus for increased production.

(19) Recognition of Unions—(a) Recognition of Beruck and Comens Labour Union.

(20) Application of the award of this Tribunal to firms which have existing awards binding on them.

Special issues concerning Thompson & Co.

(21) Retrospective effect for dearness allowance from January 1946.

(22) Independence Day bonus.

Special issue concerning Hindusthan Development Corporation, Ltd.

(23) Retrospective effect from 27th September 1946 of the additional dearness allowance granted by the Corporation from 1st January 1947.

Issue No. 1—Minimum basic pay and scales of pay.

We take up first the question of minimum basic pay for the unskilled worker. The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union and the Iron Factory Workers' Union have demanded that the minimum basic pay of the unskilled worker should be Rs. 40 per month and that he should also get a dearness allowance of Rs. 45 per month in view of the present level of prices. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour has demanded that the minimum basic pay of the unskilled worker should be Rs. 45 per month and dearness allowance also Rs. 45 per month. The Engineering Workers' Federation has demanded the minimum daily wage of Rs. 2 for the unskilled workers plus dearness allowance of Rs. 45 per month; in case the system of daily wages is abolished and all workers are put on a monthly salary, the demand is that the minimum basic pay of the unskilled worker should be Rs. 50 per month plus dearness allowance as aforesaid. The Central Pay Commission recommended Rs. 55 per month as the minimum total remuneration of the unskilled worker in view of the then prevailing level of prices. In the body of the report, the then prevailing cost of living index was assumed to be 260, but from the correspondence quoted in Appendix C, pages 400-402 of the Central Pay Commission's Report it appears that the actual cost of living index at that time (January 1947) was 285 in round numbers, and the Commission agreed that the recommendation as to total remuneration made in the body of the report should be taken to have been made with reference to the actual cost of living index, viz., 285. The Central Pay Commission divided the total remuneration of Rs. 55 per month into a basic pay of Rs. 30 and a dearness allowance of Rs. 25 per month. The basic pay was fixed at Rs. 30 on the assumption that the prices were likely to stabilise themselves between 160 and 175, the basis being August 1939—100. In addition to the basic pay of Rs. 30 per month and the dearness allowance of Rs. 25 per month, the Central Pay Commission recommended a house rent allowance of Rs. 10 in paragraph 78 and a local allowance of Rs. 5 per month in paragraph 84 for Calcutta area. On the basis of Central Pay Commission's Report, therefore, the labour unions might claim a total monthly remuneration of Rs. 70. They have, however, generally demanded Rs. 40 as basic pay, plus Rs. 45 as dearness allowance, plus Rs. 10 as house rent allowance, i.e., Rs. 95 in all. The labour unions have sought to justify the claim for the high basic wages by the following line of argument:—

They have insisted on the principles mentioned in paragraph 44, page 28, of the Central Pay Commission's Report that in no case should a man's pay be less than a living wage, and they have strongly criticised the principle that the Government or the employers should pay so much and so much only to their employees as is necessary to obtain recruits of the required class. For calculation of the living wage, the unions have generally criticised the Pay Commission's method as faulty. They have quoted with approval the observations of Mr. S. N. Guha Roy in his award on the dispute between the Calcutta Tramways Co. and its employees. The contention of the union is that for a correct calculation of the minimum living wage, Dr. Aykroyd's Food Norm should be taken as the basis. Dr. Aykroyd laid down that the minimum standard of daily intake of about 2,600 calories is necessary for an adult worker in India. Dr. Aykroyd also prescribed a balanced standard diet for the unskilled worker which would approximately produce 2,600 calories per day, and he worked out the cost of such standard diet at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per month per adult on the basis of pre-war prices, i.e., at the cost of living index of 100. On the basis that the average workman's family consists of the equivalent of three adult units (a man, his wife and two children), the cost on food alone on the index of 100 would come to Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per month. Adding 50 per cent. for other expenses and multiplying by 1·6 on the footing that prices will ultimately become stabilised at the index of 160, the figure for basic wages comes to Rs. 36 to Rs. 43·2. For adding 50 per cent. for other expenses, the Unions have relied largely on the observation of Mr. S. N. Guha Roy in the dispute between the Calcutta Tramways Company and their workmen The first award in the above case was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of June 5, 1947. At page 1063, Mr. S. N. Guha Roy quoted from the study of Mr. Bhattacharjee of the Statistical Laboratory regarding the proportion of expenditure on food and other items of different classes of people, and Mr. Guha Roy came to the following conclusions, "For all practical purposes, one may take even for a working class family the normal expenditure on food in existing conditions to be about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure; and the rest of the expenditure, excluding the cost of housing which has to be considered separately, as it forms a separate issue, comes to about 30 per cent. This is also the estimate of Professor K P Chattopadhya". On this basis (which has been particularly relied upon by the Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union), the Unions contend that they are justified in demandnig Rs. 40 per month as the basic pay, excluding house rent for which there is a separate claim. But the idea of excluding house rent altogether in calculating the basic pay is not a sound one. It is true that in paragraph 78, pages 49-50 of the report, the Central Pay Commission recommended a separate house rent allowance, but this was only for some costly cities like Bombay and Calcutta, and the footnote at page 50 makes it clear that the house rent allowance is intended to cover the actual rent paid in excess of 10 per cent. of the basic pay. In country places and in small towns, an employee or workman, if he lives in a hired house, has to pay house rent, but he is not entitled to a separate house rent allowance because the basic pay is supposed to include the house rent also, which is normally expected to be 10 per cent. of the basic pay; but in costly places like Bombay and Calcutta, one cannot hire a house for 10 per cent. of one's basic pay; one has to pay from 20 to 25 per cent. or even more of the basic pay and therefore the house rent allowance is paid in such places to compensate for the house rent paid in excess of the 10 per cent. of the basic pay. Accordingly, in our opinion, in calculating the basic pay the normal house rent amounting to 10 per cent. of the basic pay should be taken into consideration. The budgets of working classes as prepared by the Jagatdal Survey include house rent. Accepting the proposition that the normal working class family spends 60 per cent. on food, 30 per cent. on other items and 10 per cent. on house rent, the basic pay should be 1⅔ times of the ideal expenditure on food. Taking Rs. 5 per month as the pre-war expenditure on food per month per adult, according to Dr. Aykroyd's table and estimate, the expenditure on food for a three unit family would come to Rs. 15 per month; and therefore the basic pay would come to Rs. 25 per month on the pre-war level of prices. Multiplying by 1·6 on the assumption that the prices will stabilise at the index of 160, we arrive at a figure of Rs. 40 per month, which is precisely the basic pay demanded by most of the Unions.

The Unions have sought to strengthen Dr Aykroyd's table of standard balanced diet by referring to the prescribed diet in the Jail Code for Class III prisoners. It is urged that the expenditure on the standard diet prescribed for the Class III prisoner in the Jail Code will not be less than the standard prescribed in the table of Dr. Aykroyd. Reference has also been made to Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee's "Indian Working Class". In Chapter XII of the book with the heading "An approach to a national minimum wage", Dr. Mukherjee recommends that the national minimum wage should be fixed at Rs. 30 per month on the pre-war level of prices, but recognising that a sudden introduction of that standard would upset the economic life of the community, because the industry as a whole would be unable to bear the burden, he recommends that Rs. 20 per month should be fixed as the minimum wage to begin with and that gradually the minimum wage should be increased to Rs. 30 per month, allowing intervals to the industry to adjust itself to the various stages of higher wages. Out of the minimum wage of Rs. 30 per month fixed by him as the national minimum wage, Dr. Mukherjee shows the expenditure on physiologically adequate dietary as Rs. 14-4-8, on rent Rs. 3-4 and the balance on other items. Thus, according to him, the expenditure on physiologically adequate food is less than 50 per cent. of the total wage. On the index of 160, the national minimum wage recommended by Dr. Mukherjee comes to Rs. 48 per month, whereas the figure recommended by him for immediate introduction, Rs. 20 per month, comes to Rs. 32 on the index of 160.

In this connection reference should also be made to the Labour Commissioner's estimate made in the 1st quarter of 1947 that Rs. 28-12 should have been the minimum wage paid at the pre-war level of prices. On the index of 160, this comes to Rs. 46 per month. The Labour Commissioner proceeded on the assumption that in the Calcutta Industrial Area each family consists of 4·96 members, equivalent to 4·13 adult units and that each such family contains 1·59 earners. The expenditure per family was calculated as Rs. 42-13-9 per month as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Food	...	...	30	15	7
Fuel and light	...	...	2	0	9
Clothing	...	...	2	13	6
House rent	...	...	4	10	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	2	5	2
	Total	...	42	13	9

Divided by 1·59 the expenditure per earner came to Rs. 26-15-4½. Adding one anna in the rupee for Provident Fund contribution, the figure of Rs. 28-12 was obtained. It is clear that the Labour Commissioner's estimate strongly supports the claim of the Union for Rs. 40 per month as basic wage.

The Engineering Associations have strongly opposed the claim of the Unions and they have also criticised the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission as arbitrary. The associations filed a separate written note explaining their point of view on minimum wages and in that note they summarised their position as follows:—

"Prior to 1939 the minimum wage was from Rs. 13 to Rs. 15 per month. This may not have been adequate from all theoretical and humanitarian points of view, but it was certainly adequate from the point of view of essentiality, in that a large number of workers did in fact live on this wage. Taking the present cost of living as 300 as compared with 1939, wages of from Rs. 39 to Rs. 45 per month would afford full compensation for any increase in the cost of living. It is generally agreed that it is desirable in the interest of the country to raise the standard of living of the lower grades and, therefore, it may be desirable to add, say Rs. 5 representing approximately 12 per cent. to the above figures, which would result in a minimum wage of Rs. 44 to Rs. 49, or say in round figures of Rs. 45 to Rs. 50. When considering the problems of minimum wages it is necessary to take into account not only cash payments but also other contributions made by the employer. Since 1939, there have been considerable increases on this account in several manners; for instance 10 days' continuous holidays with pay, the spread of canteen facilities, the growth of provident funds, and the increase in medical aid facilities. To these will shortly be added the benefits of the State Sickness Insurance, etc., to which employers will make a substantial contribution. All these have a definite monetary value and are of greater intrinsic value than their mere rupee equivalent, in that they do not lead to inflationary tendencies in the same way as do pure increase in rate of pay. It will be seen, therefore, that if the minimum wages were fixed at Rs. 50 per month, not only would labour be compensated in full for any increase in cost of living since 1939 (a benefit which is enjoyed by no other section of the community), but owing to the general trend towards the provision of greater amenities for the working classes, they will have benefited to quite a considerable extent in addition. The two associations therefore suggest that Rs. 50 per month be regarded as the fair minimum wage for an average unskilled worker in this area. This figure would represent an overall minimum, that is Rs. 20 as basic wage and Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 as dearness allowance inclusive of house rent, etc."

The Engineering Associations have quoted from the report of the Labour Investigation Committee appointed by the Government of India to show that the wages of unskilled workers in 1939 varied from ·39 to ·53 rupee per day, the average being ·43 rupee per day. This gives the figure of approximately Rs. 12 per month on the basis of 26 working days. Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee also in his "Indian Working Class" observes at page 193 that the average unskilled worker's wage in Calcutta and Industrial suburbs was Rs. 12 per month immediately before the war. Regarding the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission, the associations have pointed out that the Commission did not directly work out the minimum living wage from a dietetic norm, but relied on opinions expressed by certain economists and committees. The associations have, therefore, urged that the figure of Rs. 55 per month, recommended by the Commission as the minimum living wage of an unskilled worker in January 1947, is an arbitrary figure. As to tne calculations made by the Labour Commissioner, the criticism of the associations is that the Labour Commissioner proceeded on the basis of the standard balanced diet recommended by Dr. Aykroyd, the Nutrition Expert, and on the standards of clothing, housing, etc., recommended in the Bombay plan; but the supply of articles of food is short at present and therefore it is not at all possible for the working classes to improve their standard of food substantially so long as the world food shortage does not come to an end; and as to cloth also, the supply of 30 yards per head recommended under the Bombay plan must remain an ideal plan, so long as cloth cannot be freely obtained in open market at reasonable prices. Similarly the associations have criticised Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee's calculations as laying down an ideal standard of living, which it is not possible to attain under the present conditions of supply of foodstuffs, clothing and other necessities of life. In fact, Dr. Mukherjee himself recognises this and therefore recommends that at present Rs. 20 per month at the pre-war rates should be the minimum aimed at. The associations have further criticised the assumption of the Labour Commissioner that a family consists of 4·96 members equivalent to 4·13 adult units and also the assumption of Dr. Mukherjee that the family consists of four members equal to three adult units. The associations have laid particular stress on the results of the Jagatdal Inquiry. According to the Jagatdal Inquiry the average number of members per family for all families surveyed was 4·54, and for families in the income group of Rs. 15 to 25, it was 3·26 persons. It is urged that the figures for the families in the income group of Rs. 15 to 25 are alone relevant for the purpose of fixing the minimum basic wage of the unskilled workers; for families with a higher income at the time of the survey which was made in 1940 did not ordinarily belong to the unskilled labour class. The average expenditure per family in the income group of Rs. 15 to 25 was found to be Rs. 20·39. In each such family the average number of earners was found to be 1·29. The expenditure per earner therefore came to Rs. 16·58. Multiplying 16·58 by 3 we get the figure 49·74. Thus assuming that the cost of living has arisen three times since the date of Jagatdal Survey, it is found that Rs. 50 would be sufficient to meet the expenditure of the working class family including the expenditure on house rent which is included within the scope of the Jagatdal budgets.

We should point out, however, that the average expenditure per working class family as found in course of the Jagatdal Inquiry is a picture of conditions which then existed. The working classes had more or less adjusted themselves to their low income and therefore the average expenditure was more or less equal to the average income.

The finding of the Jagatdal Inquiry as to the average expenditure for a working class family is therefore no guide when we are considering the question what the income of the working class family ought to be. The associations have, however, urged that the wages paid should be related to the actual living conditions and not to the ideal standard of living which we may aim at. It has been urged strongly that the minimum wage to be awarded by this tribunal should not be different in any marked degree from current ruling rates of wages. It has been pointed out that the wage fixing authorities in industrially advanced countries, even in a pro-labour country like Australia, have refused to declare a minimum wage differing substantially from the current ruling rates of wages. Dr. Mukherjee has also mentioned this fact in his "Indian Working Class". The associations have relied on the following observations made by Dr. Mukherjee at page 213 of his book: "The minimum wage policy of a country is usually interpreted in the background of the standard of living at present enjoyed by workers in the same region or in similar occupations, and of general economic conditions and the capacity of industry to pay, and is applied in a way to avoid dislocation of industry as well as net reduction in employment. In Australia, for instance, in spite of the fact that the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission of 1920 adopted a minimum wage rate which satisfied a fair and reasonable standard of comfort of workers, that wage rate was not adopted as the basis for wage awards, since it was considered to be well beyond the capacity of the industry to pay".

The associations have worked out the monthly expenditure of the working class family on the standard that may be possible to attain now in view of the existing supplies of foodstuffs, clothing, etc. Their table of monthly expenditure (at pre-war rates) is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Food	12	14
Fuel and light	1	8
Clothing	1	14
House rent	3	0
Miscellaneous	1	8
Total	19	12

Assuming on the basis of the Jagatdal Survey that the average working class family consists of 3·26 members and there are 1·23 earners in every family, the expenditure per earner comes to Rs. 16-0-9. Multiplying that by 3, it becomes Rs. 48-2-3, and in round numbers the associations recommend Rs. 50.

Another important point raised by the Engineering Associations is that the real wages must depend ultimately on the national dividend, and that at the present time when the supply of consumers' goods is low all the world over, increase of labour wages more than in proportion to the rise in the level of prices must lead to dislocation in distribution or in further inflation. The Central Pay Commission makes the following observations in this connection at pages 30-31: "the application of this minimum wage rule has always been recognised to be subject to the general economy of the country. It may be applied to correct inequalities in the distribution system, but not in disregard of the total production capacity of the country or without reference to the national income............No system of distribution however meticulously formed will help to raise the standard of living unless production is increased."

We must concede that the associations have, on the whole, made out a strong case, but there are certain points on which we must differ from the associations. Thus the assumption on the basis of the Jagatdal Survey that the average family consists of 3·26 members equal to 2·7 adult units does not seem to be justified. This was the finding of the Jagatdal Survey in the low income group, but it does not follow that this represents the actual average of the working class family in the Calcutta and Industrial area. The Labour Commissioner, Bengal, also proceeded on the basis of some figures collected by his officers and there are other surveys showing that the average size of the working class family is higher. On the whole, therefore, we must accept the basis adopted by the Central Pay Commission that the average family consists of the equivalent of three adult units.

Further as to the argument that the unskilled labourer received only Rs. 13 to 15 per month before the war and cannot, therefore, now claim more than Rs. 39 to Rs. 45 per month, which would just compensate him for the rise in prices, the reply is that the wages prevailing before the war were not adequate and compelled the working class to remain at a very low standard of living. Previously employers generally followed the principle, that they should pay so much only as was necessary to obtain recruits of the class wanted. But in the changing conditions of the country today it is necessary for the employers to accept the principle that in no case should a man's pay be less than the living wage, and a living wage should be interpreted somewhat liberally so as to enable the worker to partake of the standard nutritious diet recommended by experts like Dr. Aykroyd and attain a decent minimum standard of comfort. As to the changed conditions in the country today, we may usefully refer to some observations made by the Central Pay Commission at page 27 of its report:—

"We must also recognise that wage conditions reflect in a large measure the political development at which a community has arrived. It is common knowledge that people in India (as elsewhere) have of late been influenced by the trend towards socialism. Experience of war service and high wages paid during the war have created a ferment and a changed outlook. Classes who were hitherto content to accept their lot now show an intolerance of unsatisfactory conditions of work and an increased desire to improve their standard of living.............. The growth of trade unionism in the services is in great measure due to the feeling that they were being ill-paid and exploited. The appointment of this Commission and the prospect of impending political changes have led the services to form vague expectations of a new order. It is against this background that their claims for enhanced remuneration, for better treatment and for improved conditions of service have to be viewed".

These observations were made with reference to Government servants, whose case the Central Pay Commission was chiefly considering, but the observations apply with greater force to the industrial workers, and it is necessary that the employers should take this background into consideration. At the same time the capacity of the industry to bear the burden cannot be altogether lost sight of. Reference has already been made to the observation of Dr. Mukherjee that the sudden application of an ideal standard of living wage is likely to disrupt industry and cause reduction in employment by forcing the marginal industrial establishments to go out of existence. It is, therefore, necessary that the minimum wage fixed should not be unduly above the current ruling rates of wages.

As to the current ruling rates of wages, the Engineering Associations have furnished us with a statement of existing basic minimum wages and dearness allowance obtaining in 94 out of 119 firms with which we are concerned. The average total remuneration paid by these 94 firms comes to Rs. 50 per month (including dearness allowance). There are 18 firms paying a total remuneration of Rs. 40 or below and there are 16 firms paying a total remuneration above Rs. 60. But there are just 47 companies paying Rs. 50 per month or less and 47 companies paying a total remuneration above Rs. 50. It is, therefore, clear that Rs. 50 per month is the present ruling rate including dearness allowance in the industrial concerns with which we are now concerned. The associations have pointed out that some of the firms paying wages above Rs. 60 are paying them as the result of previous awards, and that if these firms are left out of consideration, the average would come down to a lower figure. But the number of firms which have had their total remuneration enhanced by means of awards are comparatively small, and if they are left out, they would only make a difference of Re. 1 or Rs. 2 in the average for the whole industry. On the whole, therefore, Rs. 50 per month may be taken to be the prevailing wage rate at present including dearness allowance; and accordingly, we may reasonably expect the industry as a whole to bear the burden of Rs. 55 per month (total remuneration) out of which Rs. 30 would be the basic pay as recommended by the Central Pay Commission. Rupees 40 may be the ideal basic pay under the present conditions, but as pointed out by Dr. Mukherjee, we must approach the ideal minimum wage gradually in order to avoid dislocation in the industry, which would result in a net reduction in employment. By fixing the minimum at Rs. 55 per month, we are increasing the average wages by Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per month, and in our considered opinion this is as much as the industry can be expected to bear at present, when the industry is passing through difficult times owing to short supply of steel and other raw materials.

For the unskilled worker, therefore, we fix the minimum basic wage at Rs. 30 per month or Re. 1-2-6 per day.

Next there is the question of minimum basic pay for the semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled workers. The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union has demanded the following minimum basic pay for these categories of workers:—

	Rs.	
Semi-skilled ...	... 60	per month.
Skilled ...	... 80	"
Highly skilled	... 100	"

The other Unions have placed more or less similar demands. The minimum pay claimed for the semi-skilled worker is thus 50 per cent. higher than that for the unskilled worker, while the minimum pay claimed for the skilled worker is double of that claimed for the unskilled. The Engineering Associations have stoutly contended that the minimum pay for the semi-skilled and the skilled worker cannot be fixed in that way, and they have referred to the following observations in the Central Pay Commission's Report at page 125:— "Different proportions have been suggested as rough standards for differentiating between the workers of the different grades. Some have suggested that the semi-skilled workers must have a remuneration 20 to 50 per cent. above that of the unskilled workers and that skilled workers should be paid twice to thrice the remuneration of the unskilled worker. We are not persuaded that it will be possible or desirable to adopt any such fixed proportion".

The minimum pay for the semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled workmen cannot be fixed in any fixed proportion of the pay of the unskilled worker, because we are dealing with a large number of different types of industries, and the relative value of the different categories of workers must vary from industry to industry according to the degree of technical skill required of the different workers of the particular industry and also to a certain extent on the nature of the finished product of that industry. The Central Pay Commission fixed different minimums for the skilled workers for different industries or Government departments doing industrial work. For the Mint workers, the minimum pays recommended for the semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled worker are respectively Rs. 35, Rs. 40 and Rs. 90 (page 170 of the report). For workers of the Central P.W.D. the minimum pays recommended for these categories are respectively Rs. 35, Rs. 60 and Rs. 120 (page 309 of the report). For Government Railway Workshops, the minimum pays fixed for these categories are respectively Rs. 35, Rs. 55 and Rs. 90.

Another objection is that even if a minimum pay were fixed for these categories, there would be difficulty in applying the minimum in practice. There is no standardisation of occupational descriptions at present, whether in the engineering or in any other industry. A man described in the same way, e.g., as a fitter or a turner, may be doing work requiring widely varying degrees of technical skill and may be placed in different categories—semi-skilled, skilled or highly skilled—in different firms; these firms would naturally apply different minimums to the men described in the same way. This might lead to fresh disputes between the employers and the employees. If all the jobs in the firms subject to this award could be classified by this tribunal into the categories, the difficulty could be solved; but as explained subsequently when dealing with issue No. 3, this tribunal is not in a position to undertake that task and must leave it to be done by a committee of experts.

Further, a job described in the same way may fall in several categories even in the same firm. A fitter or a turner may begin on a daily pay of Re. 1-4, when he is a semi-skilled worker, and he may gradually rise to higher grades till he draws a daily pay of Rs. 3-8, when he is a skilled or highly skilled worker. The line at which he ceases to be semi-skilled and becomes a skilled worker must depend in the last resort upon trade tests, but recognised trade tests are not yet in general use in this country, and it is not possible that the tribunal should define the line of demarcation. So if we were to fix the minimum daily wage of the skilled worker at Rs. 2-2, for instance, the employer might say that the fitter or the turner remains a semi-skilled worker until he reaches the stage at which the employer allows him Rs. 2-2 per day, and thus the fixation of the minimum pay for the skilled category woud bring no benefit to the worker. It is true that in a few industrial establishments the jobs are classified into the categories—semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled; but in the majority they are not so classified. The Central Pay Commission has suggested (page 125) that each important industrial establishment might constitute a Board of three of its officers to determine the class in which each worker might be placed. This would be a proper step if we were required to fix the minimum pay for a single industrial establishment. In order to be able to fix a minimum pay for the engineering industry as a whole, we must first have a standardisation of job descriptions and classification of jobs over the whole field covered by the various types of engineering industry.

The difficulties detailed above have been stressed by the Engineering Associations in support of their contention that we should not attempt to fix the minimum basic pay for the categories semi-skilled, skilled, and highly skilled, and that we should be content to fix the minimum basic wage for the unskilled worker, i.e., the minimum living wage. It is urged that in countries like Australia, wage-boards fix only one minimum wage and do not attempt to fix the minimums which should be allowed to the skilled workmen; this is left to be fixed by the industry according to the law of supply and demand.

The Unions have urged however that in countries like Australia, the Unions are in a strong position and can easily ensure that the skilled men get sufficient wages, but that in India the Unions of workmen have not yet attained that strength. They have given instances to show that in many firms the semi-skilled worker is given the same wage as the unskilled worker, or a wage which is only a shade higher. Instances of low pay given to skilled workers in some firms have also been given. So far as the semi-skilled worker is concerned as distinguished from the skilled and the highly skilled worker, we think that is possible to fix his minimum pay. The difficulties we have detailed in the preceding paragraphs apply chiefly to the skilled and the highly skilled categories; thus it is difficult to draw the line between the skilled and the semi-skilled and between the highly skilled and the skilled; and the technical skill required of the skilled and the highly skilled differ from one kind of establishment to another. So far as the semi-skilled workers are concerned, there is no marked difference between them from firm to firm. Thus the Central Pay Commission has recommended the same minimum basic pay of Rs. 35 per month for semi-skilled workers of different establishments, in the illustrations already given and in other cases. Moreover, between the unskilled worker on the one hand, and the semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled on the other, there is a well-recognised distinction. Persons of whom only physical or manual labour, not requiring any intelligence, training or experience, is expected, may be classed as unskilled labour; while any person working on or with the aid of a machine belongs to the skilled class; semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled belong to the skilled class for the purpose of this definition. (Central Pay Commission's report, page 124.) There may be jobs performed without the aid of a machine but which require intelligence and training; such jobs would no doubt belong to the skilled class. But without attempting a more precise definition, we may observe that the distinction between an unskilled worker and a worker of the skilled class is one which every one appreciates. The semi-skilled worker may be considered to occupy the lowest rung of the skilled class, and hence there can be no objection to the fixing of the minimum pay of the semi-skilled workers. The skilled and the highly skilled workers are generally in such demand that they may be left to take care of themselves to some extent; but the semi-skilled worker cannot if left to himself obtain reasonable terms from his employer; several firms pay him the same wage as they pay to the unskilled worker. We consider it desirable therefore to fix the minimum basic wage of the semi-skilled worker. We accept the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission as to the minimum basic wage of the semi-skilled worker as fair. Accordingly we fix the minimum basic wage of the semi-skilled worker as Rs. 35 per month, or Rs. 1-5-6 per day in the case of the daily rated workers.

The labour Unions have urged that if we do not fix the minimum basic pay of the skilled and the highly skilled workers, we should direct proportionate increase of pay for such workers. It is however not possible to give any such direction. It may be that in a particular firm the total present remuneration of an unskilled worker is Rs. 26 per month; in his case our award will raise the remuneration to more than double. But it does not follow that the skilled or the highly skilled worker is also being paid so low in that firm as to require that his pay too should be more than doubled. For a similar reason the alternative suggestion that there should be a flat increase in the pay of the skilled and the unskilled worker of each firm by the amount by which the pay of the unskilled worker is raised in that firm, does not also commend itself to us. We can only direct that suitable increase should be given in the pay of the skilled and the highly skilled workers by the employers in view of the increase in the pay of the unskilled or semi-skilled workers, in consultation with the workers concerned, just after the publication of the award of this tribunal. In the last resort, the pay of the skilled and the highly skilled workers may be fixed by adjudication after some standardisation of occupational descriptions has been made and some progress towards the classification of workers into different categories has been achieved.

Next, there is the question of scales of pay for workers of various categories. The labour Unions have suggested scales of pay for workers of all categories. The Belur Iron and Steel Workers Union has, following the report of the Central Pay Commission, suggested several scales (more liberal than the Pay Commission's scales) for each category. But for the skilled and highly skilled categories, since we are not fixing the minimum basic pay, the question of fixing scales of pay does not arise. The Engineering Associations have strongly opposed our fixing scales of pay even for the semi-skilled and unskilled workers. They have stated that a system of periodic increment of pay is not usual in the engineering industry. Reference has been made to an observation contained in Mr. Nanavati's award in the dispute between the Bombay Electric Corporation and its workers, that automatic increase of pay with length of service is not suited to industry. Dr. Radhakamal Mukherji in his book "Indian Working Class", page 67, mentions that even in other countries, the principle of a fixed rate for a fixed job obtains. At page 69 of his book he pictures the ideal conditions, viz., a graded scale for each job, with initial and maximum wage rates, providing for periodical increments for a short period. He observes however that this ideal can be reached only after jobs have been standardised and classified.

We must find that the time has not come yet to translate the ideal into practice. In the case of the semi-skilled workers, though we have fixed the minimum basic pay, we do not consider it possible to fix a scale of pay or even several scales of pay. There is a large variety of semi-skilled jobs in the different industries. We have no means of assessing the money value of the jobs; and no complete picture of the existing pay scales of workers of this category is before us. It is no use laying down certain scales of pay in the abstract as ideal without relating them to existing facts. Regarding unskilled workers, we may refer to the observation of the Central Pay Commission at pages 37-38 of its report—"If the kind of work on which an unskilled employee starts is such that by working at it for a number of years he improves in efficiency and in the nature and quality of his work, the proper thing will be to promote him to higher scales in due course as a semi-skilled and skilled worker. If on the other hand, the work is of a kind which does not improve in quality by lapse of time, e.g., crude labour or mere attendance, there will be no justification from the public point of view for paying much higher wages for such work. The granting of increments has a two-fold significance, one from the point of view of the employee, namely, as he grows in age he has greater responsibilities to meet, and another from the employer's point of view, namely, that even when a man continues in the same grade, his work improves in quality and his efficiency also increases as the result of his experience. In the illustrations last given, the second ground is absent." We should add that even the first ground is not a strong ground for justifying a time scale for the unskilled worker, for in his case we provide from the beginning a living wage for a family equivalent to three adult units. The fact that we have been induced, by considerations of the prevailing wage rate and the capacity of the industry to pay, to fix a lower minimum wage than we might otherwise have done, is no doubt an argument in favour of a short time scale. But since we are not fixing a time scale for the semi-skilled category or any other category of factory worker, we feel that it would be incongruous to fix a time scale for the unskilled worker. In most of the engineering industries in India, many grades of pay at short intervals are provided, and a worker is promoted from one grade to another as and when he improves in skill and efficiency. This system should be retained for the present. We would recommend also that between Rs. 1-2-6, the minimum daily wage fixed for the unskilled worker, and Rs. 1-5-6, the minimum daily wage fixed for the semi-skilled worker, two grades of pay at Rs. 1-3-6 and Rs. 1-4-6 should be introduced, and these grades should go by promotion to unskilled workers who may show efficiency. We should make it clear however that a semi-skilled worker should not be put in any grade below Rs. 1-5-6 per day, even when he is on probation.

Next we take up the case of the subordinate staff, viz., peons and darwans. We may also consider the case of drivers at the same time. For peons we recommend the grade Rs. 25—1—40 and for darwans the grade Rs. 30—1—45. The unskilled worker frequently gets a chance of promotion to the semi-skilled and then to the skilled category, but the peon and the darwan have no chance of rising higher, and it is therefore necessary to provide them with a comparatively long time scale. For drivers of cars, we would fix a minimum pay of Rs. 55 per month, and for drivers of lorries, trucks and buses, Rs. 60 per month. The scale of the driver's pay would depend on the intensity of the work and spreadover of the work period which vary from one firm to another and therefore we do not fix a time scale in these cases, but leave it to the employer or to negotiation between the employer and the workmen to fix the proper scales of pay.

Next, there is the question of clerical staff both of the factory and of the head office of the companies concerned. In this connection we may mention that the clerical staff of Jessop and Company has been exempted from the operation of the award of the Tribunal, as their case represented by Jessop & Co. Employees' Union, has been included in the general Tribunal for mercantile firms. The clerical staff of other companies have not obtained exemption from the operation of the award of this tribunal and accordingly this Tribunal will bind the clerical staff of other companies.

In the case of the clerical staff we propose to fix the lowest scales only, leaving the pay of the upper grade clerks to be settled by negotiation. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has proposed the scale of Rs. 60—2—90 and Rs. 60—4—124 for non-graduate and graduate office clerks and the pay of Rs. 55 for non-matric and out-door clerks like tally clerks. In the case of out-door and non-matriculate clerks and in the case of non-graduate clerks, we accept the minimums proposed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, but propose some variation in the scale. In the case of graduate clerks we think that the starting pay should be Rs. 70 instead of Rs. 60. Accordingly three scales for lower grade clerks are fixed as follows:—

For non-matriculate or out-door clerks like tally clerks—Rs. 55—2½—80.

For Matriculate but non-graduate office clerks —Rs. 60—2½—90.

For graduate clerks—70—4—130.

The existing clerks of the lower grade, when drawing pay on a scale lower than the scales proposed, should be fitted into the above scales as follows: The starting salary should be given in all cases and in addition one increment should be given for each three years of service put in, provided that the pay fixed should not be less favourable than the stage in the proposed time scale just above the pay that the clerk is now drawing.

In the case of the upper grade clerks, the question of adjustment of their pay is left to negotiation between the employers and the employees concerned. It is not possible for us to fix suitable scales for the upper grade clerks, as their pay differs from Company to Company, and the scales of pay obtaining in each separate Company has not been placed before us.

For the Supervisory or Works Staff, we fix the lowest grade as Rs. 65—4—105; and existing members of the supervisory staff when they are drawing lower pay should be fitted into the proposed grade as in the case of the clerical staff. The higher grades for supervisory staff will be retained and will be adjusted by negotiation between companies and the employees concerned, for in their case also we have no complete picture of existing pay grades of the different companies before us, and it is, therefore, not possible for us to fix the higher grades and scales of pay.

Issue No. 2—Dearness allowance for such workers.

All the Unions have claimed the minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 45 per month. We have indicated already when dealing with issue No. 1 that for the lowest paid worker, we do not propose to go higher than Rs. 25 per month. It is, however, necessary that the arguments of the Unions and the reasons for our decision should be noted briefly. We have also to consider the dearness allowance for workers above the minimum pay. The Unions contend that dearness allowance should be adjusted from time to time according to the cost of living index and they have urged that since January 1947 when the Central Pay Commission fixed their scales of basic pay and dearness allowance, the cost of living index has gone up by 80 points, being about 340 against 260 at the time of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations, and therefore on the basis of the Central Pay Commission's report itself, the workers are entitled to the extra dearness allowance of Rs. 5 for every 20 points' rise, i.e., Rs. 25 plus Rs. 20 or Rs. 45, which is the amount claimed by the Union. It does not, however, appear that the cost of living index for the working classes in the Calcutta area and its suburbs has gone up by 80 points since January 1947. From the Labour Commissioner's Office it appears that the cost of living index for the working classes for Calcutta Industrial area in March 1948 was 311. This index was 298 in February 1948 after having risen to 328 in December 1947. We may, therefore, reasonably take 310 as the cost of living index at the present time. Further the Central Pay Commission made its recommendation at a time when the cost of living index was 285 and not 260. This is clear by a reference to the correspondence quoted in Appendix C of the report of the Central Pay Commission. Thus the cost of living index has risen only by 25 points, which might justify a rise in the dearness allowance by Rs. 5. Thus the dearness allowance for the lowest paid worker might be fixed at Rs. 30 per month. But the ability of the industry to bear the burden has also to be considered. When dealing with issue No. 1, it has been sufficiently pointed out that if the total remuneration is fixed at a point substantially higher than the prevailing rate of wages in the industry, there is likely to be dislocation of the industry by the marginal firms going out of existence and this will increase unemployment and therefore increase the suffering of the working class.

For the Unions it has been urged that many of the Companies are actually paying Rs. 30 or more as dearness allowance and some are paying even Rs. 37 or more per month, as would appear from the statement of basic wages and dearness allowance filed for 94 Companies by the two Engineering Associations. Reference has also been made by the Unions to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Circular on dearness allowance. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce recommended that dearness allowance for clerical and other staff be regulated by the following table:—

Dearness allowance to clerical staff.

Rs. 249 and under:

Index Group	180 and below	181 to 190	191 to 200	201 to 210	211 to 220	221 to 230	231 to 240	241 to 250	251 to 260	261 to 270	271 to 280	281 to 290	291 to 300	301 to 310
Monthly on first Rs. 100 of salary.	Nil	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%
Subject to minimum of..		Rs. 4	Rs. 7	Rs. 10	Rs. 13	Rs. 16	Rs. 19	Rs. 22	Rs. 25	Rs. 28	Rs. 31	Rs. 34	Rs. 37	Rs. 40
plus monthly on second Rs. 100		2½%	5%	7½%	10%	12½%	15%	17½%	20%	22½%	25%	27½%	30%	32½%
plus monthly on the remainder of salary..		1%	2½%	4%	5%	6%	7½%	9%	10%	11%	12½%	14%	15%	16½%

It will be seen that for the cost of living index up to 260, the minimum dearness allowance recommended is Rs. 25, but for cost of living index between 291 and 300, the minimum dearness allowance recommended is Rs. 37 and when the cost of living index is between 300 to 310, the minimum dearness allowance recommended is Rs. 40. At that stage, viz., for the living index from 301 to 310, the Chamber of Commerce recommends 65 per cent. on the first Rs. 100 of salary, 32½ per cent. on the second Rs. 100 and 16¼ per cent. on the remainder of the salary.

It is true that many of the members of the Chamber of Commerce are giving Dearness Allowance to their clerical staff on this scale, but this scale appears to us to be unduly liberal for the higher index groups. It proceeds under the misapprehension of the Central Pay Commission's report that the minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 25 per month was recommended for a living index at 260, whereas Appendix C would show that the minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 25 was recommended for the living index of 285. Accordingly we do not think it necessary to accept the Bengal Chamber of Commerce's Circular as to the rates of dearness allowance. Moreover it is not a circular intended to be applied to the workmen of the factories, and the industry, in our opinion, would simply be unable to bear the burden of such a scale of dearness allowance. If we were dealing with the more prosperous firms only, we might adopt the minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 30 per month, but in view of the fact that 18 firms are paying a total remuneration ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 and 29 other firms are paying a total remuneration ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50, we consider that by fixing a total remuneration at Rs. 60 per month for the unskilled worker, we would be putting such a heavy burden on the industry, as would compel the less prosperous firms to go out of existence, thus increasing unemployment. We, therefore, decide to fix the total remuneration at Rs. 55 per month, keeping the minimum dearness allowance at Rs. 25 per month.

We consider, however, that there should not be a flat rate of dearness allowance for all categories of workmen, even in the factories. People drawing a higher basic pay are entitled to a comparatively higher dearness allowance to compensate them partly for the rise in the cost of living. Moreover by giving a graduated scale of dearness allowance, we would be giving a substantial relief to the employees getting more than the minimum fixed, whose pay we are not directly increasing. But we think that Rs. 50 per month should be the maximum dearness allowance paid. Accordingly we recommend dearness allowance at the following scale:—

Pay Range.		Dearness allowance.
		Rs.
Up to Rs. 50	... ...	25
From Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	..	35
From Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	...	40
From Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	...	45
Rs. 201 and above ...	...	50

This scale of dearness allowance will apply to all categories of workers, viz., factory workmen, clerical staff, supervisory staff and subordinate staff.

Issue No. 2.—(a) Linking of wages to minimum production and standard working week.

The Engineering Associations in their joint written statement filed on 27th January 1948 raised this issue. At page 25, they said as follows:—

"Employers concerned in this dispute consider it to be of the most vital importance that any increase in wages or other amenities which the Tribunal may grant should be closely linked with a higher standard of production from labour

....

The industry realises that it is very difficult for a Tribunal such as this to give an award on this subject which will be in any real way binding on the workers, but they would request the Tribunal specifically to recognise the right of employers to introduce any measure which they consider desirable to secure a fair day's work for fair wages. Otherwise, an increase in wages may bring about a further drop in production........................"

They said also that firms which were at present working less than 48 hours per week, which is prescribed under the Factories Act, should be authorised to increase their working hours to the level permitted by the Factories Act without increasing the wages paid to labour as laid down by the Tribunal.

As to the first point, the only concrete suggestion made by the Association of linking wages to a minimum standard production is that the firms, which have a system of production bonus, should be permitted to include the production bonus for standard production within the minimum basic wages fixed. Supposing the production bonus for standard production comes to Rs. 2-8 per month per worker, it is suggested that the basic pay of the worker should be Rs. 27-8, plus Rs. 2-8 as production bonus, so that including the production bonus, the basic wage comes to the minimum laid down. It is, however, admitted that only a few of the firms have got a system of production bonus, and even these firms have not given us details as to the method of calculating production bonus. For a scheme of production bonus, it is necessary that experts should be appointed for each separate type of manufacturing industry to work out standard production and to work out the contribution of each worker to such standard production and thus evolve a system of production bonus. It does not appear that this has been done for the industry in general. Further, there are many concerns dealing with repairs only; it is difficult to see how any system of production bonus can be worked out for such concerns. It is urged strongly by the Labour Unions that the minimum wage should be independently fixed and should not be linked up with production up to the required standard. We must accept the contention of the Unions, if only for the reason that at present the system of production bonus obtains in only a few of the companies with which we are concerned, and the few companies having a system of production bonus produced no details of their system before us. Moreover it would be inequitable if only some firms were allowed to include bonus for standard production within the minimum basic wages fixed. Hence we reject this claim made by the Associations.

As to the second point, the minimum wages as fixed for the unskilled worker by the Tribunal is expected to be for the standard working week of 48 hours as permitted under the Factories Act. If firms work for less than this, they must still pay the minimum wages fixed, but there would be no objection to their increasing the working hours to the level permitted by the Factories Act.

Issue No. 3.—Classification of workers into the categories—unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled.

While classification of the workers into the different categories is of very great importance for the purpose of fixing basic pay and scales of pay for different categories of workers, there are at present very great difficulties in the way of attempting such a classification. In this connection we may refer to B. P. Adarkar's report (Labour Investigation Committee) at pages 4 and 5. Mr. Adarkar observes as follows:—"One of the biggest problems in the engineering industry, as well as in textiles, is the absence of uniform terminology for the various occupations which it comprises. Terms like 'fitter', 'moulder', 'mistry', 'machine-man', 'khalasi', etc., have scores of different connotations in different parts of the country and sometimes even in the same centre. Not only this, but even if a man is called by one name, he may be doing the work appropriate to several other categories, and on the same day he may work in different processes in a concern..The representatives of engineering workers complained that owing to lack of standardization of terms, it was possible for an employer to pay wages according to his inclination, and also to require workers engaged on one job to take up work rightly belonging to another category.............................It is clear that the question of standardization of wages hinges upon a correct solution of the problem of standardization of occupational nomenclature." It appears from the report of Mr. Adarkar that the Government of India once set up Committees for standardization of occupational terms, fixation of standard basic wages, etc. But the work had to be suspended because of some difficulties. Mr. Adarkar observes that the problem should be tackled effectively, but to do this might take several years. The Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee at page 368 has also stressed the importance of standardization of occupational nomenclature and wages. Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee in his book "The Indian Working Class" has also touched upon this question. At pages 68 and 69 he observes that all industries should effect a standardization of categories and jobs to avoid disparity of remuneration for similar class of work. The Engineering Associations have given a chart showing how workmen described in the same terms are treated on widely different footings by different concerns. It will be sufficient to give a quotation for only one category, viz., fitter. Thus a workman known as fitter is placed in the categories and paid basic wages shown below by the various firms:—

Name of Firm.	Category.	Basic wages.
1. Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop	"A Class" skilled	Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 65 per month.
2. Air Conditioning Corporation	Semi-skilled	Rs. 39 to Rs. 52 per month.
3. Asbestos Cement, Ltd.	Skilled	Rs. 45-8 to Rs. 74-12 per month.
4. Lloyds' Engineering Works, Ltd.	Semi-skilled	Rs. 45-8 to Rs. 56-14 per month.
5. Port Engineering Works (Workshop)	Highly skilled	Rs. 84-4 per month.
6. General Electric Co., Ltd.	Partly skilled	Rs. 42 to Rs. 49 per month.
7. Electric Lamp Manufacturers	Semi-skilled	Rs. 65 per month.
8. Burn & Co., Ltd.	Highly skilled	Rs. 53 to Rs. 85-8 approx.

Moreover in this Major Tribunal we are concerned not with one kind of Engineering Industry, but with many types of industry, e.g., iron and steel foundry, structural, mechanical, electrical and marine engineering, motor engineering, manufacture of machine tools and hardware utensils, and non-ferrous metal engineering and manufacture of non-ferrous metal utensils. It will be very difficult to standardise jobs and their nomenclature over so many different kinds of industry. In a single Company it would be possible to make a rough and ready division of workers into the categories, unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled. But even if we were to confine our attention to one individual Company, differences of opinion would be likely to arise regarding classification of particular workers, which would be difficult for us to resolve without the assistance of an expert assessor.

The Engineering Associations have consistently pressed the view that we should not, in view of the difficulties mentioned, attempt to make any classification of workers in different types of industries into the categories mentioned. The Unions have ultimately agreed that we should not attempt to make such classification, but they have pressed that we should recommend strongly to the Government that a Committee of Experts should be appointed to go into the question at an early date, and enquire into and report on the standardization of occupational terms and classification of workers into the categories unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled. We accept this demand and we recommend to the Government that a Committee of Experts should be appointed at an early date to go into this question; and we make no attempt at classification of the workers of different industries into categories.

Issue No. 4.—Conversion of hourly, daily and weekly-rated workers into monthly-rated workers.

Factory workers all over the world are hourly or daily-rated, but weekly paid as a general rule. Section 4 of the Payment of Wages Act provides that employers shall fix periods in respect of which wages shall be paid and that no wage period should exceed one month. Thus the employers have the right of fixing a week as the wage period. That would not, of course, prevent the Tribunal from laying down that a month should be fixed as the wage period, if such a decision were necessary to resolve an industrial dispute. But to make such an award would introduce difficulties, because the system of weekly payment has been recognised in the latest Labour Welfare Act of the Central Government, viz., the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948, which contemplates weekly wages and payment of weekly contributions by both the employers and the employees into the Insurance Fund. Moreover we are not satisfied that there is really any dispute over the wage period. The Central Pay Commission in paragraph 227 of its report refers to the criticism that the daily-rated system has been subjected to. The system has been criticised because of an element of uncertainty of service and absence of leave and other privileges. The Commission observes that much of the criticism against the system would be obviated if daily-rated workers are paid at a rate which is equal to the income of the monthly-rated employees, and this will secure to them the benefit of holidays with pay. We have already fixed the rate of payment of the daily-rated workers in such a way as to secure to them the same amount as the monthly-rated employees. There is the further point of security of tenure. We shall discuss this point when dealing with the question of "Security of Service" in Issue No. 10. The Engineering Workers' Federation has made the further criticism that where the daily-rated system prevails, the worker sometimes gets 2 or 3 hours' work on a particular day and he gets remuneration only for the number of hours' work put in. The Federation has urged that a monthly minimum remuneration should be guaranteed. The result of our Award will be to guarantee the minimum monthly remuneration to the regular worker, except in circumstances beyond the control of the employer; the worker should not otherwise be deprived of his minimum earning by being given insufficient employment. We shall discuss this question further when dealing with the question of involuntary unemployment in Issue No. 10. Subject to these observations, we reject the claim for conversion of hourly-rated, daily-rated and weekly-rated workers into monthly-rated workers.

Issue No. 5.—Abolition or revision of piece-rates.

The Engineering Workers' Federation has demanded that piece-rates should be abolished or that piece-rates should be increased by 100 per cent. The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union has asked for increase of piece-rates by 50 per cent. This Union has referred to the award of Mr. S. C. Chakravorty in the case concerning the India Electric Works, Ltd., published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 6th November 1947, in which the adjudicator increased the piece-rates by 20 per cent. The piece-rate system exists, to a certain extent, all over the world, and a skilful worker has the opportunity to earn a dividend on his skill under a piece-rate system. Accordingly the demand for abolition of piece-rates cannot be accepted. It is true that rate-cutting is sometimes resorted to when the workers attain dexterity. This, however, may be avoided by fixing the standard output for earning equal to the minimum basic wage, and in the last resort, the matter can be made a subject-matter of dispute and arbitration. Regarding the demand for a percentage increase in piece-rates, there is no data before the Tribunal for making a definite award. In the India Electric Works, Ltd., it was possible for the adjudicator to fix a percentage for the increase in piece-rates, because he had the piece-rates before him and he fixed the wages of the workmen paid according to the time-rate; thus he could fix the percentage rise to ensure that the earnings of the piece-rate workers did not fall below the earning of the time-rated workers in the same category. For want of necessary data and in view of the fact that this Tribunal is concerned with a large variety of different industries, no definite rate of increase of piece-rates can be fixed by this Tribunal. We can only make a provision for ensuring that the earning of the piece-rate worker does not fall below the earning of the time-rate worker of the corresponding grade. The Engineering Associations have urged that sometimes a piece-rate worker works in two or more factories at one time and therefore it is impossible for one Company to ensure reasonable earning for him. We must concede that if a piece-rate worker is not a whole-time worker for a Company, the Company can do nothing to ensure a minimum earning for him, but where a piece-rate worker is a whole-time worker for a particular Company, that particular Company must ensure that his earnings do not fall below the earnings of a time-rated worker of the same category. We, therefore, direct that each separate Company must revise its piece-rates so as to ensure that the earnings of a whole-time piece-rate worker of the Company do not fall below the earnings of a time-rated worker of the same category.

Issue No. 6.—Free quarters or house rent allowance.

The Unions have demanded that the Companies should either provide free quarters for the workmen or in the alternative give house rent allowance as recommended by the Central Pay Commission for the Calcutta Area. The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union demands that the minimum house rent should be Rs. 10 per month for workmen and Rs. 20 per month for clerical and other middle class employees.

The Engineering Associations have strongly opposed the claim for provision of free quarters or for house rent allowance in lieu thereof. They have urged that the Engineering Industry in Calcutta Industrial Area has never accepted the responsibility of providing houses to workmen, because the Engineering Industry in and around Calcutta has grown by slow stages and it has, therefore, not been necessary for the industry to recruit a large number of upcountry labour which has been required in the case of other industries such as jute. They have also pointed out the obstacles in the way of house building, viz., lack of space in the congested area of Calcutta, shortage of building materials and difficulty in obtaining the necessary finance. They have referred in this connection to the report of the Industrial Housing Sub-Committee published by the Government of India in May 1946. The Sub-Committee at page 9 of its report observed that while in the case of factories located in rural areas, the responsibility for housing must be solely that of the employer, yet in urban areas, because of the magnitude of the problem, the responsibility for housing of workmen could not be left to the employers only, and that the problem of industrial housing in big urban areas could only be successfully tackled by the collective efforts of the local authorities, the Government and the employers. In the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee of the Government of India, the same view has been taken. At pages 369-371 of the Report, it is recommended that for big urban areas, the State should provide the finance for the building of the houses, leaving the recurrent expenditure for maintenance to be shared between the employers and the employees.

In the rural areas, the responsibility for housing workmen is placed entirely on the employers, because, in the first place, no private housing is likely to be available in such places for the labourers, and secondly, land and building labour in such places are likely to be very cheap and so housing does not ordinarily entail too great a burden upon the resources of the employers. The fact that responsibility for housing the workmen is placed on the employers in the rural areas, does not, however, mean that the houses are to be supplied free of rent to the employees. Housing has to be provided, but the cost per unit may be assessed and charged as house rent from the employees, or in the alternative, the cost of such housing may be regarded as part of the basic wages of the workmen. In mofussil areas, the cost of housing thus provided by the employers is not normally expected to exceed 10 per cent. of the pay of the employees. Ordinarily rent at 10 per cent. of the pay of the employee may be deemed to be included in the basic pay of the employee. Hence for mofussil areas, the Central Pay Commission does not recommend a separate house rent allowance. For big urban areas, there is provision for a separate house rent allowance because in such an area, housing cannot be obtained by an employee at 10 per cent. of his basic pay. For Government servants in Calcutta area, there is the Calcutta House Rent Allowance Scheme, under which a Government employee may get a house rent allowance equal to what he pays as house rent in excess of 10 per cent. of his pay, subject to a maximum of 12½ per cent. of his pay. In other words, the Calcutta House Rent is normally assumed to be 22½ per cent. of his normal pay and an employee is asked to bear the burden up to 10 per cent. of his pay and the Government bears the remaining 12½ per cent. of the house rent. Because of the high initial cost of building houses in big urban areas, the responsibility for building and providing houses in such areas has not been placed on the employers alone, and it has been recommended that the capital outlay for building houses in such areas should be advanced by the State; but the maintenance charges and the sinking fund charges to repay the capital would be much more than 10 per cent. of the basic pay of the employees and hence the employers are expected to share a part of that burden.

The contention of the Engineering Associations is that the employers cannot be asked to pay a separate house rent allowance, because provision of house rent has been included in the basic wages paid to the employee. The basic wages of employees include the normal cost of housing, i.e., 10 per cent. of pay, and so far as the Engineering concerns situated outside Calcutta are concerned, we must hold that the employees of such concerns have no right to claim a house rent allowance in addition to the basic pay and dearness allowance fixed. The employees of the Engineering concerns situated in Calcutta could claim a house rent allowance, in view of the extra cost of housing in Calcutta. Apart from the fact that this would impose an extra burden which many Companies in Calcutta would find difficult to bear, there is an important reason which disinclines us from allowing the claim for Calcutta House Rent Allowance. The overwhelming majority of the unskilled workmen come from Orissa or Bihar. They do not, as a rule, live in the Calcutta area with their families, but several of them chum together in one room. Accordingly in their case it may be safely assumed that they do not spend even 10 per cent. of their basic pay as house rent. As to the semi-skilled and skilled workers and clerical and other middle class employees, many of them again belong to the area where the industries are situated and they either have houses of their own or they live in joint family houses and only rarely such an employee incurs house rent for his own individual family. A small proportion of the skilled workmen and clerical and other middle class staff do maintain separate houses and they alone might reasonably claim the Calcutta House Rent Allowances. We do not however consider it desirable that the house rent allowance should be granted to a small section only of the employees. The Unions have urged that a house rent allowance at least on the scale prescribed in paragraph 78 of the Central Pay Commission's report should be given to all employees, so that all employees might have the opportunity of living in more decent conditions. But decent accommodation for such a large number of employees would not be available at present or in the near future. We have to wait till building materials are freely available, and the Government comes forward with a house building programme for industrial employees. We therefore reject the claim for the Calcutta House Rent Allowance at present.

Issue No. 7.—Special allowance demanded for specific workers of specific firms.

The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union has demanded the following special allowances:—

(1) An allowance at the rate of 25 per cent. of basic pay of a worker or other employee living on board a vessel or inside the factory premises, as part of his duty.

(2) An allowance of 25 per cent. of his pay for a worker working in excessive heat.

The Engineering Workers' Federation has demanded the following:—

(3) Special allowance equal to 25 per cent. of basic pay for workers of the Galvanising Section of the Indian Galvanising Co., Ltd.

(4) An allowance for workers of Crown Aluminium Works (Messrs. Jeewanlal, Ltd.) for the risky nature of their work.

(5) An allowance to workers who work with carbon in the British India Electric Company, as tuberculosis is very common among those workers.

The Employers' Associations have opposed these demands. We are unable to hold that any case for special allowance has been made out in any of the five cases urged before us. Thus members of the launch crew, who live on board the launches, and Durwans, who reside in factory premises as part of their duty, are employed for the special duty which they perform and they cannot claim a special allowance for such duty. The launch crew get a kind of free quarters in being able to live on board the launch in which they work, and the same remark applies to Durwans who live in factory premises. They cannot claim any special allowance.

The workers who work in excessive heat in iron engineering factories or other kinds of engineering factories are semi-skilled or highly skilled workers and are paid for the particular jobs that they perform. Their pays are expected to be adjusted for the jobs they perform and there is no case for extra allowance of 25 per cent. The same remark applies to workers in aluminium factories. There is nothing to show that aluminium particles which are formed during the manufacture of utensils from aluminium sheets are particularly dangerous for health, and in this case also the pay of the workers is expected to be adjusted to the jobs they perform and there is no case for a special allowance.

As to workers with carbon, it is urged that tuberculosis is common among them and they are entitled to special allowance. The Engineering Associations have produced a statement showing that the percentage of labour absentees is not markedly higher among workers with carbon. They have also filed a copy of the report of a doctor of the Morgan Crucibles Co., Ltd., of England which prepares and exports carbon brush. The opinion of the doctor is that inhalation of tobacco smoke is much more harmful than the inspiration of air contaminated with carbon dust; and that in an industrial area people inhale tiny particles of carbon from the atmosphere causing discoloration of the lungs, and workers who make carbon brush do not generally suffer from greater chest troubles than ordinary citizens of industrial areas. Further, the Engineering Associations have submitted that in England women are employed in carbon brush manufacture and if the work were injurious to health, women workers would not have been employed in that department. The Engineering Workers' Federation has stated that in last two years six workers of the carbon department of the British India Electric Company were attacked with consumption. Consumption is, however, fairly common among the citizens in Calcutta Industrial Area, and the statistics produced do not show convincingly that the workers who make carbon brush are particularly liable to consumption. We do not, therefore, think that a case for special allowance has been made out for workers who make carbon brush, but it is recommended that the Company concerned should provide screens to workers of the carbon brush department as a measure of safety. We are informed that such screens are used by workers of the carbon brush department in England.

As to workers of the galvanising factory, it is urged that these workers work with gas and that gas has an injurious effect on health. There is nothing before us to support the contention that work with gas is particularly deleterious to health. Thus the claim for special allowance for specific workers of particular firms is rejected.

Issue No. 8.—Retiring Benefits—Provident Fund, Gratuity and Pension.

All the Unions have urged that it is the duty of the employer to provide some retiring benefits for the maintenance of the workers in old age. All the major Unions have demanded that retiring benefits should take the form of both a Contributory Provident Fund and a gratuity. The Engineering Workers' Federation also demanded that a system of pension should be introduced in addition, but it ultimately withdrew the claim for pension and confined its demand to Contributory Provident Fund and gratuity, like the other Labour Unions. The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union has suggested that the contribution to the Provident Fund should be 8⅓ per cent. of pay by the worker and that an equal contribution should be made by the employer. The other Labour Unions have demanded that the contribution should be 12½ per cent. As to gratuity, the demand generally is for one month's pay for each completed year of service.

The reply of the Engineering Associations is that the workers cannot as of right demand these benefits for it is the duty of the State to provide old age pensions; but that many engineering firms have, in fact, introduced some form of retiring benefit and the Associations insist that the workers should not be allowed more than one of the benefits. The Associations favour the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme as the most satisfactory scheme of benefit, but they want that each concern should be able to adopt the kind of retiring benefit that it considers most suitable, and that a concern which has one kind of retiring benefit scheme in operation should be able to change over into another system. The Associations have produced copies of the Model Rules for Provident Fund adopted and circularised by the Indian Engineering Association to all its members. These rules have obtained the sanction of the Income-Tax Commissioner. They provide for contribution at the rate of one anna in the rupee or 6¼ per cent. for workers drawing up to Rs. 150 per month.

We consider that employers have the duty to provide some sort of retiring benefit to their workers, particularly to such workers as have worked under them for a number of years. If the State were to introduce a scheme for old age insurance or old age pension, the State would obtain contribution from the employers as well as from the employees. So long as such a scheme for old age insurance or pension is not introduced, it is necessary that the employers directly should bear the burden for some sort of retiring benefits. We agree with the Engineering Associations that the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme is the best scheme of retiring benefit, because while imposing a burden on the employers, it also makes it compulsory for the employees to make a contribution; this is desirable because not only it teaches the employee the habit of saving but also is a guarantee against reckless spending of the retiring benefit money when obtained, for if the employees feel that they have contributed to build up the fund money, they would be careful about the money they receive on retiring. It appears from the statements filed by the Engineering Associations that at present only a few of the 119 Companies with which we are concerned have a proper system of retiring benefit. Only 41 of the firms have a scheme of Contributory Provident Fund, 13 have a gratuity scheme and 5 have a pension scheme. The pension scheme cannot be regarded as satisfactory. It is not a scheme by which all the employees of the particular Company benefit, but pension given to a few selected employees who have rendered signal service to the Company, and the rate at which pension is allowed is low.

We, therefore, decide that the scheme of the Contributory Provident Fund should be adopted by the Engineering Companies; but small Companies employing less than 100 men would have the option of adopting the gratuity scheme instead, as it has been represented to us that it would be difficult for the smaller units to maintain proper accounts of the Provident Fund. We also accept the contention of the Engineering Associations that the workmen should be entitled to claim only one kind of retiring benefit. It is true that in the Railway Services employees have the advantage of both Contributory Provident Fund and gratuity. But in view of the financial position of most of the Companies, we are definitely of opinion that it would be putting too heavy a burden on the employers to insist on both Provident Fund and gratuity schemes. We also agree that the rate of contribution to the Contributory Provident Fund should be one anna in the rupee or 6¼ per cent. of the basic pay. Under section 58C of the Income-Tax Act, it is necessary that the employees' contribution and the employers' contribution to the Contributory Provident Fund should be equal, and apart from the burden on the employers the workers earning the minimum pay can hardly spare more than one anna in the rupee for contribution to the Provident Fund.

It is necessary to discuss some of the rules of the Contributory Provident Fund. The Unions want that the employers' contribution to the Provident Fund should be available to the employee whenever he resigns or retires, without any limitation as to the total service put in and that further the employers' contribution should be available even when the employee is dismissed from service. Rules 26, 27 and 28 of the Model Rules adopted by the Indian Engineering Association are relevant in this connection. Rule 26 provides that on the voluntary resignation or retirement of any employee, no part of the employer's contribution should be payable, if the employee has not completed three years' service; if the employee has completed three years but has not completed 20 years' service, he should be paid 1/20th part of employer's contribution for each completed year of service and for this purpose any service prior to the commencement of the fund, provided that such service has been continuous and unbroken, shall be included. Rule 27 provides that where any employee is discharged permanently as a result of reduction of the establishment by the employer or on becoming permanently incapacitated owing to injury sustained whilst in the service of the employer or in case of his resignation or retirement with the previous written sanction of the employer owing to illness, old age, etc., the whole amount standing to the credit of his account should be paid to him. Rule 28 provides that in case of dismissal for a major misdemeanour, the employer's contribution to the fund shall be forfeited, provided that the trustees may, with the consent of the Company, pay such portion of the employer's contribution as might be admissible under rule 26. In our opinion it is necessary to provide that the employee should not be able to get the employer's contribution in full until he has completed a certain number of years' service; otherwise an employee might be tempted to withdraw his accumulation in the Provident Fund at any time and take service elsewhere. It has been urged by the Unions that the period of 20 years prescribed in rule 26 is too long and that the period should be reduced substantially. But the Model Rules provide that a portion of the employer's contribution shall become payable as soon as the employee has completed three years' service. Thus an employee who resigns after completing 4 years' service, will get 4/20th or 1/5th of the employer's contribution; an employee who has completed 5 years' service will get 5/20th or ¼th of the employer's contribution, and so on, until he gets the whole of the employer's contribution on completing 20 years' service. Taking the rule as a whole, it cannot be said that it is unsatisfactory, and therefore we see no reason to modify rule 26 of the Model Rules.

There are, however, two rules which require amendment in our opinion. Rule 13 provides that membership of the fund may be made compulsory at the discretion of the employer. We consider it necessary to provide that concerns which adopt the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme should make it compulsory for the permanent employees of all classes to join it; if it is left to the discretion of each concern to make it compulsory, many concerns may seek to reduce liability by making the scheme voluntary; the lower paid employees may not join the fund if it is left to their choice; and in that case there would be no retiring benefit for them. Hence we must direct suitable amendment of rule 13 to ensure that all permanent employees become members of the fund.

The Asbestos Cement Company has urged that its Head Office is in Bombay, and that it already has a scheme of Contributory Provident Fund in operation on a voluntary membership basis for its employees in the different branches of the Company all over India, and that it should be permitted to keep its fund rules unchanged. For reasons explained above we cannot permit this. So far as its employees in West Bengal branches are concerned, it must be made compulsory for them to join the Provident Fund of the Company.

Next there is rule 15 which provides that the contribution of each member shall be 6¼ per cent. of the basic pay for members earning up to Rs. 150 per month, and 5 per cent. for members earning above that figure. So far as the employees before us are concerned, we are decidedly of the opinion that there should be a uniform contribution at 6¼ per cent. of the basic pay, irrespective of the question whether their earnings are above or below Rs. 150 per month; we are not concerned with the rate of contribution of the superior officers who are not members of the Unions. We must direct therefore that rule 15 be suitably amended so as to provide for a uniform rate of contribution at 6¼ per cent. of the basic pay for all permanent "workmen" as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, irrespective of their monthly earnings.

Next we have to consider the terms of the gratuity scheme which may be adopted by small concerns employing less than 100 men. The Engineering Associations have suggested that half a month's basic pay for each completed year of service shall be payable, subject to a maximum of 15 months' basic pay; and that no gratuity shall be payable before the employee has completed 25 years' service. The Unions demand that the scale of payment should be one month's basic pay for each completed year of service, and that gratuity shall be payable whenever an employee resigns or retires or is discharged, without consideration of the number of years' service put in by him. We consider that the scale of payment should be half a month's pay for each completed year of service. Though for any particular year half a month's pay is less than 6¼ per cent. of pay, still gratuity is to be calculated on the basis of the substantive pay during the last year of an employee's service; thus gratuity payable for an employee who has served a full term and obtained some increments of pay will not be less than the employer's contribution into the Provident Fund at 6¼ per cent. of pay throughout the period of the employee's service. In other cases it may be less; but it has to be remembered that only the smaller concerns who cannot shoulder much financial burden will adopt the gratuity scheme. As to the conditions under which gratuity will be payable, we cannot accept the claim of the Unions, but we consider at the same time that the suggestions of the Engineering Associations do not go far enough. We therefore make the following rules as to gratuity for concerns adopting the gratuity scheme:—

(*a*) On retirement after not less than 25 years' continuous service—Half a month's basic pay for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of 15 months' basic pay.

(*b*) On death of the employee while in service—Half a month's pay for each completed year of service, irrespective of the length of service but subject to the maximum of 15 months' basic pay, to be paid to the employees' heirs.

(*c*) On resignation or retirement at any time before the completion of 25 years' service, with the written consent of the employer, owing to illness, old age, or any other sufficient cause—Half a month's pay for each year of completed service.

(*d*) On termination of service by the employer, either as the result of reduction of his establishment or in any other circumstance not justifying dismissal—Half a month's pay for each completed year of service, irrespective of the length of service.

(*e*) No gratuity shall be payable when the employee is dismissed for misconduct.

(*f*) Gratuity is to be calculated on the basis of average substantive pay during the last 12 months of service.

Clauses (*c*) and (*d*) correspond to rule 27 of the Model Rules for Provident Fund. The Engineering Associations opposed the adoption of clause (*d*) urging that there is no liability to pay gratuity to a man who is discharged owing to a reduction of the employer's establishment; it is urged that in such a case the man is only entitled to notice or pay in lieu of notice for a month or a week, as the case may be. The Unions on the other hand have strenuously demanded that the liability to pay gratuity on retrenchment should be accepted by the employer in every case. We consider that until the State has adopted a scheme of unemployment insurance scheme, the employer can be asked to bear the burden of making some provision for the period when a man is thrown out of employment through no fault of his own. Further, in rule 27 of the Model Rules for Provident Fund the Indian Engineering Association has provided that on permanent discharge owing to reduction of establishment, an employee will be entitled to the whole of the employer's contribution, irrespective of the length of his service. There is no reason why the employees of the concerns adopting the gratuity scheme should be worse off. Such concerns may henceforth build up a gratuity fund by annual contributions, so that the men who ultimately retire in the normal course as well as the men who are discharged owing to reduction of establishment may be paid out of that fund. The benefit under rule 27 will be available only from the date on which the bigger concerns adopt the Model Rules and start funds governed by the Model Rules. We propose that this should be done with retrospective effect from the 1st April 1948. Similarly for the purpose of clause (*d*) of the gratuity rules, we provide that only service since the 1st April 1948, the date of commencement of the operation of this award, will be taken into consideration. Since there has been no recognised practice so far of paying a retiring gratuity on retrenchment, and we are now introducing the practice as a term of service, we hold that it would be inequitable to make the burden retrospective, except in the case of those who will have completed 15 continuous years' service at the time of retrenchment. For such people we are making a provision below for the period of 12 months for which this Award will be in force.

We have decided that only one kind of retiring benefit shall be normally given to the employees, and we have adopted the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme as the more satisfactory in the long run. But we consider it necessary that the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme should be supplemented for the next few years by a scheme of gratuity, for during this period the benefit from the Contributory Provident Fund will be relatively small. The Engineering Associations, after some discussions, have made the following offer for employees retiring or ceasing to be in service in the course of the next 12 months during which this Award will remain in force:—

(1) On retirement after not less than 30 years' continuous service—Gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each year of completed service, subject to a maximum of 15 months' pay.

(2) On retirement after not less than 20 years' service, with the written sanction of the employer —Gratuity at half a month's pay for each completed year of service.

(3) In each of the above cases gratuity will be payable for the period during which the particular concern had no Contributory Provident Fund. For the period during which the Contributory Provident Fund has been in existence, the employee will receive the employer's contribution to the fund in full.

The offer is on the whole a fair one, but to bring the benefits into line with the benefits which will have to be allowed by concerns adopting the gratuity scheme, we consider it necessary to make certain alterations. Accordingly we make the following directions:—Employees of engineering concerns who adopt or have adopted the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme will obtain the following retiring benefits during the next 12 months from which the Award will be in force:—

(1) On retirement after continuous service for not less than 25 years—Gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of 15 months' pay.

(2) On retirement before completing 25 years' continuous service, owing to illness, old age or any other sufficient cause, with the written consent of the employer—Gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each year of completed service.

(3) For the period for which the Contributory Provident Fund has been in operation, the employees falling in clauses (1) and (2) will receive the whole amount of the employees' contribution to the fund; but in calculating the gratuity payable, the period for which the Contributory Provident Fund has been in existence will be deducted from the total period of service. The maximum period of service for those falling in clause (1) will be deemed to be 30 years for the purpose of this clause.

In respect of the period of 12 months for which the Award will be in force, the Associations have not agreed to any gratuity in case of termination of service by the Company for reduction of the establishment or for any other cause. But in this case also we think that a gratuity should be paid to those who will have completed at least 15 years' continuous service. We therefore provide that in the next 12 months, when an employee who has completed not less than 15 years' continuous service is discharged permanently as the result of reduction by the employer of his establishment, or for any similar cause, he will be paid a gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each completed year of service. This provision will apply to firms which adopt or have adopted the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme as well as to firms which adopt or have adopted the Gratuity Scheme, but in the former case, gratuity will not be calculated for the period of existence of the Contributory Provident Fund, for the employee will receive the employer's contribution to the fund for that period.

We expect that the special provisions made for the 12 months during which the Award will be in force will be extended by the employers to cover further periods until the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme and the Gratuity Scheme become fully operative. We cannot under the law provide fully for such a long period.

Regarding the few firms which have a pension system at present, all the Unions agree that they should have the option of discontinuing the system. They must all introduce a Contributory Provident Fund Scheme and they will be governed by the award as to retiring benefits for the next 12 months specified above. This would not, of course, bar them from giving, at their option, a pension to any particular employee who has rendered signal service to them. Retired employees who are in enjoyment of pension will not be affected by the award.

Issue No. 9—Holidays and Leave.

Workmen in factories are governed by the Factories Act, 1934, as amended in 1945 regarding holidays and leave. Section 35 of the Act provides for a weekly holiday and section 49B provides for paid annual holidays for workers who have completed a period of 12 months' continuous service in a factory. The holidays provided by section 49B are holidays for a period of 10 consecutive days; if a worker does not take this leave in any year, he may carry it forward to the next succeeding year, but a workman may thus accumulate his holidays under the Factories Act for 2 years only, i.e., if he does not take a paid holiday of 10 days in one year, he may take a paid holiday for 20 days in the next year. In addition to the 10 days' paid holiday or leave under the Factories Act, each factory gives a number of paid holidays on festival days. The number of such holidays on festival days varies widely from Company to Company; from 1 to 15, according to the statement of existing rules of leave and holidays in different concerns filed by the Engineering Associations. Most of the concerns do not grant any other holiday or leave. Only 14 out of 97 concerns included in the statement allow casual leave with pay from 4 to 10 days and about the same number allow sick leave with full pay or half pay from 7 to 15 days. There is no system of privilege leave for the factory workmen.

All the principal Workers' Unions have demanded that the workmen should be allowed one month's privilege leave with full pay in a year, 15 days' casual leave with full pay in a year, and at least one month's sick leave with full pay in a year. As to festival leave, the Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union has demanded that such festival leave should be allowed on all gazetted holidays, while the Engineering Workers' Federation has demanded festival leave with pay for 8 days in a year.

In support of the claim for privilege leave, casual leave and sick leave, it has been urged that there should be no distinction in these days between factory workmen and clerical and middle class employees, and that if the clerks and other middle class employees get privilege leave, casual leave and sick leave, the factory workers should also get these kinds of leave.

The two Engineering Associations have strongly opposed the claim for leave and holidays on such a liberal scale. In this connection we may usefully quote the following extract from the written statement filed by by the Associations ".........due consideration may be paid to the very important factor of the capacity of the industry to bear the financial burden and the loss of production involved in granting leave of all kinds. It is the Associations' strong contention that, so far as privilege and casual leave is concerned the provisions of the Factories Act as amended up to date should be regarded as the standard to be adhered to, and that the Tribunal should not go beyond the terms there laid down. So far as sick leave is concerned, the Associations would invite the Tribunal's attention to the provisions of the forthcoming sickness insurance legislation which will soon be in force and will provide all that is necessary in this respect." During the hearing it has been submitted on behalf of the Associations that in addition to 10 days' statutory leave with pay introduced by the Factories Amendment Act, 1945, the Associations are prepared to give 6 paid holidays on festival days, and that beyond this the Associations are not prepared to go. It has been urged on behalf of the Associations that where the Statute has made provision on a certain matter, the Tribunal should consider itself bound by it and should not go beyond the Statute. Previously there was no system of paid holidays in the factories but the necessity of paid holidays was long recognised. In the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee, the following observations are made at page 118, "The value of holidays in maintaining and increasing industrial efficiency as well as in improving the employer-worker relations cannot be overemphasised. The higher rate of absenteeism and the large percentage of Labour turnover, which are characteristic of most of the Indian industries, are in a large measure attributable to the absence of an adequate provision for holidays and leave. The Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee aptly remarked: "Tropical climate, poor diet and physique of the workers and insanitary and unattractive conditions in which they live, combine to make holidays with pay even more necessary in India than in the West". Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjee also in his book, "Indian Working Class," observes as follows: "Regarding leave, it is essential that some agreement should be reached between the employers and the workers, or the State should fix the number of days of leave with pay by legislation. For few industrial workers in the world need leave with pay so much as those in India, while the grant of such leave will contribute to improve the sense of security, attachment to a particular industrial establishment and hence general efficiency." These remarks were made before the amendment of the Factories Act, 1934. By the Factories (Amendment) Act of 1945 which came into force from 1st January 1946, annual holidays under section 49B of the Factories Act were introduced for the first time. For the Engineering Associations it has been urged strongly that the Tribunal should not go beyond the limits fixed by legislation and it has also been urged that the industrial worker in other countries gets only a short holiday or leave with pay. Thus it is pointed out that in England, the unskilled worker gets no privilege leave at all and only a week's holiday in a year (1/50th of duty). In addition the British workman gets five Bank Holidays in a year; these correspond to festival holidays. In New Zealand there are 8 annual holidays. Even Russia gives an annual paid holiday of 12 days only. It has also been urged by the Associations that the idea of a paid vacation is a western idea where the workers are divorced from land and require a short period of relaxation; and that in India most of the labourers have connection with land and it is, therefore, not necessary to provide a paid holiday, as most workmen take leave for a month or two without pay and attend to their harvest and thus get sufficient change from the daily round of factory labour.

We do not agree that there is anything in the Factories Act or in any other legislation which prevents us from going beyond the number of days mentioned in section 49B of the Factories Act. The section only says that a factory worker who has completed 12 months' service should be allowed holidays for a period of 10 consecutive days. There is nothing to show that more holidays or leave cannot be allowed. Some few concerns have given the worker more holidays with pay. For settling an industrial dispute, the Tribunal may allow holidays and leave beyond the number of days mentioned in the Factories Act. At the same time, of course, the Tribunal has to take into consideration the fact that holidays must lessen production and that leave must throw an additional financial burden on the employers and increase the cost of production. The Tribunal has also to take into consideration the fact that workmen even in industrially advanced countries like England and Russia do not enjoy long holidays or leave. Accordingly, while we are inclined to go beyond the limit of 10 days' statutory leave and 6 days' festival leave offered by the Associations, we must hold that the demands of the Unions have been pitched too high and the interest of the country will be hampered if they are conceded. Dr. Mukherjee in his book "Indian Working Class" takes all the facts into consideration and recommends at page 60 of his book that the Engineering Industries in India should give 22 days' holidays with pay including festival days. We are inclined to accept the recommendation of an experienced economist like Dr Mukherjee. We, therefore, hold that there should be 22 holidays including festival holidays and 10 statutory holidays under the Factories Act. This may be divided as follows:—

- 10 days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act, which is equivalent to 8 or 9 paid holidays according as there is one Sunday or two within the period of 10 days.
- 8 festival days.
- 5 or 6 days' other leave with pay which may be taken in continuation of the 10 days under the Factories Act or separately at the option of the workmen. This other leave for 5 or 6 days will accumulate for 2 years, as provided for the 10 days' leave under the Factories Act.

Regarding sick leave, the case of the Associations is that the Employees' State Insurance Act, which has already been passed by the Central Legislature, makes sufficient provision and therefore it is not necessary that the Tribunal should provide any sick leave. It is true that the Employees' State Insurance Act has been passed by the Central Legislature, but it will be sometime before the benefits under the Act are made available to the workmen. Under the Act a Board will be set up which will collect weekly contributions from the employers as well as the employees, and receive contribution from the Government and build up a fund from which the employees will be paid an allowance when they are ill, up to a maximum of 8 weeks in a particular year. There are other provisions of the Act which are not relevant for the present issue. When the Act has come into full operation, it will no longer be necessary to make any provision for grant of sick leave by the individual employers, because the employees of the concerns to which the Act has been applied will automatically get the necessary allowance during their sickness. But until the Act comes into force, we consider it necessary that the employers should give an allowance when the employees fall ill. Under the scheme of the Employees' State Insurance Act, the employer as well as the employee will have to make a contribution and the benefit will normally be equal to half pay. The benefit will be for eight weeks, but then the State, the employer and the employee will all contribute to build up the benefit fund. At present, we are throwing the burden on the employer only. Hence we provide for 15 days' sick leave on half pay in a year of service. This leave will accumulate, i.e., if in one year the employee does not take sick leave, in the next year he may take sick leave with half pay up to 30 days and so on, but this leave will be discontinued as soon as the Employees' State Insurance Act comes into operation.

Next we have to deal with leave rules for the clerical staff and the supervisory staff. The clerical staff and the supervisory staff will get the same festival leave as the workmen, privilege leave on full pay for 21 days, and sick leave on half pay for 15 days in a year The privilege leave will accumulate up to a limit of 63 days, and the sick leave will accumulate from year to year. We also think it desirable that clerks should have some casual leave as in Government offices. We provide for 7 days' casual leave with full pay in a year for them.

Issue No. 10—Conditions of Service.

(*a*) *Recruitment, Contract and Sardar System.*—It is admitted by the Labour Unions that there is no Sardar System in the Engineering Firm as there is in the Jute Mills. Labour is recruited not through any Contractor or Sardar, but is recruited direct by the management. The only point regarding recruitment is a claim made by the Engineering Workers' Federation that in case of new recruitment, sons and relatives of employees should get first preference. The Associations agree that other things being equal, sons and relatives of employees should get preference. Accordingly we direct that other things being equal, the employers should give preference to the sons and relatives of employees in the matter of new recruitment.

Next there is the question of the Contract System. The Unions have unanimously condemned the System, and urged its immediate abolition and replacement of contract labour by permanent labour under the industrial concerns.

The Engineering Associations have urged that Contract System is prevalent only to a limited extent in the Engineering Industry. From B. P. Adarkar's report at page 243, it appears that in 1939 only 1·2 per cent. of the workmen employed in general Engineering Industry constituted contract labour, though the per cent. increased to 2·9 per cent. in 1944. In Bengal, however, the percentage of contract labour is higher (*vide* Mr. Adarkar's comment at page 16 of the report). In the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee, there is a comment on the contract labour system at pages 83-84 of the report. The report says that the exigencies of the last war accentuated the tendency to employ contract labour. The Committee also mentions the reason given by employers for engaging contract labour, viz., the need for speedy execution of work at short notice, want of adequate supervising staff and absence of adequate machinery of employment exchange, which could supply required number of workers at short notice. For the Engineering Associations a further reason has been mentioned, viz., that where there is work which is not of a continuous nature, some sort of contract system is inevitable. But the Labour Investigation Committee points out that the contract system enables the principal employer to escape most of the provisions of the Labour Acts, viz., the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act. The contractor obtains his contract by virtue of his being the lowest bidder for the work, and naturally, unless he pays low wages and intensifies the pace of work, he cannot earn any profit. Thus, ultimately this results in the sweating of labour. The employers find the contract system financially profitable in the short run; i.e., they can get work executed more cheaply through contractors, than they could do in their own factory with permanent labour paid at reasonable rates. This tendency on the part of the employers ought to be countered. It is not possible that all contract work will be terminated, but some sort of distinction between essential and non-essential processes of the industry must be drawn. To quote from the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee, if a textile factory owner calls a building contractor for painting or whitewashing which are not part of the essential processes in the factory, there can be no objection; but the manner in which employers seek to avoid their obligation towards workers by delegating even essential processes, for example, mixing or bleaching, can and should be prohibited. The same remarks apply to the General Engineering Industry.

The Associations have said that they are not in favour of contract labour and they would welcome a recommendation by the Tribunal that contract labour should gradually be replaced by permanent labour, but they point out that in this respect it is not possible to make a binding award. For the Associations, it has also been suggested that the evils of the Contract System may be minimised, if the employers when granting a contract insist on fair wages being paid to the contractor's labour and insist also on the provision that an officer of the company, e.g., Welfare Officer, should have the power to see that reasonable wages are paid to the contractor's labour. We agree that in this respect it is not possible to make an award that contract labour system should be discontinued forthwith. It is also doubtful whether the Tribunal has power to make such an award. Accordingly, we recommend that the employers should take steps to replace contract labour by permanent labour as far as possible, particularly in respect of the essential operations of the factories, and that further the employers when granting contracts should see that the contractor selected, pays fair wages to his labour whether at piece-rate or at time rate, and also insist on the provision that a representative of the company, e.g., Welfare Officer, will have power to see that the contractor's labourers are actually paid the wages due to them.

(*b*) *Probationary Period and Apprenticeship.*—The Engineering Associations want that the period of probation should be 12 months ordinarily. In support of their contention, they have referred to the Factories Act, which provides that workmen who have put in 12 months' service will be entitled to certain privileges, e.g., in respect of paid holidays. On the other hand, the Labour Unions have generally insisted that the period of probation should be limited to three months, arguing that in that period the employer gets sufficient opportunity to find out whether the workman appointed would be satisfactory or not. The Central Government's Model Standing Order [*vide* Department of Labour Notification No. L.R. 11(37), dated New Delhi, the 10th December 1946] provides that the probationary period should be three months. The Labour Unions have sought to strengthen their argument for probationary period of three months by reference to this Model Standing Order. We consider, however, that a period of three months is too short. The Motor Industries, for instance, the French Motor Company and the Walford Transport, Limited, have adopted six months as the probationary period. We think that that period is reasonable and we accordingly fix the probationary period at six months for the Engineering Industry in general. After a period of six months, a workman should be made permanent unless he is found unfit and as such is discharged.

Next, there is the question of apprentices. In respect of apprentices, the Labour Unions generally have put forward three demands:

Firstly, that they should be given a suitable allowance not less than the minimum living wage fixed for the unskilled workmen;

Secondly, that they should be given a guarantee of service by the firm in which they are apprenticed; and

Thirdly, that the period of apprenticeship should be fixed and should not exceed the period of 1 to 3 years according to the nature of trade in which he is apprenticed.

Mr. B. P. Adarkar's report at page 19 contains some details of apprenticeship in the General Engineering Industry. From the statement it appears that the period of apprenticeship varies from one to six years, though the usual period is from 3 to 5 years, and that it is usual to pay some allowance to the apprentices.

The Engineering Associations have opposed the claim of the Unions regarding apprentices. An apprentice has been defined in the Model Standing Orders of the Engineering Association as "A worker under training with or without any allowance during the period of his training." For the Engineering Associations it is submitted that there is a practice of granting a subsistence allowance to the apprentices and that this practice will not be discontinued, but it is urged that the Tribunal should not attempt to fix the remuneration of the apprentices. It is pointed out that the apprentices are practically students who are given training and logically a premium might be charged from them rather than paying them during the period of training. It is also pointed out that the apprentices, handle expensive machinery and produce nothing at least in the beginning, but rather cause damage to machinery and so the claim of the Union that apprentices should be paid an allowance equal to the minimum wage of an unskilled workman is strongly opposed. The claim for reducing the period of apprenticeship is also strongly opposed by the Engineering Associations and it is urged by them that it will not be for the good of the workers or the country to reduce the period. It is pointed out that in England also the period of apprenticeship is 3 to 5 years. As to the guarantee asked for that such apprentices will be absorbed by the firms employing them, the Engineering Associations have strongly opposed such guarantee being given. They point out that in many cases, students reading in Engineering Colleges obtain practical training as apprentices by arrangement with a well-established Engineering Firm, and to ask for a guarantee of employment in such cases would compel the firm to close the avenue of practical training, and thus Engineering students and the country would suffer.

As to the guarantee asked for that the apprentices should be given permanent service, we agree with the Engineering Associations that to ask for such a guarantee would harm the wider interests of the country, because it would induce well-established Engineering Firms to reduce the number of apprentices drastically and to refuse apprenticeship training to Engineering students, who may not even seek permanent service under the particular firms, but only want to take a course of practical training. As to the period of apprenticeship we recognise that it is very difficult for us to fix the period of apprenticeship for the various trades, for we lack the necessary technical knowledge for assessing the correct period of apprenticeship. On the other hand, we must recognise that there is some substance in the point argued by the Labour Unions that apprentices are kept on for an unduly long period of time, because the Engineering Firms obtain service from them at a low cost. In this connection we may refer to the observations contained in the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee at page 90, "After studying the various schemes of apprenticeship, whether subject to agreement or not, which are in operation in different industries, we feel that there is much scope for abuses here. The most serious abuse of the system is when an employer engages workmen who are as good as regular workers, as mere apprentices and pays them low wages or no wages at all." It is necessary that some steps should be taken to remedy the evil. Only an expert or a Committee of Experts, however, can draw up a scheme specifying the length of apprenticeship necessary for the different kinds of job in the Engineering Industry, and the Committee the appointment of which we are recommending for classifying the workers into different categories, may also go into the question of apprenticeship and draw up a scheme specifying the period of apprenticeship needed for the different kinds of jobs in the Engineering Industry. Meanwhile we may take advantage of the definition of a permanent worker in the Model Standing Orders of the Engineering Associations of India. A permanent worker is defined therein as one who has completed a probationary period of twelve consecutive months in the same or another occupation in the factory or who has completed a period of apprenticeship of three consecutive years in the occupation for which he has been apprenticed. We feel that the maximum period of apprenticeship should ordinarily be three years; and we, therefore, direct that pending the framing of a scheme of apprenticeship by the Expert Committee, no one should be kept on apprenticeship beyond the period of three years except on his own written request and in a kind of job requiring highly specialised skill. Normally at the end of three years, an apprentice should either be absorbed as a permanent worker or discharged with the necessary certificate of training, provided of course he has qualified for such a certificate.

As regards the allowance to be paid to an apprentice, we reject the claim made by the Labour Unions that from the beginning he should be paid an allowance equal to the minimum living wage allowed to the unskilled worker. The minimum living wage of the unskilled worker has been fixed on the footing that he has to maintain a three unit family. In the case of an apprentice, that consideration cannot apply, for an apprentice is ordinarily a young man from 15 to 19 years (page 89 of the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee) and he is moreover learning a trade and does not produce anything during at least a part of the period. Having before us the scale of allowances given to apprentices by the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., we fix a daily remuneration of 12 annas for the ordinary apprentice, who is learning the lowest type of skilled job. This allowance will be increased to 14 annas in the second year and to Re. 1 in the third year. For superior types of apprentices, e.g., Matriculates learning a more skilled job or graduates learning a highly skilled job, we leave the allowances to be settled by the employers concerned, pending the framing of the scheme for apprentices by the Committee of Experts.

We should add that when an apprentice is made to work in place of a regular worker or given the same work as a regular worker, he must be paid the proper wages of the particular job. The evil practice referred to in the Main Report of employing men as good as regular workers as apprentices on nominal wages should cease altogether.

(c) *Security of Service—Rules of Retrenchment, Dismissal and Involuntary Unemployment.*—An employer has normally the right to discharge an employee and he may be frequently compelled to reduce his establishment. The Labour Unions want that definite rules should be framed defining the conditions in which the employer may discharge or retrench workers. The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union has demanded that in case of discharge of a permanent worker three months' notice or pay in lieu thereof is to be given. The Engineering Workers' Federation has made the same demand. The Bengal Chamber of Labour and the Indian Federation of Labour have demanded that there should be one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof, and that in addition a discharged or retrenched worker should be paid a gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each completed year of service put in. As regards the gratuity demanded, this will be governed by the provisions already made in respect of retiring benefits, and it is not necessary to discuss the provisions further. As regards the period of notice, this, in our opinion, should be one month in the case of monthly-rated workers and one week in the case of daily or hourly-rated but weekly paid workers. The Labour Unions have referred to the Model Rules of the Government of India in which provision has been made for two weeks' notice to the daily or hourly-rated but weekly paid workers. There is however some difficulty in the way of making the period of notice as long as 2 weeks in the case of weekly paid workers. The provision of notice or pay for the period of notice in the case of termination of service, must be a mutual provision, i.e., just as the employer must give a month's notice or a month's pay for termination of service of a monthly paid worker or give a week's notice or give a week's pay in lieu of notice to the weekly paid worker, so the employee also, if wishing to quit, should give a month's notice or allow the deduction of a month's pay in the case of monthly paid worker, or give a week's notice or allow the deduction of a week's pay, in the case of a weekly paid worker. If the period of notice in respect of weekly paid worker were made 2 weeks, the employer would be entitled to deduct 2 weeks' pay, if the worker left without due notice. But the employer cannot deduct two weeks' wages in view of the provisions of section 9 of the Payment of Wages Act. The proviso of clause (*ii*) of subsection (*2*) of section 9 provides that the maximum deduction permissible under the Act is only 8 days' wages. It should be mentioned that in the Draft Standing Orders filed by the two Engineering Associations, the period of notice in the case of daily or hourly-rated, but weekly paid, workers has been mentioned as 24 hours only. It has been urged that there is no obligation on the employee to work every day and there is no corresponding obligation on the employer also to provide work for such workmen every day; that each workman is employed afresh every day and may leave whenever he wants and that therefore, the period of notice has rightly been fixed as 24 hours. If that were to represent the true relationship between the employer and the employee, there would be no point in the provision making a workman permanent. The wage period in the case of workmen is one week, even though the workmen may be daily or hourly-rated. It would be logical, therefore, to fix the period of notice at one week also. Accordingly we fix the period of notice in the case of weekly paid worker as one week; there is no dispute on the point that in the case of monthly paid worker, the period should be one month.

Next, there is the question of dismissal. For misconduct, an employee is liable to dismissal. This position is not challenged by the Labour Unions, but they want to guard against arbitrary dismissal, and demand that there should be joint Boards consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees to adjudicate on all cases requiring dismissal. The Engineering Associations have strongly opposed this demand. In respect of the services there was a demand made before the Central Pay Commission that punishments and promotions should be made by the Head of the Department in collaboration with representatives of the services or Unions concerned, but the Central Pay Commission (page 65 of the report) turned down the demand, observing that the suggestion was impracticable, if not undesirable, and that the Head of the Department was primarily responsible for the efficiency and discipline and it was only right that he who was responsible for the maintenance of discipline and efficiency should also be in a position to mete out rewards and punishments. The same remarks apply to industrial concerns. The management is responsible for the efficiency and discipline of his concern and it is right and proper that he should have the right to decide finally on the rewards and punishments. To avoid a charge of arbitrariness, it is desirable that in serious cases of misconduct justifying dismissal, there should be a written charge-sheet and that the representatives of the employees' Union should be permitted to appear for the defence. In the Model Standing Orders of the Government of India, it is provided that no order of dismissal should be made unless the worker concerned is informed in writing of the charge against him and given an opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him. There is also a provision that an order of suspension may take effect immediately. We recommend that these rules should be adopted by the Engineering Associations, viz., that no order of dismissal should be made unless the worker himself is informed in writing of the alleged misconduct and given the opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him and that an order of suspension may be made in writing at the same time and may take effect immediately on delivery of the order to the workmen concerned.

Lastly, there is the question of compensation for involuntary unemployment. The Draft Standing Orders of the Engineering Associations do not make any provision for compensation in case of involuntary unemployment. Paragraph 14 of the Draft Standing Orders of the Engineering Association of India with the heading, "Stoppage of Work" runs as follows:—"The company may, at any time or times, in the event of fire, catastrophe, breakdown of machinery or stoppage of power supply, shortage of essential raw materials, epidemic, civil commotion, or other cause whatsoever beyond the control of the company, stop any machine or machines or department or departments fully or partly for any period or periods, without notice or compensation in lieu thereof". The Labour Unions have strongly opposed the idea of stopping the work without compensation. They want the adoption of a scheme of involuntary unemployment as was recommended by the Government of India for adoption by the industrial concerns during the last war. We have not been able to obtain an original copy of the circular, but it is quoted in the award made by Dr. H. G. Waight in the dispute concerning Messrs. Venesta, Limited, published in the "Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary" of September 6, 1947. The provisions roughly are that for the first fortnight of involuntary unemployment, 75 per cent. of the ordinary rate of pay, and for the second fortnight, 50 per cent. of the ordinary rate of pay is to be given as compensation to the workmen in each half year from January to June and July to December, but no compensation will be given until the number of days in a particular half year has exceeded seven. The Associations have opposed the demand for such a compensation, by saying that the circular was intended to be a strictly war-time measure and that the provisions contained therein should not be made a term of employment in the Engineering Industry in general. The learned Counsel for the Associations has argued that in the case of permanent workmen, there is an implied obligation on the employer to provide work and on the workmen to do the work provided, but if the obligation becomes impossible of performance, the implied contract becomes void and no compensation is therefore payable by either party for such an occasion In this connection he has referred to section 56 of the Indian Contract Act. He has further urged that payment is made to the workmen out of production, and that when there is no production, there is no source of payment. It is urged that it is for the Government to introduce legislation providing a scheme of Unemployment Insurance Benefit and that the Tribunal should not go ahead of the legislature and ask the employer to accept the burden of Unemployment Insurance before the Government has made such legislation.

We cannot, however, agree that the Tribunal is bound by the Civil Law in every respect. We may concede that under the Civil Law, there is no legal liability on the employers to pay compensation during the periods of involuntary unemployment, when the contract between the employer and the employee becomes impossible of performance, but for the sake of peace in the industry, the Tribunal may go ahead of legislation and ask the employer to bear some burden of Unemployment Insurance. It is not to the interest of industrial establishments to discharge its workmen trained for the particular job of the establishment as soon as there is stoppage of work from any cause beyond the control of the company. It would be better from the point of view of the employer himself to retain the workmen and pay them an allowance for such retention through the period of involuntary unemployment. On the other hand, it is not in the interest of the workmen to leave the service of a particular company as soon as there is stoppage of work from breakdown or shortage of raw materials or for a similar cause. As they have very little to fall back upon, it is desirable in the interest of social justice that the employer should be asked to give a subsistence allowance to the workmen during the period of involuntary unemployment. Accordingly we consider it desirable to introduce a scheme of compensation for involuntary unemployment as a term of employment of labour in general. The Government of India Circular on the point may be accepted as a guide, but we are inclined to reduce the subsistence allowance to half the total remuneration even for the first fortnight. We may mention that T E Thompson Company Employees'

Union in its written statement suggested that compensation for involuntary unemployment should be paid at the rate of half the total remuneration. Accordingly we direct that compensation for a period of involuntary unemployment should be payable at the rate of half the basic pay and half the dearness allowance for 30 days in each half year from January to June and July to December. To qualify for the unemployment benefit, the worker must answer to a muster roll once a day at his usual place of employment, and a worker must be prepared to do work even of a different sort in his factory or in any other establishment under the same employers and if he refuses to do so, he will be ineligible for the benefit.

If the period of stoppage of work extends beyond 30 days in any half year, no further compensation will be payable to the workmen. But unless they quit by giving the necessary notice, they will be entitled to resume their posts as soon as the work of the company starts again.

This will not affect the right of the employer to discharge the workers at any time if he is satisfied that the period of stoppage of work is likely to be long. Such discharge will be governed by the ordinary rules regarding notice or pay in lieu of notice and retiring benefits.

Another form of involuntary unemployment referred to by the Unions is that sometimes the time-rated worker is given only 2 or 3 hours' work on a particular day and he is then told that there is no further work for the day, and he loses several hours' wages. We consider it proper that in such a case the worker should get the day's wages in full, and we direct that the employer should give the full day's wages in such a case.

(*d*) *Promotion.*—The Labour Unions demand that whenever there is a vacancy in the higher categories, the workman claiming to have qualification for the higher category, should be given a chance of promotion after submitting himself to the proper test. This demand is reasonable and is accepted by the Employers' Associations.

(*e*) *Standing Orders.*—The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, which came into force on 23rd April, 1946, requires every industrial establishment wherein 100 or more men are employed, to have written Standing Orders certified by the Certifying Officer, viz., the Labour Commissioner of the Province. The matters to be provided in the Standing Orders under the Act are mentioned in the Schedule to the Act. The two Engineering Associations have prepared Draft Standing Orders for adoption by the members, and the Draft Standing Orders by the Engineering Association of India have already been certified by the Certifying Officer. The Labour Unions have made certain criticisms of the Draft Standing Orders. The representative of the Bengal Chamber of Labour has urged that this Tribunal should frame Standing Orders to be accepted by all the concerns subject to this award and he has also filed a copy of Model Standing Orders drafted by himself. We do not, however, consider that it is our duty to draft Model Standing Orders for adoption of the Engineering concerns. Accordingly we shall only direct the adoption of Standing Orders by all the concerns which employ 100 workmen or more, and we shall make certain criticisms of the Draft Standing Orders prepared by the Engineering Association of India and shall direct the necessary amendments.

In the first place, there is the point that the schedule of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, requires the wage rates to be mentioned in the Standing Orders, but the Draft Standing Orders of the Engineering Association of India do not specify the wage rates. This defect must be removed.

The second criticism is regarding leave. Paragraph 21 requires that a written application for leave should be submitted seven days in advance to the officer appointed by the company for the purpose, whose name and designation should be notified in the notice board.

There is no provision made for the case where leave may be urgently required by workmen. Accordingly a provision should be made that in case of emergency, workmen may apply for leave only one day in advance. A provision should also be made regarding an alternative authority competent to receive applications for leave and grant leave where the officer of the company notified for the purpose on the notice board is not available on the particular day.

Paragraph 5 with the heading "Identity Card", prescribes that each worker shall be provided with a token or card showing his number and this card is to be produced at the time of attending at the workshop. The Engineering Workers' Federation and the Bengal National Chamber of Labour have demanded that every worker should not only be provided with a card showing his number, but that he should have a service card or folder giving briefly the whole history of his service, viz., his date of appointment, rate of pay, notes of promotion and notes of punishment. The company has objected that the identity card has to be produced daily when the workmen come into the workshop, and that if service cards or folders are given instead, they would become unserviceable within a short time and a burden would be thrown on the employers to replace the cards from time to time involving a good deal of clerical labour. The employers have suggested that instead of giving service cards or folders showing all the details, the employers will maintain a separate service record for each permanent employee and that this record will be open to inspection by the workmen. The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union has only demanded that proper service cards should be maintained. It has not demanded that the service cards should be made over to the workmen and used as identify cards. We consider the objection of the Engineering Associations reasonable and we direct that while every worker will be provided with a token card showing his number, the employer must maintain a separate record of service for each permanent employee, and provide that at specified times, the service records will be open to inspection by the workmen concerned.

Paragraph 7 of the Draft Standing Orders relates to the manner of notification of periods and hours of work. The Bengal Chamber of Labour has demanded that when there is any change of the hours of work made by the management, the Union or employees should be consulted. This demand has been opposed by the Engineering Associations. Under section 39 of the Factories Act, it is for the management to fix the hours of work for the workers. The Unions cannot demand that hours of work must be fixed according to the dictation of the Union. There would be no objection, however, to notify the Union or the workers beforehand of any proposed change and to consider any objection which the Union or the workers may make to the proposed change. Under section 40, any proposed change in the system of work necessitating a change in the notice as to hours of work has to be sent beforehand to the Inspector of Factories. At the same time the Union and the workers might be notified and the management might consider any objection that the Unions might make. Accordingly we direct that a clause be added at the end of paragraph 7, viz., "after notifying the workers or the Unions of the proposed change and considering the objections, if any, preferred by the workers or the Union."

A general demand has been made that the notice should be given not only in English but also in the language of the majority of the workmen. This demand is reasonable and should be complied with .

As regards punishment for misdemeanours (paragraph 16), the Unions have urged that limits should be fixed to the fines or suspensions which may be imposed by way of punishment. As to fines, however, a limit is fixed by Statute, viz., section 8, sub-section 4 of the Payment of Wages Act, which provides that the total amount of fine which may be imposed in any one wage-period on any person shall not exceed an amount equal to half-an-anna in the rupee of the wages payable to him in respect of that wage-period. Thus the fine which the employer may impose on workmen is a very small fine; and in view of the statutory provision of the limit of fine, we need give no direction on the point. As to suspension, the Government of India Standing Orders recommended that four days in a wage-period should be the maximum period of suspension by way of punishment, and the Bengal National Chamber of Labour has urged for the adoption of this maximum limit of suspension by way of punishment. The Engineering Associations are agreeable to such limitation. Accordingly in paragraph 16, it should be specified that the maximum suspension by way of punishment, which may be imposed, would be four days in a wage-period.

It has been urged that in the case of a minor misdemeanour, when the workman shows by his subsequent conduct that he is a good and reliable workman, the record of punishment should be deleted and he should be given a clean record. This demand, in our opinion, goes too far, but we think that it will be reasonable to introduce the rule that where a workman has had nothing against him for a continuous period of three years, no note should be taken of the previous punishment or punishments against him for minor misdeameanour. Accordingly, we would amend clause (*j*) under major misdemeanours by adding the following clause:—"provided that where after the last warning, fine or suspension, the workman has had a clean record for a continuous period of three years, the previous warning, fine or suspension shall not be taken into consideration against him for the purpose of this clause."

Lastly, an objection has been made to the words, "in private life", in clause (*q*) under the heading, "Major misdemeanours". The Employers' Associations after discussion have agreed to delete the words, "in private life" from this clause. Accordingly we direct that the words "in private life" shall be deleted in clause (*q*) under "Major misdemeanours".

Consequential changes must be made in the Standing Orders in view of our award in respect of issues 10(*b*) and 10(*c*).

(f). Fines and other punishments.—This sub-issue has already been discussed sufficiently when dealing with Standing Orders.

Issue 11.—Working hours and spread over:—Grace period for late attendance.—Under section 34 of the Factories Act, 1934, no daily worker shall be allowed to work in a non-seasonal factory for more than 48 hours in a week. Under section 36 no daily worker shall be allowed to work in such a factory for more than 9 hours in a day. Section 37 provides for intervals or rest; It provides that no worker shall work more than 5 hours before he has an interval for rest for at least half-an-hour Section 38 provides for spread over. In the case of a daily worker in a non-seasonal factory, the spread over shall not exceed 10½ hours. The industrial concerns conform to the Factories Act. The Labour Unions jointly demand that the weekly working hours should be reduced to 40 hours and that the maximum daily working hours should be 8 hours and further that the working hours should be reduced to 36 hours per week for shift workers. In support of this claim the representatives of the Labour Unions have referred to the International Labour Organization Convention, and to the practice obtaining in the U.S.A. In America, however, the work is much more intensive, *i.e.*, the pace of work is much higher. In India due to climatic and other conditions the pace of work is not nearly so high. Prior to 1946, the working hours in non-seasonal factories in India were 54. After the International Labour Organization Convention recommending a 40-hour week, the Factories Act was amended reducing the working hours in India to 48 hours per week. An extensive amendment of the Factories Act is now under consideration and a new Factories Bill has actually been introduced in the Central Legislature. Even in the new Factories Bill, the maximum working hours per week have been kept at 48 and the existing arrangement as to spread over, interval for rest, etc., kept intact. It may be inferred, therefore, that in the considered opinion of the Government, no change in the working hours and spread over is at present necessary. The rules as to working hours ought to be uniform all over India, for industries in Bengal are subject to competition with industries in other Provinces. In the circumstances we see no reason for any change in the working hours and spread over as fixed by the Factories Act, 1934, as amended in 1946. Any amendment regarding working hours and spread over ought to be left to legislation. Accordingly, the claim for a change in working hours and spread over is rejected.

As to grace period for late attendance, the Engineering Associations have mentioned their present practice in the Draft Standing Orders. Rule 11 of the Draft Standing Orders of the Engineering Association of India provides that if any worker is late, he should be permitted to enter the factory up to half-an-hour after the notified time and pay for half hour's work shall be deducted from his wages subject to a grace of 10 minutes after the notified time; the worker shall be entitled to enjoy this privilege of grace period in attendance only once a week; and any worker who is more than half-an-hour late, shall not be permitted to enter the factory except with the permission of management. Rule 10 of the Draft Rules of the Indian Engineering Association provides that if any worker is late, he shall be permitted to enter the factory up to half-an-hour after the notified time and the pay for half-an-hour shall be deducted, subject to a period of grace of five minutes after the notified time. In this case there is no provision that the grace period should be enjoyed once a week. But at the time of hearing the counsel for the Indian Engineering Association has said that there is an existing rule that the total period of grace for a working week shall not exceed 10 minutes, *i.e.*, a worker may be allowed grace of five minutes on only two working days in a week.

The Labour Unions have claimed that a grace period of 15 minutes a day subject to a maximum of 45 minutes in a working week should be allowed. We consider, however, that this is an unreasonable claim. A rule allowing such a long grace period would tempt many workers to be habitually late and would thus effectively hamper work. If the worker is as much as 15 minutes late, he ought to be prepared to surrender pay for the first half-an-hour. On the whole we consider the rules adopted by the two Engineering Associations as reasonable and we would only provide that the grace period may be either 10 minutes on a single day or 5 minutes on two separate days, in a week.

Issue No. 12—Overtime pay: Overtime for night shift workers.—The rules for overtime pay are contained in section 47 of the Factories Act, 1934. When a worker in a non-seasonal factory works for more than 9 hours in a working day or more than 48 hours in any week, he shall be entitled to twice the ordinary rate of pay for the excess period. Regarding ordinary overtime pay, there is no dispute. The Engineering Workers' Federation has demanded overtime pay if any work is done on a

Sunday or a holiday. About this, however, there is a provision in the Factories Act. Section 35 provides that no daily worker shall be allowed to work on a Sunday unless he has had or will have a holiday on one of the three days immediately before or after that Sunday. Section 35A provides for compensatory holiday, when there is work on any prescribed holiday. For the Engineering Associations it is represented that if a work is to be done on a holiday or Sunday, the worker gets a compensatory holiday and there is no reason why a worker should be paid overtime pay. We think that the existing system should be followed and the claim for overtime pay for work on Sunday or holiday is rejected.

Next, there is the claim for overtime pay for night shift workers. The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union have claimed that night shift workers should get an allowance equal to 50 per cent. of the basic pay for the discomfort to which they are subjected for having to work at night. As to this claim, the reply of the Engineering Associations is that the output of the workers at night is 65 to 67 per cent. of the output in the day time, but still the workers are paid at the same rate and there is no reason therefore, for giving an extra allowance to night shift workers. It is further represented that night shift workers are ordinarily selected on a voluntary basis, and when in any factory continuous work is necessary for any technical reason, workers are taken on the understanding that they will have to work on night shifts also, and accordingly there is no reason for a special allowance.

The Unions have denied the statement that the output of the night shift worker is not equal to the output of the worker in the day time, and it is further urged that some Engineering Firms actually pay a small allowance to night shift workers. It may be true that during war years to induce workers to work at night, a small extra allowance was paid to night shift workers. The representative of the Chamber of Labour has produced a pamphlet regarding the system at Edinburgh. It appears from the pamphlet that the Engineering Workers at Edinburgh get an allowance of 1/5th or 1/6th of the basic pay when put on night shift, but this also appears to be a war time measure. Having fixed the minimum wage of the workmen on the basis that he must have enough for a minimum decent standard of living, we are not inclined to add an extra allowance for work at night. The claim for overtime pay for night shift worker is, therefore, rejected.

Issue No. 13—Working conditions and sanitary arrangements in Factories.—Chapter III of the Factories Act, 1934, makes the necessary provisions regarding working conditions in factory and sanitary arrangement in factory. Section 13 deals with cleanliness, section 14 with ventilation, section 15 with artificial humidification, section 16 with cooling, section 17 with overcrowding, section 18 with lighting, section 19 with water, section 20 with latrines and urinals, section 22 with precautions against fire and section 23 with means of escape. There are other provisions requiring protection against dangerous machinery or moving parts of machinery. If these provisions are properly observed, there will be no reason for complaint against working conditions or sanitary arrangements in the factory. It is for the Factory Inspector to see that the statutory provisions in this connection are enforced. The Labour Unions have agreed that there is no matter for adjudication in this issue and therefore we leave the issue with a recommendation that the employers should see that the provisions of Chapter III of the Factories Act are properly observed.

Issue No. 14—Medical facilities.—The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union has made the following demands under this head:—

(*a*) that for all factories one whole-time doctor and one whole-time compounder should be provided;

(*b*) that medical facilities should be extended to workers' families;

(*c*) that hospitals should be maintained in major factories where workers number over 1,000;

(*d*) that for smaller factories arrangements for beds in public hospitals should be made; and

(*e*) that the Company should bear medical expenses and other incidental expenses in case of injury during working hours.

The other Labour Unions have made more or less similar demands.

The Engineering Associations' case is that the responsibility for ensuring proper medical facilities to the workmen is that of the State and not of the employers and that the State has the subject under consideration already and that the Tribunal, therefore, should make no award regarding this issue. The Engineering Associations have also referred to the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee at pages 357-360 in this connection. The Labour Investigation Committee observes that while the employers have a duty towards the workers in mitigating their physical suffering in so far as it is directly due to industrial employment, the society as a whole must share the responsibility for industrial employment with all its attendant evils and to that extent must be regarded as liable to bear a part of the cost of medical facilities specially meant for hazardous or physically uncomfortable employment. The Committee takes the view that provision of medical facilities is primarily the responsibility of the State, but that this should be supported by employers and workers themselves, and that a unified scheme of Social Insurance providing for Factory workers' medical care in respect of the three contingencies of sickness, employment injury and child-birth would be a step in the right direction. The Committee observes further that at the same time there is a residue of medical amenities which can be rightly regarded as the sole responsibility of the employer, viz., the provision of first-aid in the event of sudden sickness or an accident, the provision of ambulance and the maintenance of standards of industrial hygiene.

The Government of India have already passed an Act (Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948) providing, in addition to an allowance during a specified period of sickness, for medical attendance in the case of sickness and injury and child-birth. As regards what the Labour Investigation Committee describes as the sole responsibility of the employer, there is provision in the existing Factories Act and the rules made thereunder. Section 32 of the Factories Act, 1934, provides that Provincial Governments may make rules requiring the Managers of Factories to maintain stores of first-aid appliances and provide for their proper custody. The Bengal Government have made some rules in this connection. Rule 41 of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1940, provides that in every factory a readily accessible first-aid box or cupboard of the standard laid down in rule 42 shall be kept and where there are more than 150 workers in a factory, there should be one additional first-aid box or cupboard for each additional 150 workers. The rule further adds that the box or cupboard should be kept in charge of a responsible person who should be readily available during the working hours. Rule 42 specifies what should be the contents of the first-aid box. Rule 43 provides that where the Inspectors think necessary, stretchers for carrying patients to hospitals should be provided.

The Labour Unions have referred to the comment of the Labour Investigation Committee's Main Report, that though rules have been made in this connection, in a number of cases, the contents of first-aid boxes have not been renewed after they had been used up, and there is no certainty that the first-aid boxes are ever used at all by the employers in the event of accident or sudden sickness, and in most places there is no one trained in first-aid, with the result that when an accident occurs, no relief can be administered on the spot, and the worker has to be removed to some public dispensary or hospital. The Committee comments that absence of any obligation on the employers to maintain a person trained in first-aid has practically nullified the provisions made by the rules. The new Factories Act introduced into the legislature has remedied this defect, and has made certain additional provisions. The matter is no longer left wholly to the rule-making power of the Provincial Government, but incorporated in the Act itself. Section 45 of the proposed Act makes it incumbent on the managers to keep first-aid boxes. Sub-section (2) of section 45 provides that such boxes and cupboards should be kept in charge of a responsible person who is trained in first-aid treatment and who shall always be available during the working hours of the factory. Sub-section (3) provides that in every factory wherein more than 1,000 workers are ordinarily employed, there shall be provided and maintained an ambulance room or dispensary of the prescribed size, containing the prescribed equipment and in the charge of such medical and nursing supervisory staff as may be prescribed. Thus the new Act contemplates that in every factory an adequate number of first-aid boxes should be maintained in charge of a fully responsible person, trained in first-aid, who shall always be available during working hours. The Engineering Associations have supplied information as to the extent to which medical facilities are provided at present by the different companies. It appears that in many of the bigger factories, there is a part-time doctor and free medical attendance is provided to the workmen, and in some few of the bigger factories, there are whole-time doctors, and free medical attendance and free medicines are provided to the workmen. Some, however, have only a first-aid box and it does not appear that they have a man trained in first-aid to attend cases of accidents or sudden illness. It would appear that some have no arrangement at all, although the provision of at least one first-aid box is essential under the Factories Act and the rules thereunder.

In view of the various circumstances discussed above, we direct that the provisions of the proposed new Factories Act be followed and that every factory, where more than 1,000 workers are employed do provide and maintain an ambulance room or dispensary with a whole-time doctor and necessary assistants, and that in other factories the necessary number of fully equipped first-aid boxes be kept in charge of a responsible man fully trained in first-aid, who will be available during the working hours of the factory. We also direct that in every factory a stretcher be provided for the conveyance of injured persons to the nearest public hospital or dispensary. We also recommend that factories employing more than 100 workers should provide a part-time doctor for attending to the workmen, if they have not already done so.

Issue No. 15—Canteens.—In the Factories Act, 1934, there is no provision for canteens. The new Factories Act now pending before the Central Legislature contains a provision as to canteens. Section 46 provides that the Provincial Government may make rules providing that where more than 250 workers are ordinarily employed, an adequate canteen shall be provided and maintained for the use of the workers. For refreshment of the workers during rest period, it is necessary that the management should provide canteens at or near the factory premises, for it cannot be expected that workmen should go to their homes, situated at distant places, for refreshment. The Associations have prepared a statement regarding canteens maintained by the companies. The statement shows that only a few of the companies have made adequate provisions for canteens. Most of them have done nothing in the matter and it is represented that in the Calcutta Industrial Area, it would be very difficult to make adequate provisions for canteens because of the lack of necessary accommodation. It is also urged that caste and religious prejudices of the workmen themselves would stand in the way of starting a canteen. We recognise the difficulties in the way of starting canteen facilities by the companies, particularly the small companies. We recommend, however, that companies employing 250 workmen or more should start canteens as soon as possible for providing refreshment during recess period to workmen.

The Unions have claimed that such canteens should be under joint management of the employers and employees. We think, however, that joint management may not work smoothly. The responsibility for proper management must rest with the management. A small Advisory Committee containing representatives of both employers and employees may be formed to help the management in running the canteen. There has also been a claim made by the Union that canteen should supply refreshments at a concession rate. We find that some firms are giving refreshments at present at a concession price, and we hope they will continue to do so; but we do not think that it is reasonable to claim that all firms will supply refreshments at a concession price. We would recommend, however, that the supply should be made at a price just sufficient to meet the cost of the canteen.

Issue No. 16—Recreation arrangements.—The demand for recreation arrangements originally cam from the Iron Factory Workers' Union, but during the hearing, the other Unions have also joined i making the demand. In the new Factories Act, now before the Legislature, there is a provision for a shelter and rest room. Section 47 provide that in every Factory where more than 150 worker are ordinarily employed, suitable rest rooms shoul be provided and that any canteen maintained shal be regarded as part of the accommodation require by the section. When such shelters or rest room are provided with or without canteen facilities th workmen will have sufficient opportunity to rela themselves during the recess period. W recommend, therefore, that such shelters and res rooms be provided with some arrangement fo recreation at a low cost, wherever such arrange ment can possibly be made.

Issue No. 17—Provision of uniforms an dresses.—The Labour Unions have made a deman for uniforms for durwans and peons, and they hav demanded articles of dress like full pants, hal pants and half shirts for workers working i excessive heat, and for workers working wit dangerous fluids, on the ground that by excessiv heat or by spraying of acids their dress is likel to be rendered unserviceable at frequent intervals

The Engineering Associations have urged tha the matter of provision of uniforms to peons an durwans should be left to the discretion of th employers, and that the question of dress o workers working in dangerous situations is alread covered by the Factory Rules. Rule 28 of th Bengal Factories Rules, 1940, provides that ever person who goes to remove, replace or otherwis attend to a driving belt, or to oil, attend to, o work in proximity to exposed parts of movin machinery, or to attend to moving parts o machinery, for the purpose of repair, examination cleaning, lubricating or altering the gearin arrangements, or to work at a height near movin machinery, shall wear tight trousers and shall no wear any loose clothing, like *dhoti*. The contention of the Employers' Associations is that in suc cases tight trousers or half pants are provided b the company and as such no award is necessary As to durwans and employees of similar category their uniforms are frequently an advertisement fo the particular company employing them, and the company wants the durwans or similar employe to be in such uniforms, the employer must provid them. Actually the employers do provide th durwans and similar employees with their uniforms. We do not, therefore, consider it necessary to make any award regarding the provision of uniform and clothing.

Issue No. 18—Bonus for past years and for future: Bonus for increased production.—(*i*) The first claim for bonus is that a special bonus equal to three months' wages be given to compensate the workers for their production during the war years. It is urged that during war years, high profits were earned by most of the companies, while dearness allowance was not given to the workmen at a sufficient scale to compensate fully for the rise in prices, and that, therefore, the workmen are entitled to such a special bonus for the war years. We must hold, however, that the claim for such a special bonus for the past years to compensate workers for the insufficient scale of payment during those years cannot be entertained by an Industrial Tribunal, because the matter does not fall within the definition of an industrial dispute. Section 2 (*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act provides that industrial dispute is any dispute or difference which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or the conditions of labour of any person. A claim for compensation for inadequate pay for past years is not a term of employment. The other clauses in the definition clearly do not apply. It is possible that many workmen who served a particular Company during war years are no longer in service and that new men are now working under the company. The claim for compensation for war years, therefore, can in no case be a subject matter for an industrial dispute. The Labour Unions have referred to a particular award made by Mr. Justice Divatia in the Imperial Chemical Industries Case published in the Labour Gazeette, Bombay, in November 1947. Mr. Justice Divatia entertained the claim for bonus for war years on the ground that there was inadequate dearness allowance paid by the company in those years. He allowed bonus at half month's pay for each year's service for five years from 1940-44. But that award was passed under the Defence of India Rules which gave wider powers to the adjudicators. An adjudicator appointed under the Defence of India Act could adjudicate upon any matter which was the subject matter of a claim by one party and refused by the other party. An industrial dispute, however, is governed by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and the Tribunal cannot make any adjudication where a particular claim does not come within the definition of an industrial dispute as defined in that Act. Accordingly the claim for bonus for the past years is rejected.

(*ii*) Next, there is a claim for bonus for the future. The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' union has claimed that there should be an annual bonus at a flat rate, the amount being determined by dividing 25 per cent. of the gross profits by the number of the employees. The claim for 25 per cent. of the gross profits must be regarded as an unsupportable claim. If labour were to receive no wages from week to week, there might be some justification for arguing that the gross return earned by the factors of production should be divided among the factors of production equitably, i.e., the gross profits might be divided more or less equally between capital, labour, management and the State (taxes). Where, however, labour receives remuneration from week to week or from month to month, the claim for 25 per cent. of the gross profits even before the State Taxes have been paid, cannot be entertained for a moment. The Chamber of Labour and the Engineering Workers' Federation have suggested that out of the gross profits, the taxes should be paid, the preference shareholders should be paid their stipulated dividend, the ordinary shareholders should be paid up to 4 to 5 per cent. dividend, and the outstanding loss, if any, carried over from the past years should be wiped out, and of the net balance, 25 per cent. should be distributed among the employees as general bonus. Reference has been made to a scheme agreed between the management and the Union of the Tata Iron Works, where after meeting all expenses and providing for past losses and paying 5 per cent. to ordinary shareholders, 22½ per cent. of the net balance is distributed as bonus among the employees. The main argument advanced by the Unions in support of the claim for a general or profit-sharing bonus is that in the changed conditions of the world today, labour should be treated as a partner, and a general scheme of profit-sharing would be evidence of such recognition.

The Engineering Associations have strongly opposed the claim for a general bonus. Their argument is that bonus is a matter essentially and inherently within the individual firm's discretion; that it cannot be treated as belonging to the recipient as of right, but is an extra and ex-gratia payment; that workers cannot claim a share of the profits as they do not bear a share of the losses; that the claim for profit-sharing is not consistent with the claim for full living wages and other amenities irrespective of the question whether or not the firm is able to bear the burden; that if profit-sharing were introduced it might lead to a combination between labour and capital at the cost of the consumer or the general public; that profit-sharing has not been found to make for industrial peace where it has been tried, and that no international labour convention has ever recommended the acceptance of the system. It is further urged that no industrial tribunal has ever sought to lay down a principle of profit-sharing bonus; but that tribunals have proceeded on the footing that where a firm has allowed bonus from profits in past years, it may be asked to pay a bonus on the same lines when it is shown that the firm has earned similar profits in the year under dispute. The Associations have cited a large number of awards in support of their contention. The labour unions referred to Mr. S. C. Chakrabarti's award in the Standard Vacuum Oil Company cases published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 8th April 1948, contending that in that award the principle of a general bonus was recognised. But we cannot agree that principle of profit-sharing was given any recognition in that award. On the other hand, Mr. Chakrabarti observed in the award that the scheme that some firms had, of paying low wages and supplementing wages by an annual bonus, was not a good system, and that in such cases it was desirable to increase the wage structure; Mr. Chakrabarti raised wages in the case and did not allow the claim for bonus at all.

We must agree, therefore, that no tribunal has sought to lay down a principle of profit-sharing bonus, far less to evolve a scheme for calculating such bonus. The question of profit-sharing bonus raises a matter of principle which is for the Government to decide in consultation with the representatives of capital and labour; and the Government of India have recently appointed a representative Expert Committee for investigating all the aspects of the question. It may be expected that on considering the report of the committee, the Government will finally decide whether the principle of profit-sharing should be adopted in India, and if so, how such bonus should be calculated in the different industries. Accordingly we leave open the issue of future general or profit-sharing bonus.

Next there is the question of bonus for the financial year last ended. In connection with this question, the rule adopted generally is that where a particular firm has been paying bonus from profits for several years, it should pay bonus for the year last ended provided it earned similar profits in that year. We find from the statements submitted before us by the Engineering Associations that some firms paid bonus in past years, though the majority of firms did not do so. But we are not in a position to make any award on bonus on the result of the last financial year, because no company has placed the balance sheet of the year ended on 31st March 1948 before us. Accordingly we shall leave this issue with the recommendation that the companies which have been paying a bonus in the last few years, should pay a bonus for the year just ended if circumstances are similar, i.e., if they have earned comparable profits.

(*iii*) Lastly, there is the question of bonus for increased production or production bonus. This matter we have already touched upon when dealing with issue No. 2 (*a*). Only a few companies have production bonus and we are not in a position to direct the introduction of a system of production bonus, because this cannot be done without working out standard production and apportionment of the contribution to the standard production by the different workmen. This could only be done by an expert or a committee of experts. The Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union gave up the claim for production bonus in the course of hearing of the case; the Engineering Workers' Federation suggested that an expert committee might be appointed for each separate type of industry to evolve a scheme of production bonus. We recommend that some steps be taken for working out the standard production and evolve a scheme of production bonus, for a scheme of production bonus is likely to increase production; and further when standard production is known, it would be comparatively easier for both employers and employees to deal with "go slow tactics" that are sometimes adopted or alleged to be adopted by the workmen.

Issue No. 19—Recognition of Unions.—The Associations have pointed out that under the amended Trade Unions Act recently passed by the Indian Legislature, recognition of Unions under certain conditions can be forced upon the employers by the Labour Courts when they are set up under that Act, and they have suggested that this Tribunal should not, in the meantime, take upon itself the functions of the Labour Courts to be set up under the amended Trade Unions Act. We agree that the matter of recognition of Unions should be left to negotiation or to the decision of the Labour Courts when set up. Further, generally speaking, the Unions of workmen of individual concerns have not appeared before us. The workmen have been represented by federations of smaller Trade Unions, viz., Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union, Bengal Chamber of Labour, Engineering Workers' Federation and the Indian Federation of Labour. So we must dispose of the issue of the recognition of the Unions by saying that the matter is left to negotiation between the parties and, in default, to adjudication by the Labour Courts which are expected to be set up shortly under the amended Trade Unions Act.

Issue No. 20—Application of the Award of this Tribunal to firms which have existing awards binding on them.—Seven of the companies before us have existing awards binding on them. The names of the companies and the periods for which the existing awards are binding are shown below—

Name of the Company and Period.

(1) The Aluminium Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—One year from 1st March 1947.

(2) The Venesta, Ltd.—One year from 15th May 1947.

(3) The Bhartia Electric Steel Co., Ltd.—One year from 28th August 1947.

(4) The Associated Electrical Industries—Six months from 5th November 1947.

(5) Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd. (Howrah Iron Works)—One year from 1st July 1947 or till the award of the Tribunal.

(6) The India Electric Works, Ltd.—Six months from 1st August 1947

(7) The National Carbon Co. (India), Ltd.—One year from 6th January 1948 or till the award of the Tribunal.

It will be seen from the above table that in some cases, the existing award expired before 1st April 1948, the date from which we propose to make our award effective; and in two cases most of the points were left open and the award on the remaining points was made effective only till the award of this Tribunal. In these cases, therefore, there is no legal difficulty in the way of the application of the award of this Tribunal. In the remaining cases where the award has not expired or did not expire before the 1st of April 1948, we could make the provision that our award would be effective on the expiry of the existing awards. There is, however, a difficulty that by most of the awards the minimum remuneration was raised beyond the figure at which we have fixed the same; and reducing the pay of the workmen in accordance with the award of this Tribunal might give rise to discontent. We, therefore, direct that while on all other points, the award of this Tribunal will come into force from 1st April 1948 or from the date of the expiry of the existing awards concerning those companies, the pay of the existing staff should not be adversely affected by this award. In the case of Burn & Co., Ltd., the attendance bonus, which was awarded, will continue to be paid to the existing employees, but the employer need not give an attendance bonus to the new employees unless he desires to keep the system in vogue for securing good attendance.

SOME SPECIFIC CASES:

1. Hindusthan Development Corporation.

This company has asked for special consideration as regards the basic pay and the dearness allowance to be allowed to the employees, on the ground that it is a company which was registered towards the end of 1944 and started work only from 1st July 1946; and as such it has no reserve of war profits to fall back upon, but it has to build up its position painfully. The present rates of wages in the company are as follows:—

Boy	Rs. 10 to Rs. 16
Unskilled workmen	... Rs. 20
Karigar	.. Rs. 22
Mistry	... Rs. 55
Clerk	... Rs. 50

There is a dearness allowance of Rs. 20 per month in each case.

The Union of workmen of the company in a letter, dated 27th May 1947, demanded that the minimum wage should be fixed as follows:—

Boy ..	Rs. 20+Rs. 20 as dearness allowance+ Rs. 5 as house allowance.
Unskilled workmen	Rs. 30+Rs. 20+Rs. 5.
Karigar ..	Rs. 35+Rs. 20+Rs. 5.
Mistry ..	Rs. 70+Rs. 20+Rs. 5.
Clerk ..	Rs. 50+Rs. 25+Rs. 10.

The Company has produced figures showing the result of the working of the Company during the year ending on 31st December 1946. The profits earned are shown as Rs. 21,518-3-6. In the written statement filed by the Company on 7th May 1948, the Company has shown that if the Company has to meet even the claim made by the Union on 27th May 1947, the Company would have to incur an additional annual expenditure of Rs. 1,48,184 and the Company's contention is that it is absolutely unable to bear this burden, not to speak of the much greater burden which would be imposed of the demand made by the Union through Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union be accepted. It has been urged strongly that to impose even the pay scales demanded in the letter of the Union, dated 27th May 1947, on the Company, would be to crush the Company in its infancy. Accordingly the Company has offered the following terms, viz., that the minimum basic pay of the unskilled worker should be Rs. 25; that the minimum basic pay of the Karigar should be Rs. 30 and that the wages of others should remain unchanged and there should be a flat dearness allowance of Rs. 20 per month for all employees. We must consider the offer made by the Company as unacceptable. Though the Company is a comparatively new Company, the balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1946, which the Company filed at the demand of the Union, shows that the Company has an issued capital of one crore fifty lakhs, out of which the paid-up capital is Rs. 96,05,425. The Company acquired the Engineering Factory of Messrs. Beruck and Comens, Ltd., about the middle of 1946 at the cost of less than half the paid-up capital and Rs. 21,518-3-6 is the profit earned from the Engineering Department alone by working the factory under the Company's management for six months, i.e., last half of 1946. Taking into account the return on the investment of the balance of the capital, the net profits earned in 1946 came to Rs. 55,319-15-1. It may be reasonably expected that the result of a full year's working of the Engineering Factory would show at least double the profit earned in six months; and the balance of the paid-up capital, if invested in industry, may be expected to bring a better return than it is doing at present in Government securities. The extra annual expenditure of Rs. 1,48,184, which the Company says that it will have to incur by accepting the demand of 27th May 1947, includes the claim for bonus equal to one month's pay, the cost of which would be Rs. 35,000. No question of bonus can however arise until the Company should build up a practice of paying bonus, which it has not done so far. Further we are not fixing the wages of mistries or skilled workmen, but leaving it to the Company to do so. Hence the actual extra expenditure which the Company will have to incur as the result of our general award would be much less than the figure shown, and we think that the Company would be able to spend that extra money without running into loss. We are referring to the demand made on 27th May 1947, because the award we are making in the general case regarding the unskilled worker and the Karigar or the semi-skilled worker is approximately equal to what the Union demanded in the letter of 27th May 1947. Accordingly we reject the claim of the Hindusthan Development Corporation, Ltd., for specially low rates of basic pay and dearness allowance.

There are two special issues relating to this Company and we now proceed to consider them.

Issue No. 19—(a) Recognition of Beruck and Comens Labour Union.

We have stated before that the Hindusthan Development Corporation, Ltd., purchased the Engineering Factory which was previously owned by Beruck and Comens, Ltd. The Union was formed while the Factory was still owned by Beruck and Comens, Ltd., and therefore the Union is known as Beruck and Comens Labour Union. There has been some correspondence between the Union and the present Company regarding recognition of the Union, and it appears that the Company insisted on the Union changing its name to Hindusthan Development Corporation Employees' Union, before according recognition. The representative of the Union as well as the representative of the Company appeared before us on 11th February 1948, and the representative of the Union said that the Union would be renamed as Hindusthan Development Corporation Labour Union; but since then the Union has taken no steps to alter its name, and at the time of hearing, the representative of the Union said that it was not at present willing to alter its name. In the circumstances the Company is unwilling to recognise the Union.

Since there is no chance of recognition by mutual agreement, the question of recognition must be left to adjudication by Labour Court, which will be set up under the amended Trade Unions Act.

Issue No. 23— Retrospective effect from 27th September 1946 of the additional dearness allowance granted by the Corporation from 1st January 1947.

When the Hindusthan Development Corporation took over the Engineering Factory from Messrs. Beruck and Comens, Ltd., in the beginning of July 1946, the dearness allowance was only Rs. 7-4 *plus* the food subsidy, the value of which was Rs. 2-12. Thus the total dearness allowance including food subsidy was Rs. 10. The Union made an application to the Company for enhanced dearness allowance and the Hindusthan Development Corporation, Ltd., increased the dearness allowance including the food subsidy to Rs. 20 with effect from 1st January 1947. The Union demanded that the increased dearness allowance should be given from 27th September 1946, the date of the application, but this was refused by the Company. The Company's case is that when it received the application of the Union, it referred the matter to the Labour Commissioner, and after some negotiation between the parties, the Labour Commissioner wrote letter No. 9631L., dated 12th December 1946, to the Manager, Hindusthan Development Corporation, Ltd., observing that the dearness allowance was inadequate and recommending that a minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 20 including food subsidy should be granted to the workers. A copy of that letter has been produced by the Company. On receipt of this letter the Company increased the dearness allowance to Rs. 20 from 1st January 1947, and the Company's case is that in the circumstances, it cannot be asked to pay dearness allowance at the increased rate with effect from 27th September 1946, the date of the application. The new Company doubled the rate of dearness allowance within six months of taking over the Engineering Company from Beruck and Comens Co., Ltd., and the Union also after having made the claim for enhanced dearness allowance succeeded practically within three months in getting a much enhanced dearness allowance. We think that the Union ought to be satisfied and not press for enhanced dearness allowance from the date of the application. Moreover a claim for arrear dearness allowance is hardly an industrial dispute, because the claim for such dearness allowance cannot be a term of employment. Accordingly the claim for arrear dearness allowance from 27th September 1946 is rejected.

II. Messrs. T. E. Thompson & Co., Ltd.

The employees of Messrs. T. E. Thompson & Co., Ltd., have been represented separately through Thompson & Co. Workers' Union. Most of the demands of the Union are, however, covered by the demands made by the four major Unions and accordingly it is not necessary to discuss the general issues over again. It may be noted that Thompson & Co. Workers' Union has already been recognised by the Company and so in this case there is no question of recognition of the Union. One special point, however, has been urged in connection with the issue of retiring benefits. The Company was converted from a Sterling Company to a Rupee Company on 31st March 1947; the old Company went formally into liquidation; and the Rupee Company, which took over, gave formal notices of termination of employment as well as fresh appointment letters to all the employees on 1st April 1947. The Union demands that the services of the employees should be taken as unbroken and continuous for the purpose of retiring benefits. Legally, however, we must hold that such a direction cannot be made. We can only recommend to the new T. E. Thompson & Co., Ltd., that it should consider the claim in respect of past services favourably as far as possible in the matter of retiring benefits.

There are two special issues concerning the Company and they are next taken up.

Issue No. 21—Retrospective effect of dearness allowance from January 1946.

The basic pay as well as the dearness allowance paid by the Company is low. The basic pay was still lower before April 1946 and Rs. 10 per month as War Allowance was introduced some time after the commencement of the World War II; but with effect from 1st May 1946 the basic wage rates were revised and dearness allowance was abolished. Since then an attendance bonus at 1 anna 6 pies per hour has been introduced. For the Company, it has been urged that this is practically equivalent to dearness allowance. But even if the employees attend for 48 hours per week and work 26 days in the month, the dearness allowance would come to only Rs. 19-8 per month. Even the revised basic pay is low. The present rate of pay for unskilled labour is Re. 1 per day. To compensate the workmen and other employees for the low remuneration paid by the Company, the Union has demanded that retrospective effect should be given to the dearness allowance fixed by this Tribunal and that such dearness allowance should be payable from January 1946. We must hold, however, that such retrospective effect cannot be given to our award in respect of dearness allowance. Moreover the claim for compensation for past years is not properly a matter within the definition of an industrial dispute. Accordingly, the claim for retrospective dearness allowance is rejected.

Issue No. 22—Independence Day Bonus.

The Union has claimed this bonus because many firms have already given this bonus. The Union has further advanced the reason that the Company is affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce issued a circular to its members recommending payment of an Independence Day Bonus. But the claim for such a bonus is not properly an industrial dispute, because no term of employment can include the condition that such a bonus should be paid. Many firms no doubt paid the bonus, but the bonus must be regarded as an *ex gratia* payment, and if any firm refuses to pay the bonus, the Tribunal cannot direct it to pay the bonus. Accordingly the claim for Independence Day Bonus is rejected.

III. Indian Air Survey and Transport, Ltd.

The name of the Company has been changed to Air Survey of India, Co., Ltd., from 1st April 1948, but such alteration in the name of the Company does not make any difference so far as the award of the Tribunal is concerned. The demand of the Indian Air Survey Employees' Union is that this Tribunal should fix the grades and scales of pay for the skilled, and highly skilled employees of the Company, for most of the employees of the Company are skilled and technical men. The main business of the Company is preparing survey maps of different localities by taking photographs from the air. Thus the Company has to employ the necessary staff for an air line including Ground Engineers and it has to employ specially skilled surveyors and photographers. It has been urged that the employees will not be benefited substantially if the Tribunal fixes the minimum pay of the unskilled worker or even of the semi-skilled worker.

We have, however, decided to leave the question of classification of skilled and highly skilled workers to a Committee of Experts to be appointed by the Government, and without such classification it would be difficult to fix the proper grades and scales of pay wanted by the Union. Moreover we have not the data before us to show the pay earned by skilled and technical men in the comparable services. Accordingly we must leave the question of fixation of grades and scales of pay for the skilled workmen and technicians in the service of the Company to be fixed by negotiations between the Company and the Union. If negotiations fail, the special case of the Company may be referred to a Tribunal which may decide the point at issue by appointing, if necessary, an expert assessor to help him to assess the work of the various categories of workers of the Company.

The general award of this Tribunal will apply as far as possible to the employees of this Company.

IV. French Motor Company, Ltd.

V. Walford Transport, Ltd.

The cases of these two Motor Companies have been argued before us separately. Before October 1947 the minimum basic pay of the unskilled worker of the Companies was Rs. 20 and dearness allowance was paid at the rate of Rs. 22. In October 1947, an agreement was reached between Mr. Wazid Hassan, General Secretary of the Bengal Motor and Transport Workers' Union and the two Motor Companies, that the minimum basic pay would be raised to Rs. 30 and dearness allowance also to Rs. 30 per month with effect from 1st October 1947. The Companies implemented the agreement and raised basic wage of the unskilled worker to Re. 1-2-6 per day. The Companies also revised the pay of the other categories of workers. These Companies have filed charts showing the rates of pay of the different categories of workers. There are two grades of unskilled workers drawing Re. 1-2-6 and Re. 1-3-6 per day; for the semi-skilled there are three grades, viz., Re. 1-4, Re. 1-6 and Re. 1-8; for the skilled there are grades rising by 2 annas from Re. 1-10 to Rs. 3 per day.

In respect of the clerical staff, the Companies have adopted the four grades and scales of pay recommended by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The subordinate staff are on the grade Rs. 20—1—35, but they also get dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 30 per month.

The Unions have demanded that the minimum basic pay should be fixed at Rs. 40 and dearness allowance should be Rs. 45 per month. We direct, however, that the award made by us in the general case will apply to the Companies as far as possible. In respect of the unskilled workmen, the total remuneration drawn by the existing staff should not be disturbed. As regards the subordinate staff, their total remuneration should remain unaffected, but the basic pay may be increased by Rs. 5 and dearness allowance decreased by the same extent. For the clerical staff, gardes D and C will be replaced by the grades recommended by us, viz.—

Rs. 60—2/8—90.

Rs. 70—4—130.

The other two grades would remain unaffected. The semi-skilled worker will get a daily wage at the rate of Re. 1-5-6.

There is a claim that the minimum pay of the Supervisor should be raised to Rs. 125 per month. The minimum pay of the Supervisor at present is Rs. 3/4 per day, but rises by increments of 4 annas to Rs. 5 per day. We do not consider it necessary to make any alteration in this scale of pay .

In respect of the Walford Transport, Ltd., the main question that has been urged before us is the question of recognition of the Union. Previously many of the workers of this Company were also members of the Bengal Motor and Transport Workers' Union, but the workers of Walford Transport, Ltd., have broken away from that Union and have formed a new Union under the name Walford Transport Workers' Union. The Company has agreed that this Tribunal should decide which of the two rival Unions claiming to represent the workers of the Company, the Company should recognise. Having gone through the Membership Register and other papers produced by the two Unions, we are satisfied that the new Union, viz., the Walford Transport Workers' Union, commands allegiance of the majority of the workers of the Company. Out of 600 workers, 560 are members of this Union. Accordingly, we direct that Messrs. Walford Transport, Ltd., should accord recognition to the Walford Transport Workers' Union and not to the Bengal Motor and Transport Workers' Union.

The other issues discussed before us are covered by the issues in the general case and the general award will govern these Companies and their workmen.

We give a summary below of the main points of our award:—

1. The minimum basic wage of the unskilled worker is fixed at Rs. 30 per month or Re. 1-2-6 per day.

The minimum basic wage of the semi-skilled worker is fixed at Rs. 35 per month or Re. 1-5-6 per day.

We do not fix the minimum basic wages of the skilled and highly skilled workers, but direct that the employers should give suitable increase in the wages of the skilled and highly skilled workers in consultation with the workers concerned, in view of the increase in the wages of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

No time-scales of pay are fixed for the different categories of workers; the existing system of promoting a worker from one grade to another as and when he improves in skill and efficiency should be retained for the present.

Subordinate staff.—For peons, we fix the grade, Rs. 25—1—40; for durwans, we fix the grade, Rs. 30—1—45. For drivers of cars, we fix the minimum basic pay of Rs. 55 per month and for drivers of lorries, we fix the minimum basic of pay of Rs. 60 per month.

Clerical staff.—The following three scales of pay are fixed for lower grade clerks:—

(1) For non-matriculate or out-door clerks like tally clerks—Rs. 55—2½—80.

(2) For Matriculate but non-graduate office clerks—Rs. 60—2½—90.

(3) For Graduate clerks—Rs. 70—4—130.

The employers will adjust the pay of upper grade clerks in consultation with the clerks concerned.

Supervisory or works staff.—The scale for the lowest grade is fixed as Rs. 65—4—105. The employer will fix the scale of higher grade supervisory staff in consultation with the staff concerned.

In the case of lower grade clerks and lower grade supervisory staff, if they are drawing pay on a scale lower than the minimum scale proposed, they should be fitted into the proposed scales as follows: The starting salary should be given in all cases and in addition one increment should be given for each three years of service completed, provided that the pay fixed should not be less favourable than the stage in the proposed time-scale just above the present pay of the incumbent.

2. Dearness allowance will be paid at the following scales to all categories of workers, viz., factory workmen, clerical staff, supervisory staff and subordinate staff:—

Pay range.		Dearness allowance: Rs.
Up to Rs. 50	...	25
From Rs. 51—Rs. 100	...	35
From Rs. 101—Rs. 150	...	40
From Rs. 151—Rs. 200	...	45
From Rs. 201 and above	...	50

2(*a*). The proposal to link wages to minimum production is rejected.

The wages are fixed for the standard working week of 48 hours. Increase of working hours to the standard may be made without increasing the pay scales fixed, but no reduction of the pay scales will be permitted for a reduction in working hours.

3. The classification of workers in different types of industries into the categories, unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled, is left open. We recommend that the Government should appoint a Committee of Experts at an early date for effecting standardisation of occupational terms and for classifying the workers into the categories, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled.

4. The claim for conversion of hourly, daily and weekly rated workers into monthly rated workers is rejected.

5. The claim for abolition of piece-rates is rejected.

As to revision, we direct that each separate firm must revise its piece-rates so as to ensure that the earnings of a piece-rate worker of a firm do not fall below the earnings of a time-rated worker of the same category.

6. The claim for free quarters or house rent allowance is rejected for the present.

7. The claim for special allowances for specific workers of particular firms is rejected.

8. The scheme of the Contributory Provident Fund as contained in the Model Rules of the Indian Engineering Association, with compulsory membership for all permanent employees and uniform contribution of 6¼ per cent. of the basic pay irrespective of the earnings, should be adopted by the Engineering Firms, but small firms employing less than 100 men will have the option of adopting a gratuity scheme instead with the following rules:—

(*a*) On retirement after not less than 25 years' continuous service—half a month's basic pay for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of 15 months' basic pay.

(*b*) On death of the employee while in service—half a month's pay for each completed year of service, irrespective of the length of service, but subject to the maximum of 15 months' basic pay, to be paid to the employees' heirs.

(*c*) On resignation or retirement at any time before the completion of 25 years' service, with the written consent of the employer, owing to illness, old age or any other sufficient cause—half a month's pay for each year of completed service.

(*d*) On termination of the service by the employer either as the result of reduction of his establishment, or in any other circumstance not justifying dismissal—half a month's pay for each completed year of service, irrespective of the length of service. For the purpose of this clause, service only from the date of the commencement of the operation of this award will be taken into consideration.

(*e*) No gratuity shall be payable when the employee is dismissed for misconduct.

(*f*) Gratuity is to be calculated on the basis of average substantive pay during the last 12 months of service.

During the next 12 months, firms which adopt or have adopted the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme will give the following supplementary retiring benefits:—

(1) On retirement after continuous service for not less than 25 years—gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of 15 months' pay.

(2) On retirement before completing 25 years' continuous service, owing to illness, old age or any other sufficient cause, with the written consent of the employer—gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each year of completed service.

(3) For the period for which the Contributory Provident Fund has been in operation, the employees falling in clauses (1) and (2) will receive the whole amount of the employees' contribution to the fund, but in calculating the gratuity payable, the period for which the Contributory Provident Fund has been in existence will be deducted from the total period of service. The maximum period of service for those falling in clause (1) will be deemed to be 30 years for the purpose of this clause.

Whatever the kind of retiring benefit scheme adopted, all firms in the next 12 months will be liable to pay a gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each completed year of service, when an employee who has completed not less than 15 years' continuous service is discharged permanently as the result of reduction by the employer of his establishment or for any similar cause.

Firms having a pension system may at their option discontinue this system.

9. All workmen will be given 22 holidays in a year, including festival holidays and the statutory holidays under the Factories Act. The holidays will be distributed as follows:—

8 Festival Holidays—the days to be fixed in consultation with the workmen of individual firms.

10 days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act.

6 or 5 days' other leave with full pay according as the period of continuous holiday includes two Sundays or one. This other leave will accumulate for 2 years, as provided for the 10 days' statutory leave under the Factories Act.

Further so long as the Employees' State Insurance Act does not come into operation in respect of any firm, workmen will be entitled to 15 days' sick leave on half pay in a year.

The clerical and supervisory staff will get the same number of festival holidays as the workmen. In addition they will get privilege leave on full pay for 21 days and casual leave with pay for 7 days and sick leave on half pay for 15 days in a year. The privilege leave will accumulate up to a limit of 63 days.

10. (*a*) In the matter of recruitment, other things being equal, the employers should give preference to the sons and relatives of the employees.

The employers should take steps to replace contract labour by permanent labour as far as possible and in the meantime, they should, when granting contract, insist that the contractor selected, pays fair wages to labour and should also provide for supervision by a representative of the Company so far as actual payment of the wages to the contract labour is concerned.

(*b*) The period of probation is fixed at 6 months. We recommend that the Expert Committee, which will be set up to effect standardization of occupational terms and classify workers, should also prepare a scheme for apprenticeship, showing the period of apprenticeship allowance and other conditions of apprenticeship to different kinds of job. In the meantime no one should be kept on apprenticeship beyond a period of three years, except on his own written request and in a kind of job requiring highly specialised skill; and there will be payment of a daily remuneration of 12 annas per day for the ordinary apprentice; this will be increased to 14 annas in the second year and Re. 1 in the third year. For superior types of apprentices the proper allowances will be fixed by the employer concerned pending the framing of the scheme by the Committee of Expert.

(*c*) A month's notice or a month's pay in lieu thereof should be given for terminating the services of a monthly paid worker, and one week's notice or one week's pay in lieu thereof should be given for terminating the service of weekly paid worker.

There should be formal proceedings in serious cases of misconduct with a written charge-sheet, of which one copy is to be given to the employee concerned and to which the employee must be given sufficient opportunity to reply.

In case of stoppage of work for breakdown of machinery or shortage of essential raw materials or other cause beyond the control of the employer or the workmen, a compensation for involuntary unemployment should be paid at the rate of half the basic pay and half the dearness allowance for 30 days in each half year from January to June and July to December. To qualify for this compensation for involuntary unemployment, the worker must answer to a Muster Roll, once a day at the usual place of employment or in any other place selected by the employer, and the worker must be prepared to do a different sort of work in his usual place of employment or in any other establishment under the same employer.

This will not affect the right of the employer to discharge the workers at any time, if he is satisfied that the period of stoppage of work is likely to be long; such discharge will be governed by the ordinary rules regarding notice, pay in lieu of notice and retiring benefits.

(*d*) Every employee should be given a chance of promotion after submitting himself to a proper test, when there is a vacancy in the higher categories.

(*e*) All firms employing 100 workmen or more must adopt Standing Orders in accordance with the Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, 1946, as soon as possible. Some modifications of the Draft Standing Orders produced are prescribed.

(*f*) Suspension by way of punishment should be limited to four days in a wage period. The maximum fine which may be imposed in a wage period is prescribed in section 8, sub-section 4 of the Payment of Wages Act.

11. Working hours and spreadover will continue to be governed by the provisions of the Factories Act; the claim for reduction of working hours to 40 in a week is rejected.

The grace period for late attendance is limited to 10 minutes in a week; this may be in a single day or five minutes each on two separate days in the same week.

12. Overtime pay will be governed by the provisions of the Factories Act; the claim for overtime for night-shift workers is rejected.

13. Working conditions and sanitary arrangements in Factories are governed by Chapter III of the Factories Act. Employers must see that the provisions of the chapter are properly observed.

14. Every factory, where more than 1,000 workers are employed, must provide and maintain an ambulance room or dispensary with a whole-time doctor and necessary assistants. In other factories the necessary number of fully equipped first-aid boxes or cup-boards must be kept in charge of a responsible person fully trained in first-aid, who will be available during the working hours of the factory. In every factory a stretcher must be provided for the conveyance of injured persons to nearest public hospital or dispensary. Factories employing more than 100 workers should provide, if possible, a part-time doctor for attending to the workmen where they have not done so.

15. We recommend that the firms employing 250 workmen or more should start canteens as soon as possible for providing refreshment during recess period to workmen. The supply should be made at a price which is sufficient to meet the cost of the canteen.

16. We recommend that where possible shelters and rest rooms be provided in factories where more than 150 workmen are ordinarily employed, with some arrangement for recreation at a low cost where possible.

17. The question of providing uniforms and dresses is left to the discretion of the employers.

18. The claim for compensatory bonus for the war years and for a general scheme for profit sharing or a general bonus is rejected. We recommend, however, that Companies which have been paying a bonus for the last few years, should pay a bonus for the year just ended, if they have earned comparable profits.

The claim for introducing a scheme of production bonus is rejected, but we recommend that some steps should be taken for working out the standard production.

19. The question of recognition of the Unions is left open, the question being properly the subject-matter for adjudication by Labour Courts under the amended Trade Unions Act.

In case of Messrs. Walford Transport, Ltd., however, we direct recognition of the Walford Transport Workers' Union.

20. In the case of firms which have or had existing awards binding on them, the award of this tribunal will come into force from the date of operation of this award or from the date of the expiry of the existing award, whichever is later, with the proviso that the total remuneration of the existing staff will not be adversely affected by the award of this tribunal.

21. The claim for retrospective effect for dearness allowance from January 1946 made by the T. E. Thompson Employees' Union is rejected.

22. The claim for Independence Day Bonus made by the T. E. Thompson Employees' Union is rejected.

23. The claim for retrospective effect from 27th September 1946 of the additional dearness allowance granted by the Hindusthan Development Corporation from 1st January 1947 is rejected.

Application of the Award.—Where the existing minimum basic pay plus dearness allowance in a particular firm is higher than the minimum basic pay plus dearness allowance fixed by this award, the total remuneration of the present employees will not be adversely affected by this award. Where the existing total remuneration is more but the minimum basic pay is less than that fixed by this award, the basic pay should be increased to the minimum fixed, and the dearness allowance reduced by the same amount, keeping the total remuneration unaltered. This is necessary for the purpose of calculating the contribution to the Provident Fund and calculating gratuity.

We desire that the rules for holidays and leave should be standardised by all the firms as soon as possible, in order to eliminate one of the important causes of labour trouble. If however any firm has already announced leave and holidays for the current year at a scale more liberal than what the award provides, the right to such leave and holidays should not be affected by this award Further, leave at credit of any person under the existing leave rules of a firm will not lapse in spite of any provision as to leave contained in this award.

This award will not affect adversely any other kind of existing advantage which the employees of a firm may be enjoying in excess of the benefits given by this award, unless an express provision has been made in this award concerning such advantage.

The Unions have claimed that this award should be given retrospective effect from the 31st October 1947, the date of the Government order appointing this tribunal. We consider however that retrospective effect to that extent would place an undue burden on the employers. We therefore recommend that the award of this tribunal should be made operative from 1st of April 1948.

Concluding remarks.—We desire that the Union leaders should impress the fact upon the workmen that the fund for increased wages and additional amenities must be created by increased production. Strikes and other kinds of labour disputes have too often stopped or slowed down production when production was most essential. In the changing conditions of the country, the workers can certainly demand a decent standard of living and a change in the distribution of the national wealth so as to ensure a greater proportion than before for themselves, but if they relax their efforts and fail to maintain even the old standard of production, the total national wealth will fall, and even a greater proportion of the national wealth will not then secure them higher wages and better amenities. The right to better living conditions carries with it the duty to work more earnestly than before. It is unfortunate that the workers in their enthusiasm have tended to put more emphasis on their rights than on their duties. We appeal to them to realise fully that to be worthy citizens of a free country they must do their bit, *i.e.*, they must not only maintain the old standards of production but they must improve upon them. We appeal also to the employers to do their part ungrudgingly. They have to adjust themselves to the spirit of the age; and if they can do so wisely they have the opportunity still to play an important role in the development of the country. Finally, we must impress upon both the parties that an award must from its very nature be a compromise between conflicting claims, and it is only when both parties accept the compromise unreservedly and work it loyally that we may expect peace and prosperity.

Note.—After we had partly prepared the award, we received an order from the Hon'ble High Court staying further proceedings so far as the Bengal Potteries, Ltd., is concerned. Accordingly this award will not bind the Bengal Potteries, Ltd.

S. K. SEN,
Chairman.

P. K. SARKAR,
P. R. MUKHERJEE,
Members.

The 4th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE,
Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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PART IIIA—Ordinances promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal under the Government of India Act, 1935.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

West Bengal Ordinance No. VIII of 1948

THE WEST BENGAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1948.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to amend the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 for the purpose of removing certain doubts which have arisen as to the interpretation of section 16 thereof and for certain other purposes hereinafter appearing; West Ben. Act III of 1948.

AND WHEREAS the West Bengal Legislature is not in session and the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

The Governor is pleased in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935 to make and promulgate the following Ordinance, namely:— 26 Geo. V, c. 2.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*, but the provisions of clauses (*1*) and (*3*) of section 2 shall be deemed to have taken effect on and from the date of commencement of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 as if on that date this Ordinance had been in force.

Amendment of West Bengal Act III of 1948.

2. In the West Bengal Security Act, 1948,—

(*1*) in sub-section (*1*) of section 16, the words "on reasonable grounds" shall be omitted;

(*2*) for section 17, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"Duration of orders made under section 16(*1*).

17. Save as hereinafter in this section otherwise provided, an order made under sub-section (*1*) of section 16 shall be in force for such period not exceeding—

(*a*) in the case of an order under clause (*a*) of the said sub-section, three months, or

(*b*) in any other case, six months,

as may be specified in the order or for the period subsequent to the date of issue of such order during which this Act

The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.

(Section 3.)

continues in operation, whichever is less, unless earlier cancelled by the authority making the order:

Provided that—

(*a*) the Provincial Government may, if and so often as it thinks fit, before the date on which under this section any such order would otherwise cease to be in force,—

(*i*) in the case of an order under clause (*a*) of the said sub-section, place before a Judge of the High Court in Calcutta the grounds on which the order is made, the representation, if any, made under section 18 by the person affected thereby, and such further materials as the Provincial Government may think fit, so, however, that the person affected by the order shall not be entitled to be defended or represented by any lawyer or other person before the Judge, and, in accordance with the decision of the Judge thereon, the Provincial Government shall issue an order for the release of the person detained or for an extension of the period of his detention by such period not exceeding nine months as may be determined by the Judge, and

(*ii*) in any other case, issue, after considering all the circumstances of the case, a fresh order to the same effect and subject to the same limitations as to duration as in the first instance;

(*b*) notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained it shall be lawful for the Provincial Government to release at any time, if it so thinks fit, any person in respect of whom an order under sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*) has been made.";

(*3*) in section 18, for the words "fifteen days" the words "thirty days" shall be substituted; and

(*4*) after section 18, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"Punishment for harbouring or concealing persons ordered to be detained.

18A. Whoever knowing or having reason to believe that an order directing any person to be detained has been made under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16, harbours or conceals such person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Exception.—This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour or concealment is by the husband or wife of the person directed to be detained.

Explanation.—In this section the word "harbour" includes the supplying a person with shelter, food, drink, money, clothes, arms, ammunition or means of conveyance, or the assisting a person by any means, whether of the same kind as hereinbefore enumerated or not, to evade apprehension.".

Validity of orders made under section 16 (*1*) of West Bengal Act III of 1948.

3. For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that no order heretofore made against any person under sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948, shall be deemed to be invalid or shall be called in question on the ground that at the time of making the order the authority making it had no reasonable grounds.

West Ben Act III of 1948.

KAILAS NATH KATJU,
Governor of West Bengal.

The 3rd July, 1948.

B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

Printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal at West Bengal Government Press, Alipore, on the 3rd July 1948.

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Extraordinary

Published by Authority

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1948.

PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Labour.

ORDER.

No. 2226Lab.—5th July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 860Lab., dated the 22nd March 1948, the industrial dispute between the East India Metal Company, Ltd., 4A, Durga Charan Chatterji Lane, Calcutta, and its workmen as represented by the Belgatchia Loha Karkhana Mazdoor Union, 2, Iswar Dutta Lane, Howrah, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S.;

And whereas the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of six months with effect from the 1st June 1948.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. East India Metal Company and their workmen as represented by Belgatchia Loha Karkhana Mazdoor Union.

PRESENT: SRI S. K. SEN, I.C.S.

For the Company—Makhan Chandra Sarkar.

For the Union—Abani Bose.

Award.

By Government of West Bengal order No. 860-Lab., dated the 22nd March 1948, a dispute between East India Metal Company, Ltd., and its workmen as represented by the Belgatchia Loha Karkhana Mazdoor Union was referred to me for adjudication. The parties appeared before the Tribunal and filed written statements in due course. On perusing the written statements and hearing the parties, the following issues were framed:—

ISSUES.

1. Minimum basic wage.
2. Dearness allowance.
3. General increase of pay of workers drawing above the minimum pay.
4. Increase in piece-rate.
5. Bonus.
6. Privilege leave, casual leave, festival leave and sick leave.
7. Relief for involuntary unemployment.
8. Discharge and retrenchment.
9. Medical facilities.
10. Recognition of Belgatchia Loha Karkhana Mazdoor Union.

The representative of the Company has said that the Company is willing to accept the same terms as to basic wages and dearness allowance and conditions of service as may be awarded by the General Engineering Tribunal. The case has been argued on that basis and only the issues peculiar to this Company have been argued in detail. It is, therefore, unnecessary to give in all cases the arguments in support of the decision of the issues.

DECISION.

Issue No. 1—Minimum basic wage.

The existing minimum basic wage for men is Re. 1-2 per day and for women 14 annas per day. The minimum basic wage for men is raised to Re. 1-2-6 per day, so that the monthly remuneration for 26 working days comes to Rs. 30; for women workers the minimum basic wage is kept at 14 annas per day.

Issue No. 2—Dearness allowance.

The Company pays a dearness allowance of only 2 annas per day to all the time-rated workers. This is quite inadequate in view of the present level of prices. Dearness allowance is raised to Rs. 25 per month for both men and women workers,

Issue No. 3—General increase of pay of workers drawing above the minimum pay.

In view of the substantial increase awarded in the dearness allowance, which will benefit all categories of workers, the prayer for a general increase of the pay of workers drawing above the minimum pay is rejected.

Issue No. 4—Increase in piece-rates.

This issue has been argued at length before me. The Company produces chiefly iron pans of different sizes. The actual making of iron pans is done on a piece-rate system. The Company pays at the rate of Re. 1-2 for making 20 pans of size No. 1, Re. 1-4 for making 20 pans of size No. 2, Re. 1-6 for 20 pans of size No. 3, Re. 1-7 for 20 pans of size No. 4, Re. 1-8 for 20 pans of size No. 5 and Re. 1-10 for making 20 pans of size No. 6.

The representative of the Union has chiefly urged the case of workers making pans of sizes from 1 to 6. Pans of other sizes are also made. The rate per 20 for making pans of sizes Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 are respectively Re. 1-14, Rs. 2-2, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5-10, Rs. 6-14, Rs. 8-2. The claim of the Union is that the rate per 20 should be increased by 8 annas in each case. The reason given is as follows:—The wholesale price for six sets, of 20 pans each, of sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 is Rs. 101-4, whereas the charge for making these six sets of 20 pans comes only to Rs. 8-5. It is urged that where the Company is selling the finished goods for Rs. 101-4 the Company could certainly afford to pay more than Rs. 8-5 as the wages of production. The Union demands that the Company should pay Rs. 11-5, *i.e.*, 8 annas more for each set of 20 pans of sizes 1 to 6. The representative of the Union has, however, overlooked the fact that the wages paid to the piece-rate worker for making the pans does not represent the whole of the cost of production of the pans for making 120 pans (six sets of 20 pans of sizes 1 to 6). About half a ton of pig iron is necessary for making these pans, and the Company furnishes the furnaces for melting the pig iron and the sand and other articles required for making moulds. It is stated by the Company's representative that by selling 20 pans for Rs. 101-4, the Company earns a profit of only Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 and cannot, therefore, afford to pay an increase in the wage rates. The Company's representative has produced account books showing the earnings of the piece-rate workers making pans during the last six months. It appears from the statement that the daily earning of each piece-rate worker varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per day. It has, therefore, been urged that the piece-rate workers are earning sufficient wages and there is no case for increasing the piece-rate. I must hold that the Union has not been able to make out a case for an increase in the piece-rate. It has been mentioned by the Company's representative that the Company is contemplating a reduction in piece-rates, because the wholesale price of iron pans has fallen. In view of the increase in the dearness allowance of time-rated workers, I hold that no reduction in the piece-rate should be made, at least during the period for which the award will remain in force.

The representative of the Union has urged that pans which become defective through no fault of the piece-rated workers, *e.g.*, for defective material, should be counted while calculating the wages due to the piece-rate workers. This prayer has been opposed by the Company, it being said that it is difficult to ascertain in any case whether the defect in the finished product is due to defect in the material or is due to defective workmanship. It is said that the usual practice is to leave defective pans out of consideration when counting the number produced by the piece-rate workers. I am not satisfied that any case has been made out for changing the established practice of not counting the defective pans when calculating the wages due to the piece-rate workers.

Issue No. 5—Bonus.

The Union has claimed one month's pay as annual bonus. It is, however, admitted that this Company has never paid any annual bonus. There is nothing to show that the Company is making unusual profits. Accordingly the claim for annual bonus is rejected.

Issue No. 6—Privilege leave, casual leave, festival leave and sick leave.

On this point the Company is willing to allow the same leave and festival leave as is awarded by the General Engineering Tribunal. Accordingly I direct that the Company shall allow leave as follows:—

Leave on full pay for 14 days including 10 days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act. An employee will be able to accumulate the leave for 2 years. If the 10 days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act includes a Sunday or two Sundays, for which no leave pay is allowed, an additional day or two's leave must be given with pay as compensation.

The Company will allow 8 festival holidays in a year.

The Company should also allow 15 days' sick leave on half pay, so long as the Employees' State Insurance Act does not come into force.

Issue No. 7—Relief for involuntary unemployment.

The Union has demanded that when work is stopped, owing to some cause for which the workers have no responsibility, the workers should be given full compensation for the period of involuntary unemployment. It is reasonable that if the permanent workers are retained in the service of the Company, when work is stopped for a mechanical break-down or for want of essential raw materials or any other cause for which the workers are not responsible, the workers should be paid some compensation. I therefore direct that in each half year from January to June and from July to December, the workers should be paid compensation at half the usual rate of pay and dearness allowance up to a period of one month (26 working days). The workers will be entitled to this compensation for the period of involuntary unemployment only if they attend a roll-call every day at the Company's factory, and if they are willing to do any alternative work, which may be provided by the Company during the period of involuntary unemployment. This will not, however, bar the Company from discharging the workers at any time when the Company is satisfied that the period of stoppage of work is likely to be long.

Issue No. 8—Discharge and retrenchment.

The Union has claimed that there should be no discharge and no retrenchment of any worker. This claim cannot be allowed, because if the Company is unable to employ the full complement of workers, the Company must have the right, at any time, to discharge the surplus workers. In case of discharge, however, one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof should be given to monthly-paid workers and one week's notice or one week's pay in lieu thereof should be given to weekly-paid workers.

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 2016G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

Calcutta.—No. 1888G.A.—26th June 1948.—The services of Sri Promode Kumar Bhattacharji, Special Officer, Co-operation, Credit and Relief Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.

Midnapore-Burdwan.—No. 1969G.A.—30th June 1948.—The orders of the 25th May 1948, appointing Sri Asoke Chandra Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tamluk, Midnapore, to have charge of the Asansol subdivision of the Burdwan district, are cancelled.

Birbhum-Midnapore.—No. 1970G.A.—30th June 1948.—The orders of the 25th May 1948, appointing Sri Bhupendra Kumar Adhikari, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum, to have charge of the Tamluk subdivision of the Midnapore district, are cancelled.

Howrah-Birbhum.—No. 1971G.A.—30th June 1948.—The orders of the 25th May 1948, appointing Sri Amulya Bhusan Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), Howrah, to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of the Birbhum district, are cancelled.

Malda-Burdwan-Jalpaiguri.—No. 1972G.A.—30th June 1948.—Sri Hira Lal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), Malda, is appointed to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of the Burdwan district.

2. This cancels the orders of the 25th May 1948, appointing him to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of Jalpaiguri district.

Calcutta.—No. 1984G.A.—2nd July 1948.—Sri Amiya Kumar Banerji, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Hon'ble Premier, West Bengal, with effect from the 15th June 1948.

Leave.

General.

Burdwan.—No. 1881G.A.——25th June 1948.—Sri Jitendra Kishore Gupta Roy, temporary Magistrate, Asansol, Burdwan, was allowed earned leave for six days, under rule 168(*1*) of the Benga Service Rules, Part I, with effect from 7th Jun 1948.

24-Parganas.—No. 1909G.A.—26th June 1948.—Sri Ni[illegible] Chandra Ganguli, Munsif-Magistrate, Alipore, 24-Parganas, was allowed earned leave for fifteen days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from 22nd May 1948.

Midnapore.—No. 1911G.A.—26th June 1948.—Sri Nirmal Kumar Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jhargram, Midnapore, is allowed leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months, under the proviso to rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the date on which he has availed himself of it.

No. 1926G.A.—28th June 1948.—In modification of the orders of the 8th January 1948, Sri Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was allowed leave on average pay on medical certificate for the period from the 1st December 1947 to the 18th January 1948, under the proviso to rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 1992G.A.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Prafulla Kumar Mondal, Sub-Deputy Collector, was allowed leave on half average pay up to 22nd June 1948, under rule 184(*d*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave already granted to him under the orders of the 12th April 1948.

Police.

Darjeeling.—No. 1918G.A.—28th June 1948.—Sri Chhiwang Rinzing, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, is allowed leave on average pay for four months from 1st April 1948 or any subsequent date and in continuation leave on half average pay for five months, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) and 184(*d*), respectively, of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Howrah.—No. 1919G.A.—28th June 1948.—Sri Karali Charan Basu, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Howrah, was allowed earned leave for thirty days, with effect from 19th April 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Calcutta.—No. 1920G.A.—28th June 1948.—In modification of orders, dated 18th February 1948, Mr. L. H. C. G. Seaman, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police and Special Assistant, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal, is allowed, with effect from 14th November 1947, earned leave for 120 days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, and leave for three months on private affairs, under rule 172(*a*) of the said rules.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4271P.—2nd July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Indian Army and the Indian Air Force (Amendment) Act, 1948 (Act XVII of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district on and from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 4297P.—2nd July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that The Atomic Energy Act, 1948 (XXIX of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district on and from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,

R. GUPTA, Secy.

Jails

NOTIFICATION.

No. 7891I.J.—29th April 1948.—Dr. A. M. Dutta, B.M.S. (retired), officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, West Bengal, is allowed leave on average pay for two months and eleven days, with effect from the 19th May 1948 on the termination of his re-employment as a special case.

By order of the Governor,

R. GUPTA, Secy.

POLICE DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 4136A.—26th June 1948.—**Calcutta-Midnapore.**—In partial modification of orders, dated 11th March 1948, Sri Sudhir Chandra Ray, officiating Inspector of West Bengal Police, who is now attached to Calcutta Police, is, in the interest of the public service, transferred to Midnapore, *vice* Sri Abani Kanta Mukharji, officiating Inspector of Midnapore, temporarily posted to Calcutta Police.

S. GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 2017G.A.

Powers.

24-Parganas.—No. 1916G.A.—28th June 1948.—Sri Subodh Lal Banerji, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Burdwan.—No. 1948G.A.—29th June 1948.—Sri Kumud Kanta Ray, Assistant Magistrate, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Midnapore.—No. 2013G.A.—6th July 1948.—The Assistant Magistrates and Collectors named below and posted to the headquarters station of the Midnapore district are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class:—

(1) Sri A. Neogi.

(2) Sri A. N. Banarji.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Taxation

NOTIFICATION.

No. 990F.T.—30th June 1948.—Sri Sunil Chandra Chowdhury, Commercial Tax Officer, attached to the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Calcutta (North), is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Colootola Charge, Calcutta, with effect from the 11th June 1948, *vice* Sri Manindra Narayan Roy Chowdhury, on leave.

By order of the Governor,

B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

Budget

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5476F.B.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Niranjan Majumdar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed on probation, to be Research Officer in the Finance Department, Government of West Bengal.

By order of the Governor,

B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

DIRECTORATE OF COMMERCIAL TAXES

Orders by the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal

No. 3628C.T.—29th June 1948.—Sri Manindra Narayan Roy Chowdhury, Commercial Tax Officer, Colootola Charge, Calcutta, is allowed supplementary earned leave for twenty days with effect from 11th June 1948 under the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, notification No. 2658F., dated 16th October 1943, read with rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 3635C.T.—29th June 1948.—Sri Suresh Chandra Sarkar, Commercial Tax Officer, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, was allowed earned leave for nine days with effect from 7th June 1948 to 15th June 1948 under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

K. PALCHAUDHURI, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. Medl.M.D.4D-19-48.—21st June 1948.—The following gentlemen are temporarily appointed as Assistant Engineers in connection with the establishment of Health Centres under the Government Scheme in the rural areas of West Bengal, for a period of six months for the present from the date or dates on which they take over charge:—

(1) Sj. Jatindra Nath Ball.

(2) Sj. Sunil Kumar Bose.

(3) Sj. S. K. Bhattacharyya.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 2913/MD/1B-10-48.—22nd June 1948.—Dr. B. N. Sinha, Resident Medical Officer, Police Hospital, Calcutta, was appointed to act as Police Surgeon, Calcutta, for the period from 17th September 1947 to 12th October 1947 in addition to his own duties.

Calcutta. No. Medl. 2918/MD/1S-51-48/A.—22nd June 1948.—Dr. Satyendra Nath Mitra, M.B., late of Auxiliary Government Hospital, was placed on supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, from 12th September 1947 to 16th September 1947 before taking over charge of the Emergency Officer in the same institution, *vice* Dr. R. N. Chakravarty.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 2919/MD/1S-51-48/B.—22nd June 1948.—Dr. Satyendra Nath Mitra, M.B., Emergency Officer, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, and late of Auxiliary Government Hospital, was granted leave for fourteen days from 12th January 1948 as follows, viz.:—

(1) earned leave for thirteen days under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Services Rules, Part I, and

(2) extraordinary leave for the remaining period under rule 174(*1*)(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Darjeeling.—No. Medl. 2925/MD/1B-1-48.—22nd June 1948.—Dr. Balaram Mukherjee, M.B., T.D.D., Civil Medical Officer, Kurseong, was granted earned leave for seven days from 5th April 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.2939/2D-3/48(I).—23rd June 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 21 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Governor is pleased to appoint the Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, the Director, King Institute, Guindy, and Dr. Charu Brata Roy, M.B., B.Sc., 13, Hindusthan Road, Ballyganj, as Inspectors for the purposes of Chapter IV of the said Act, within the Province of West Bengal.

No. Medl.2951/6A-18/48.—24th June 1948.—The Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in the statutes of the General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, published under Government of Bengal, resolution No. 315Medl., dated the 2nd February 1937, at pages 243 to 249 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, as subsequently amended, in so far as the said statutes relate to West Bengal:—

Amendments.

(1) In sections 1, 10(*e*) and 28, *for* the word "Bengal" wherever it occurs, *substitute* the words "West Bengal".

(2) In section 2—

(*i*) in clause (*b*) *for* the words "five divisions of Bengal" *substitute* the words "two divisions of West Bengal",

(*ii*) *delete* clause (*c*),

(*iii*) in clause (*d*) *for* the word "four" *substitute* the word "six" and *re-number* this clause as clause (*c*),

(*iv*) *delete* clauses (*e*), (*f*) and (*h*),

(*v*) *re-number* existing clause (*g*) as clause (*d*), and *for* the words "Final Examination" in this clause *substitute* the words "Final M.A.S.F. Examination",

(*vi*) in clause (*i*) *for* the words "four persons of whom two" *substitute* the words "two persons of whom one", and *re-number* this clause as clause (*e*),

(*vii*) *delete* clause (*j*),

(*viii*) *re-number* existing clause (*k*) as clause (*f*),

(*ix*) *for* the words "clause (*d*)" in section 28, *substitute* the words "clause (*c*)".

For the existing proviso to section 28 *substitute* the following proviso:—

> "Provided that the electorate shall not have the privilege of electing a representative if their number is less than 100 in the case of a Division and less than 400 in the case of Calcutta".

No. Medl./2978/6S-29/48.—26th June 1948.—Sri Kalipada Mukherjee, Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Administrative Officer, Central Stores, with effect from the 1st June 1948.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3042/MD/IT/1/48.—2nd July 1948.—Dr. T. Ahmed, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.O.M.S., Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, was granted earned leave for the period from the 28th April 1948 to 7th May 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

Public Health

NOTIFICATION.

No. P.H.2R-36/48.—26th June 1948.—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to make the following rule for recruitment to the posts of Smoke Observer and Draftsman in the office of the Smoke Nuisances Commission, West Bengal:—

Rule.

A candidate for the post of—

(*a*) *Smoke Observer* in the office of the Smoke Nuisances Commission, West Bengal—

(*i*) must have passed the Board of Apprenticeship Training Admission Examination, and

(*ii*) must not be less than 18 or more than 23 years of age;

(*b*) *Draftsman* in the said office—

(*i*) must possess a draftsmanship certificate granted by the Government School of Art and also considerable experience in mechanical designs and drawings, and

(*ii*) must not be less than 18 or more than 23 years of age.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Orders by the Deputy Director of Health Services (Public Health), West Bengal

[To be substituted for the letter bearing the same number and date.]

No. 2910Est.—20th May 1948.—Dr. S. L. Panja, Subdivisional Health Officer, Ghatal, should take charge of the Sadar subdivision in the district of Midnapore in addition to his duties until further orders, *vice* Dr. J. B. Chatterjee, Subdivisional Health Officer, deputed for D.P.H. course of training at Calcutta.

[To be substituted for the letter bearing the same number and date.]

No. 2734(2)Est.—21st May 1948.—Dr. S. K. De, Subdivisional Health Officer, Alipur Duars, Jalpaiguri/S. Das Gupta, Subdivisional Health Officer, Jangipur, Murshidabad, is hereby transferred to Serampore, Hooghly/Alipore, 24-Parganas, in the interest of public service, *vice* Dr. H. S. Ghosh/R. Sen, Subdivisional Health Officer, deputed for D.P.H. course of training at Calcutta.

[To be substituted for the letter bearing the same number and date.]

No. 2938Est.—21st May 1948.—Dr. S. Mukherjee, Subdivisional Health Officer, Berhampore, is hereby transferred to Krishnagar in the district of Nadia in the interest of public service, *vice* Dr. D. C. Pal deputed for D.P.H. course of training at Calcutta. He will also remain in charge of the Ranaghat subdivision in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

J. D. SINGHA, Dy. Director.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Establishment

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 63.—30th June 1948.—Sri Sailesh Chandra Das Gupta, senior Subdivisional Officer, Governor's Estates Division, is appointed temporarily to act as Superintendent, Governor's Estates Division, in addition to his duties, with effect from the 12th June 1948 (afternoon) and until further orders.

No. 77.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Birendra Nath Sen Gupta, Electrical Executive Engineer, is, on release from the Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, on the expiry of the term of his deputation, posted to the Western Electrical Division in the Central Circle.

No. 78.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Radha Gobinda Mukherjee, officiating Electrical Executive Engineer, Western Electrical Division, is transferred, in the interest of public service, to the Calcutta Electrical Division under the Presidency Circle and posted as Subdivisional Officer of the P. G. Hospital Subdivision.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. MAJUMDAR, Jt. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 30.—21st June 1948.—The Governor is pleased to sanction the formation of a temporary subdivision to be designated as the Investigation Subdivision No. VIII under the Investigation Division No. II of the Greater Calcutta Drainage Circle with its headquarters at Alipore with effect from the 1st of May 1948 or any subsequent date until further orders.

No. 31.—30th June 1948.—Sri Kshitish Chandra Sen Gupta, officiating Executive Engineer, was allowed, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, leave on average pay for one day in extension of the leave granted to him under notification No. 6, dated 5th February 1948.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. SINHA, Dy. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2555Com.—30th June 1948.—The services of Sri B. N. Sen Gupta, Rural Distribution Engineer, Electricity Development Directorate, are replaced at the disposal of the Works and Buildings Department of this Government.

No. 2562Com.—2nd July 1948.—Sri Paresh Chandra Roy, temporary Inspector of Boilers, is appointed substantively as an Inspector of Boilers, West Bengal, with effect from the 15th August 1947

No. 2584Com.—2nd July 1948.—Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government it is necessary for maintaining the supply and securing the equitable distribution of electrical energy;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the West Bengal Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act XVII of 1948), the Governor is pleased to direct the licensees specified in column 1 of the table below not to comply, except with the written permission of the Provincial Government, with any requisition from any person for supply or increase of supply for industrial purposes (whether made before or after the commencement of the said Act) in excess of the amounts specified against each such licensee in column 2 of the said table:—

Table.

1.	2.
A licensee whose installed generating capacity is over 5,000 K.W.	Connected load up to 50 H.P., or an increase of load leading to the total load being up to 50 H.P., per consumer in each installation.
A licensee whose installed generating capacity is over 1,000 K.W. but less than 5,000 K.W.	Connected load up to 30 H.P., or an increase of load leading to the total load being up to 30 H.P., per consumer in each installation.
A licensee whose installed generating capacity is over 500 K.W. but less than 1,000 K.W.	Connected load up to 15 H.P., or an increase of load leading to the total load being up to 15 H.P., per consumer in each installation.
A licensee whose installed generating capacity is over 100 K.W. but less than 500 K.W.	Connected load up to 7·5 H.P., or an increase of load leading to the total load being up to 7·5 H.P., per consumer in each installation.
A licensee whose installed generating capacity is 100 K.W. and less.	Connected load up to 5 H.P., or an increase of load leading to the total load being up to 5 H.P., per consumer in each installation.

2. This department order No. 2217(23)Com., dated the 4th June 1948, is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. CHATTERJEE, Secy.

Labour

ORDER.

No. 2099Lab.—26th June 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department Order No. 838Lab., dated the 19th March 1948, the Industrial Dispute between Messrs. Lucky Glass Works, 165, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta, and their employees represented by Lucky Glass Workers' Union, 247/2, Manicktola Main Road, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri A. Das Gupta, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri A. Das Gupta, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri A. Das Gupta, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

ANNEXURE.

PRESENT: Sri A. DAS GUPTA, *Tribunal, Industrial Disputes*.

In the matter of the Lucky Class Works and their employees, represented by Lucky Class Workers' Union.

Sri D. L. Sen Gupta, Pleader, appears for the Union.

Sri S. K. Ghosh, Advocate, appears for the Company.

Award.

By Order No. 838Lab., dated the 19th March 1948, of the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, I was appointed Tribunal to adjudicate the industrial disputes between the Lucky Glass Works and their employees, represented by Lucky Glass Workers' Union. They filed the written demands on 6th April 1948 and the written reply of the Company to these demands was filed on 22nd April 1948.

The following points were raised for adjudication:—

1. Security of service.
2. Retrenchment of staff.
3. Scales and grades of pay of the workers of different categories.
4. Dearness allowance.
5. Cheap food and free tiffin.
6. Special allowance to workers of departments said to be exposed to the risk of occupational diseases.
7. City allowance.
8. Bonuses.
9. Old age provision—
    - (*a*) Gratuity.
    - (*b*) Pension.
    - (*c*) Provident Fund.
10. Leave and holiday.
11. Working hours.
12. Free uniform.
13. Free quarters or house rent allowance.
14. Medical aid.
15. Maternity benefits.
16. Sanitary condition of the factory.
17. Rest and recreation centres.
18. Free primary education and free technical education.
19. Special privilege to purchase the Company-produced goods at concessional rates.
20. Standing Orders.
21. Arrears of pay for 5 Sundays and 1 holiday on 12th February 1948.

Points 1, 2, 10, 11 and 20.—Security of service, retrenchment of staff, leave and holiday, working hours and Standing Orders.

These points are inter-connected and I take them up together.

The Company has Draft Standing Orders (Annexure "B" to the written statement of the

Company) in which provision appears to have been made, among other things, for working hours, holidays, leave, confirmation, retrenchment, suspension and dismissal. Paragraph 1(*i*) provides for confirmation of workers. According to this rule a worker is to be confirmed after continuous service in the factory for twelve calendar months. The Union insists that the period should be reduced to three months, while the Company is agreeable to reduce the period to six months. We get from the Report on Labour Conditions in the Glass Industry (1946) that in the Sigco Factory (the Scientific Indian Glass Company, Ltd.) which is possibly one of the best and the most solvent concerns in Glass Industry in Bengal, confirmation follows the proabtionary period of six months, and I think three months will be too short a period to test the efficiency of a worker. I accordingly direct that six months shall be the probationary period of a worker and the worker shall be confirmed on satisfactory service after six months.

There is a class of worker in the factory called temporary workers whose employment is of a casual nature and terminates as soon as the specific piece of work for which he is employed is complete. The Union demands that a register should be maintained for such workers. I also accept the suggestion of the Union. The reason is that when such a temporary worker seeks employment elsewhere, he may mention the name of this factory in his application for reference about his efficiency and the Company is in a position to answer such reference.

Working hours. That most of the workers of a Glass Factory have got to work in an unhealthy atmosphere whereby the workers are exposed to the risk of various diseases of the lungs, eyes and skin. I am clearly of opinion that it will be very hard for the workers to work for the maximum statutory period of 48 hours a week. I reduce the weekly working hours to 44, excluding the recess period as detailed below:—

Monday to Friday—8 hours with half an hour break in the middle (total spreadover being 8½ hours).

Saturay—4 hours without any break.

The hours of attendance shall be fixed by the Company in consultation with the Union. The Company in its written reply contended that the Company was prepared to reduce the working hours provided the workers would accept wages on the piece-rate system. Obviously, the Company apprehends fall in the production by reduction of the working hours. This apprehension of the Company appears to me to be premature. Reduction in working hours, especially in a Glass Factory, is not likely to be followed by a reduction in production. On the other hand some rest is likely to give better outturn. We get from the Report of the Labour Conditions on the Glass Industry that the blowers, helpers, mould holders and some other workers have got to wait for an hour or two before the work can be started. They cannot start work although they report themselves to duty at the scheduled time, before the molten glass is ready. The Company will consider whether it is feasible to fix different hours for attendance of different classes of workers so that works may not suffer. Those workers who set fire to the furnace and get the batch or the cullet into the furnace stand and do the other preliminaries before the molten glass is ready for work, may be directed to attend earlier than the blowers, helpers, mould holders and the like. The period of attendance shall be calculated from the hour scheduled for the attendance for each class of workers.

The Union of the Company will be quite at liberty to stipulate for a longer period of recess on week days in which the total spreadover of a particular shift in each day will necessarily be increased. They are also at liberty to stipulate for distributing the total weekly hours uniformly for the six working days without any provision for half holiday on Saturday.

Holidays and leave.—According to the Standing Order every worker is entitled to compulsory holidays prescribed by the Factories Act on completion of a year's service, provided his attendance throughout the year has been both regular and punctual. There is no provision for any casual leave or sick leave. The necessity for the different kinds of leave, casual leave, privilege leave and sick leave, cannot be overestimated. Casual leave is meant for giving facilities to workers to attend to their personal and social calls. The minimum statutory leave prescribed by the Factories Act is considered insufficient for workers of a Glass Factory. No provision has been made in the Standing Order for festival holidays. My award about leave and holidays shall be as detailed below:—

(*a*) *Privilege leave.*—Fifteen days for every twelve months of continuous service cumulative up to two months. This includes the statutory leave of ten days under the Factories Act. For determining whether a worker has completed twelve months' continuous service, the explanation under section 49(*b*) of the Indian Factories Act shall guide the parties.

(*b*) *Casual leave.*—Ten days in the year (non-cumulative).

(*c*) *Sick leave.*—Fourteen days for each year of service, cumulative up to six months in the entire service. Sick leave shall be granted on production of a medical certificate from a registered medical practitioner. If the Company has any reason to suspect this certificate, it will be at liberty to satisfy itself about the illness of a particular worker by having the worker examined by its own doctor.

(*d*) *Festival holidays.*—Eight days in the year to be selected by the Company in consultation with the Union.

The aforesaid leave and holidays shall be on full pay including all allowances.

The proviso in clause 7 of the Standing Orders about regular and punctual attendance as a condition precedent to the worker being entitled to privilege leave under the Factories Act seems to be very hard. Casual leave, sick leave and festival holidays or excusable late attendance shall not disqualify a worker for the privilege leave allowed in this award.

Late attendance.—Item No. 6 in the Standing Orders deal with late attendance. Late coming up to ten minutes is allowed in exceptional circumstances. I am inclined to recommend that late attendance in excusable circumstances up to 15 minutes should be ignored, provided there is no repetition without justification or exceptional circumstances.

Retrenchment.—Retrenchment shall be avoided as far as possible. If employment of the entire staff is not justified by the condition of the industry, retrenchment is permissible on the time-honoured principle "Last come first go". When a worker is retrenched he is entitled to one month's notice or one month's salary in lieu thereof and shall be entitled to all the benefits prevailing in the Company at the time of retrenchment, e.g., Provident Fund Scheme, etc. The retrenched workers shall have preferential claims according to seniority for appointment when new hands are taken, regard being had to the efficiency of the worker for the particular job for which new hands are sought to be taken.

For involuntary unemployment on account of temporary stoppage of works caused by furnace disorders, non-availability of essential materials or any other factor beyond the control of the Management, I direct that the provisions contained in Government of India letter No. L-1891 of 12th June 1944, as modified by letter No. L-1891 of 20th February 1946 be adopted. Seventy-five per cent. of the ordinary rate of pay for the first fortnight of unemployment and 50 per cent. of the ordinary rate of pay for the second fortnight shall be given to the workers. This benefit is available to the workers for one month in a half year from January to June or July to December, provided the number of days of involuntary unemployment exceed 7 in the half year. To qualify for this benefit the worker must answer to a muster-roll once in a day at the usual place of employment or with the permission of the employer to any other place and a worker will be ineligible for the benefit if he unreasonably refuses to do works of a different sort in the factory. These rules do not, however, cover closes of which one month's notice is given. In this connection I should advise both the employer and the Union to consider whether the employees should take leave on full pay during such temporary stoppage of work out of the leave at their credit.

Suspension or dismissal for misconduct.—No employee shall either be suspended or dismissed without being given an opportunity to meet the charges brought against him, and no permanent worker shall be dismissed or discharged without clear one month's notice or one month's wages in lieu thereof.

The Standing Orders shall be amended in the light of the directions given above.

Points 15, 16 and 17.—Maternity benefits, sanitary conditions of the factory and recreation centres.

The Company has agreed to implement the statutory provisions on these points. I inspected the Glass Factory on 21st May 1948 and I was not at all satisfied with the arrangement of drinking water. The Management shall either arrange for filtered tap water or sink a tube-well for drinking purposes. There is a well in the factory compound the water of which may be used for washing purposes only. I understand that there are three latrines, which are quite insufficient for the factory. Special attention of the Manager is drawn to this and the Management shall remove the inconvenience of the workers in these connections within three months from the date of publication of this award.

Point No. 18.—Free primary education and free technical education.

In course of arguments it transpired that the workers live in a scattered way. Some of the workers live in the suburbs. No useful purpose will be served by starting a free primary school for the children of the workers. The question may be taken up after arrangements are made for housing the workers in the vicinity of the factory. To start a free technical institute is too much for an individual concern like the present one. It is not so easy as it seems to be. This depends upon accommodation, finance, willingness and aptitude of the workers and the number of such workers. By way of experiment, this concern shall, however, arrange for the training of a worker of each department at a time in any technical institute. Candidates for such training shall not be over 30 years of age, must possess good health and good character and must be active and intelligent. The workers shall get leave on full pay during the period of their training. This leave shall be debited against the privilege leave that has been earned and will be earned by the worker. The worker shall give an undertaking that he will stick to the Company till the leave taken by him has been earned and one year more.

Point No. 19.—Special privilege to purchase the Company-produced goods.

The demand of the Union on this point is not clear. At page 8 of the written statement the Union demanded Company-produced goods to the extent of 100 per head per annum at a discount of 50 per cent. of the market price. One could understand that the Union demanded for each worker goods the market value whereof is Rs. 100 for Rs. 50. But at the hearing the learned Pleader for the Union demanded for each worker Rs. 200 worth of goods for Rs. 100. This demand seems to be rather unreasonable. The Company, however, offers necessary articles for consumption of the workers and their families at 6¼ per cent. below the cost price—

(1) 6 tumblers.
(2) 9 glasses.
(3) 1 jug.
(4) 4 chimnies.
(5) 3 bottles.
(6) 6 *batis*.
(7) 2 feeding bottles.

Any of these articles may be exchanged for any other article of equal price.

Point No. 21.—Arrears of pay for five Sundays and one holiday (12th February 1948).

The Company has agreed to pay up the arrears of pay as demanded.

Point No. 12.—Free uniform.

The Company shall supply uniforms to durwans, gate-keepers, bearers and office boys. This will enhance the dignity of the concern. Having considered the condition of work in the factory, I make the following directions:—

(1) All workers working in the furnace shed shall be supplied with a pair of wooden sandals each year. This will be guarding against cuts in the feet, which are not rare in a Glass Factory. Those who work near the furnace and the mixers, shall be supplied with a pair of goggles each year and two aprons or two shirts and two half pants. The mixers shall be provided with gloves.

Point No. 14.—Medical aid.

The Company has a part time medical officer who visits the factory and examines the workers once a week. I understand that he attends to workers at their residence at the expense of the Company and the Company supplies medicine free of cost. The Union demanded reserved beds for the workers of this factory in different hospitals. This is not feasible. The Company will arrange for admission of the workers in different hospitals, if nature of the ailments so demands. If this is not possible, the Company shall bear all costs of treatment of the workers during their ailments. For sick diet, the Company will not pay anything so long as the workers get full pay for the period of their illness. If the sick leave is exhausted, the Company shall pay each worker Re. 1 per diem for sick diet.

Points Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 13.—Scales and grades of pay, dearness allowance, cheap food and free tiffin, special allowance to workers, city allowance and free quarters or house rent allowance.

The Union demands increment of salaries and wages of some workmen mentioned in a list filed during the hearing. They also claim dearness allowance, city allowance, special allowance and some other amenities. It has been urged by the Company that the salaries and wages, which the workmen are paid in this concern, are fairly high and include all allowances. They plead inability to implement further demands of the Union. This is a private concern, and I must say that the accounts are not very well kept. It has been urged on behalf of the employer that the factory although of 13 years' standing, belonged previously to a different man from whom the present proprietor got it seven years' back. Thus the present proprietor must have acquired the factory in about 1941. I could understand from the Manager that the transfer took place in 1944. It is alleged that the factory formerly belonged to one Ratan Singh Mulji, who was the son-in-law of the present proprietor, Hemji Hansraj. I asked the Manager to produce papers to prove the transfer but nothing could be produced before me and the Manager, Mr. B. L. Pooley, told me that all the account books, both prior to and after the transfer, were in the name of the present proprietors for they were the financier all through. The Company produced uncertified copies of accounts to show that the present proprietor purchased the goodwill at Rs. 2,50,000. The story of transfer, as alleged in the written statement of the Company, is not supported by the Manager according to whom the transfer took place in 1944. I cannot believe the story and I am clearly of opinion that Rs. 2,50,000 was added to the accounts only to swell the capital outlay and thereby to make out a case that the proprietors were not getting a fair return for the money they had invested. In one of these accounts the Company gives details of the capital at the end of 1947. Item No. 1 is fixed capital—Rs. 66,747-7-9 is said to be the furnace and we find from the detailed accounts that every year a heavy expenditure is incurred for construction of furnaces. This is shown below:—

Years.	Items of expenditure.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
1944-45	Furnace construction	14,462	6	3
1945-46	Ditto	15,989	15	9
1946-47	Construction of three furnaces	25,590	13	6

The total construction cost of furnaces from 1944 to 1947 appears to have been Rs. 56,012-3-6. The Manager tells us that this expenditure was incurred for the repairs of the furnaces. This seems to be absurd. There are 4 furnaces and I saw one of the furnaces under repairs. It cannot be believed that repairs of the furnaces involved an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 25,000. If these are the construction costs of the furnaces, these cannot be debited against the profits. These are to be added to the capital. In this view of the case, the net profits of the last three years shall be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1944-45	23,559	6
1945-46	26,296	4
1946-47	54,803	1

I could understand from the discussion I had with the workers and the Manager that these furnaces require some petty repairs every year and I find in the detailed accounts that heavy expenditure was incurred every year on account of machinery repairs, factory repairs. These repairs cost about Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12,000 a year. The Company does not appear to have come to this Tribunal with clean hands. I had to strain myself to the utmost to get these figures, which the Company had filed.

However, as nothing more could be placed against the detailed accounts of the Company filed before me, I proceed on the assumption that in 1946-47 the net profit of the Company was Rs. 54,803-1 and as the Company could not substantiate that the goodwill of the factory was purchased by the present proprietors in 1944 for Rs. 2,50,000, I leave this amount out of consideration and proceed on the assumption that the total capital outlay for the factory was Rs. 1,70,094-2-3. The proprietors must get a profit of 5 per cent. on the capital outlay. This amounts to Rs. 8,505. Deducting this amount from the net profit of 1946-47, we find that Rs. 46,398 is available for creating a reserve fund and giving additional amenities to the employees. I give below in a tabular form the existing grades of pay of the different employees and their present salary and the demands of the Union and, in the last column I shall give my award. The Union has demanded increment of salary, dearness allowance, city allowance, house rent for all the workers and cheap food and free tiffin and special allowance to workers of departments said to be exposed to the risk of occupational diseases. The Company contends that the present emoluments of the workers include all allowances and pleads financial difficulties to give additional amenities. My award about the grades and scales of pay given in the last column in the table given below, is based on the consideration and the risk of occupational diseases to which workers of a glass factory are exposed. Having regard to the financial position of the Company, I regret I cannot give relief in this respect to all the workers. In view of the low financial position of the Company, it will not be possible to allow any separate city allowance and house rent allowance to any of the workers. The Company has, however, agreed to pay 50 per cent. of the price of rationed articles on the ration, which the workers get on their respective ration cards. I allow the employees of the Lucky Glass Works separate dearness allowance to each worker at a flat rate of Rs. 10 per mensem. It will not be possible for the Company to bear the cost of free tiffin. The 50 per cent. of the price of the rationed articles, which the Company is agreeable to pay to the workers on their respective ration cards, shall be deducted from the dearness allowance allowed.

Designation.		Existing grade and scale.	Present salary.	Demand of the union.	Award.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreman	Pay	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	Rs. 500	Existing pay and allowance, if any.
	Allowance	Rs. 141	....	Rs. 200	
Assistant mistry		....	Rs. 100—220	Rs. 250—350	Rs. 100—5—175 (E. B.)—5- 220.
Blower		Rs. 100—145	Rs. 125—140	Rs. 135—200	Rs. 100—5/2—130—5/2—145.
Helper		Rs. 60 -105	Rs. 50—115	Rs. 110—175	Rs. 65 3/2 95- 5/2—115.
Bubbler		Rs. 60—80	Rs. 45—80	Rs. 80 - 125	Rs. 55— 1—70—1—80.
Bubble holder		Rs. 40—55	Rs. 35- 43	Rs. 60 100	Rs. 40— 1—50—1—55.
Necle maker		Rs. 80- 110	Rs. 83— 100	Rs. 100—150	Rs. 80 1- 90 2— 110.
Jar fitter		Rs. 22—40	Rs. 35-12—43/14	Rs. 45 - 75	Rs. 30—1—40—1—45.
Fireman		Rs. 80—115	Rs. 90—100	Rs. 110—125	Rs. 80—2—100—3/2 115.
Cooly		Rs. 35—55	Rs 1/6 to Rs. 1/9	Rs. 45—75	Rs. 35— 1—45- 1—55
Cooly men		....	Rs. 35/12 to Rs. 70.	Rs. 50—80	Rs. 35—1—45—5/2—70.
Fire cooly		....	Rs. 40—70	Rs. 50—85	Rs. 40—1—50- 2--70.
Mixer		....	Rs. 40—45	Rs. 45 75	Rs. 50—1—60— 1—70.
Grinder		Rs. 22 – 35	Rs. 26—35/12	Rs. 40—60	Rs. 26 1 35 1 39.
Packer		Rs. 22— 35	Rs. 26--35/12	Rs. 50—75	Rs. 26--½ 30--½ 35.
Delivery cooly		....	Rs. 40—45	Rs. 50- 75	Rs. 26—1- 35— 1—45.
Ration clerk		....	Rs. 85	Rs. 100—130	Rs. 85—5/2—100.
Attendance clerk		....	Rs. 55	Rs. 75—125	Rs. 60- 2- 80.
Supervisor		....	Rs. 70—85	Rs. 100—125	Rs. 70—1—80—1 -90
Melter		....	Rs. 35/12—50	Rs. 50—100	Rs. 40—1—50—1—60
Lineman		Rs. 40 - 60	....	Rs. 75—100	Rs. 40 1—50- 1—60.
Chimney cutter		Rs. 40—45	....	Rs. 55—75	Rs. 40—1—50- 1 -60.
Durwan		....	Rs. 45—50	Rs. 70--85	Rs. 45 -½- 50.
Delivery clerk		....	Rs. 85	Rs. 85—100	Rs. 85—2—95.
Office boy		....	Rs. 40	Rs. 60	Rs. 40.
Raj mistry		....	Rs. 78	Rs. 100	Rs. 78—2— 100.

The financial position of the Company, as accepted by me from the accounts filed by the Company and the additional burden on the financial position of the Company in consequence of this award are given in Annexure A annexed to this award.

In fitting the present employees to the revised scale of pay, there will be no difficulty in respect of those whose present pay synchronises to one or other of the several stages in the scale. Those who occupy an intermediate position between two stages, will be placed at the stage in the proposed scale next above the pay they are drawing in their present scale where the increments are annual, and shall be given the next higher scale in one year from the date of publication of this award where the increments are biennial. I have proceeded on the accounts filed by the Company for 1946-47 as accepted by me. The employees shall try their utmost to increase the outturn so that they may be entitled to further amenities and increments of pay and dearness allowance. It need hardly be mentioned that if the outturn falls below the mark, the employees will run the risk of curtailment in their pay and dearness allowance and other amenities and even to retrenchment and unemployment in extreme circumstances.

Point No. 8.—Bonus.

The Company is agreeable to give one month's pay as bonus to the employees. The financial position of the Company does not justify any increment in the rate of bonus to which the Company has agreed, and in view of the low financial position of the Company, I do not propose to consider the Union's claim of bonus for the war years.

Point No. 9.—Old age provision.

Although the Company pleaded inability in its written statement, the Company is agreeable to start a Provident Fund Scheme under which every worker will be to contribute 6¼ per cent. of his salary to the Provident Fund and an equal amount will be paid by the Company at the end of each year. I direct that the rules shall be framed so as to conform to the Model Rules framed by the Government of India for industrial concerns.

Schedule.

	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nett profit as shown in the Company's statement		29,312	3	6
Add construction of 3 furnaces (not believed).		25,590	13	6
Total profit ..		54,903	1	0
Deduct dividend at 5 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay of Rs. 1,70,094-2-3.		8,505	0	0
		46,398	1	0
Additional immediate burden on account of this award—				
(*i*) Dearness allowance at Rs. 10 per head per month.	30,720			
(*ii*) Wages	900			
(*iii*) Provident Fund ..	9,647	41,267	0	0
Balance ..		(*a*)5,131	1	0

Out of this amount (*a*) the Company shall bear the costs of factory-produced goods and uniform to be supplied and other amenities to be given to the employees under this award.

A. DAS GUPTA,
Tribunal, Industrial Disputes.

The 7th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2156Lab.—29th June 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department Order No. 1423Lab., dated the 6th May 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. Allen Berry & Co., Ltd., in respect of their workshop at Sodepur and their workmen, represented by the Allen Berry & Co. (Sodepur) Mazdur Union, Sodepur, 24-Parganas, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S.;

And whereas the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the 1st June 1948.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. Allen Berry & Co., Ltd., in respect of their workshop at Sodepur and their workmen represented by the Allen Berry & Co. (Sodepur) Mazdur Union.

PRESENT: SRI S. K. SEN, I.C.S.

For the Union: Sri M. M. Sen, Counsel.

For the Company: Sri Sudhangshu Kumar Ghosh, Solicitor.

AWARD.

By Government of West Bengal Order No. 1423Lab. of the 6th May 1948, an industrial dispute between Messrs. Allen Berry & Co., Ltd., in respect of their workshop at Sodepur and their workmen represented by the Allen Berry & Co. (Sodepur) Mazdur Union, was referred to me for adjudication. The Union filed a written statement containing the usual demands for better wages and conditions of employment. The Company filed a written statement contending that the existing wages and conditions of employment were satisfactory. The parties argued that the Award made in the case between Messrs. Allen Berry & Co., in respect of their workshops at Hazra Road, Howrah and Jodhpur (Tollygunj) and their workmen started on the basis of the Government of West Bengal Order No. 600Lab. of the 1st March 1948, should be made applicable to this case also. Accordingly issues in this case were not framed separately, and the arguments were confined mainly to some points not covered by the aforesaid award. The points are briefly discussed below.

Firstly, there is the claim for a travelling allowance of Rs. 10 per month, as the workshop is situated at Sodepur where most of the 624 workmen cannot find accommodation; the workers have to travel by train from Calcutta daily; some also come by train from the Naihati side. The Union represents that previously the Company had a free truck service for taking workers from Calcutta but that the Company has discontinued the service. The cost of a monthly train ticket from Calcutta to Sodepur is Rs. 5-10. It is urged that the allowance should be Rs. 10 per month to cover the bus and tram fares also. But the bus and tram fares are not allowed when the workshop is situated in the Calcutta area, and I see no reason to make an allowance for bus and tram fares in this case. But I consider the claim for the train fare reasonable. For the Company, it has been urged that even the Government does not allow a travelling allowance to employees who attend offices in Calcutta from suburban towns. But the Government allows a

Calcutta compensatory allowance which serves the purpose. Hence I direct that the Company should give a travelling allowance of Rs. 6 per month to such of its employees as attend by train and do not live within a two-mile radius of the Sodepur Workshop.

Secondly, it is urged that there is no medical attendance provided at Sodepur Workshop, though such attendance is provided at the other workshops of the Company. It is desirable that as regards medical attendance, the Sodepur Workshop should be treated as on the same footing as the other workshops. Hence I direct that the Management should arrange for a doctor to attend to the employees at Sodepur Workshop for at least one hour every working day.

Thirdly, the Union has urged that Dr. Suresh Banerji's recommendation, which the Management agreed to implement, has not been given effect to in so far as the pay and increment of pay of clerks are concerned. Dr. Banerji recommends that the minimum basic salary of the clerks should be fixed at Rs. 60, and that those who had completed one year's service should be given increment of Rs. 10. The Management must give effect to that recommendation if this has not yet been done.

Fourthly, it is urged that supervisors and assistant foremen do not get the benefit of the leave rules for clerks. The clerks get 14 days' privilege leave with full pay, and 7 days' casual leave, in addition to the holidays in the factory. I direct that the supervisors and assistant foremen should be given the same leave as the clerical staff. So far as the workmen are concerned, their leave will be governed by the leave and holiday rules prescribed in the award of the analogous case.

Next, there is the point that there are no Standing Orders for Sodepur Workshop. The Management says that the same Standing Orders govern all workshops. A copy of the Standing Orders, as amended by the award in the analogous case should be published at the Sodepur Workshop by the Company for the information of the employees.

Lastly, there is the point that when a workman is absent from duty on either Saturday or Monday, he loses the wages for Sunday also, and that this is an iniquitous rule. In my opinion, if a worker is absent without leave on either Saturday or Monday, he should lose the wages for Sunday; but if he takes leave in due time for a Saturday or Monday, whether it is leave with or without pay, and attends on Monday or Saturday, as the case may be, he should be given the wages for the Sunday. I direct that the Company should follow this rule.

Accordingly, the following award is made in this case—the award made in the case between Messrs. Allen Berry & Co., Ltd., and their workmen of Hazra Road, Howrah and Jodhpur Workshops started on the basis of Government of West Bengal Order No. 600Lab. of the 1st March 1948, is made applicable to Messrs. Allen Berry & Co., Ltd., in respect of their workshop at Sodepur, and their workmen; in addition, it is provided—

(*i*) that the Company should give a travelling allowance of Rs. 6 per month to such of its employees as come to Sodepur by train and live outside a two-mile radius from the workshop;

(*ii*) that a part-time doctor should be arranged to attend at the Sodepur Workshop for at least one hour on every working day, to give free medical aid to the workmen;

(*iii*) that Dr. Suresh Banerji's recommendation regarding the starting salary and increment of the clerical staff should be given effect to, if this has not already been done;

(*iv*) that the supervisors and the assistant foremen should have the benefit of the same leave rules as the clerical staff;

(*v*) that the Standing Orders of the Company after the amendments in accordance with the award referred to above should be published at Sodepur; and

(*vi*) that when a workman is absent with previous leave on a Saturday or Monday, and is present on the next Monday or the previous Saturday, he should be given the pay for the Sunday.

This award will come into force from the 1st June 1948, or any other date prescribed by the Government.

S. K. SEN,
Judge, Industrial Tribunal.

The 12th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2154Lab.—29th June 1948.—Sri Dwijendra Nath Das Gupta, Deputy Labour Commissioner, West Bengal, is allowed earned leave for thirty days from the 21st June or from any other date on which he actually proceeds on leave.

No. 2173Lab.—30th June 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Ordinance, 1948 (VII of 1948), shall apply to the district of Darjeeling.

No. 2196Lab.—30th June 1948.—The following officers are appointed temporarily to act as Inspectors under sub-section (*1*) of section 15 of the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940 (Bengal Act XVI of 1940), with effect from dates shown against each:—

(1) Sri Rai Mohan Mazumder—19th April 1948.

(2) Sri Satyendra Lal Roy—26th April 1948.

(3) Sri Dhirendra Chandra Sarkar—1st May 1948.

(4) Sri Narendra Kumar Saha—1st May 1948.

No. 2206Lab.—2nd July 1948.—In modification of this department notification No. 1360Lab., dated the 29th April 1948, Sri P. R. Mukherji, Judge, Industrial Tribunal, was granted leave on average pay for six days from the 5th to the 10th April 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 2214Lab.—3rd July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*5*) of section 10 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor is pleased to appoint the officer mentioned in the schedule as Additional Inspector of Factories for all the purposes of the said Act for the district of Darjeeling.

Schedule.

Dr. H. N. Das—Medical Officer appointed in connection with the preliminary investigation into the medical facilities to be provided under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

No. 2220Lab.—5th July 1948.—Sri Phani Madhab Chatterjee, B.Sc., temporary Inspector of Factories, is appointed substantively as an Inspector of Factories, West Bengal, with effect from the 28th August 1947.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

No. 36.—24th June 1948. In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Shyamnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd. (South), Shyamnagore, 24-Parganas, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Chenaya.
(2) Harichoran.
(3) Eakoob.
(4) Habib.
(5) Ramlogan.
(6) Sewprosad.
(7) Jhari Shaw.
(8) Shyamapada Pal.
(9) Manik Hazra.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. A. D. Marshall.
(2) Mr. A. K. Donaldson.
(3) Mr. K. D. Robertson.
(4) Mr. T. I. Farquharson.
(5) Mr. A. W. Burnett.
(6) Mr. G. Robertson.
(7) Mr. J. Patrick.
(8) Mr. W. Green.
(9) Mr. D. N Sen.

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 8225D.C.S.—28th June 1948.—Sri P. R. Sinha, B.C.S., Director of Textiles, has been appointed to be Deputy Secretary in the Department of Civil Supplies in addition to his own duties.

By order of the Governor,

R S. KRISHNASWAMY, Secy.

No. 8035D.C.S.—24th June 1948.—The services of Sri Amiya Kumar Banerjee, B.J.C.S., employed as Assistant Director, Procurement and Supply, are replaced at the disposal of Home Department (General Administration Branch).

No. 8077D.C.S.—25th June 1948.—Janab A. Husain, B.C.S., is appointed to be Joint Controller of Rationing (Establishments) in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, *vice* Sri P. R. Sinha.

No. 8081D.C.S.—25th June 1948.—The services of Sri B. N. Banerjee, B.J.C.S., now employed as Rationing Officer, Shampukur, in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department (General Administration Branch).

No. 8082D.C.S.—25th June 1948.—(1) Sri R. D. Chakravarty, Special Officer, Initial Area, is appointed to be Special Officer, Hooghly, in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, *vice* Sri Sudhangsu Kumar Banerjee.

(2) Sri Syama Charan Banerjee, Special Officer, Initial Area, is appointed to be Special Officer, Establishment, in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, *vice* Sri S. K. Ganguly.

(3) Sri P. C. Ghose, Assistant Director of Consumer Goods, is appointed to be Rationing Officer, Shampukur, *vice* Sri B. N. Banerjee.

This modifies notification No. 7404D.C.S., dated 12th June 1948, so far as the appointments of Sri R. D. Chakravarty, Sri Syama Charan Banerjee and Sri P. C. Ghose are concerned.

No. 8089D.C.S.—25th June 1948.—The services of Sri Ratindra Chandra Basu, B.C.S., employed as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Midnapore (on leave), are replaced at the disposal of Home Department (General Administration Branch).

No. 8206D.C.S.—28th June 1948.—Sri S. N. Biswas, B.C.S., employed as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, West Dinajpur, under the Directorate of Procurement and Supply, is transferred to Calcutta and is appointed to act as Deputy Director, Procurement and Cordoning in the same Directorate with headquarters at Calcutta, *vice* Sri M. C. Mukherjee.

Sri S. M. Ganguly, B.J.C.S., Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Birbhum, is transferred to West Dinajpur as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement with headquarters at Balurghat, *vice* Sri. S. N. Biswas.

Sri Nripendra Nath Das Gupta, B.J.C.S., employed as Assistant Director, Procurement and Supply, under the Directorate of Procurement and Supply, is transferred to Birbhum and is appointed to be Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement in the same Directorate with headquarters at Birbhum, *vice* Sri S. M. Ganguly.

No. 8237D.C.S.—29th June 1948.—Sri Sudhindra Nath Ray, B.C.S., Deputy Regional Controller of Procurement, Calcutta, under the Directorate of Procurement and Supply, is appointed to act as Assistant Director, Procurement and Supply, in the same Directorate in addition to his own duties, *vice* Sri A. K. Banerjee, B.J.C.S., reverted.

By order of the Governor,

P. R. SINHA, Dy. Secy.

No. 8002D.C.S.—23rd June 1948.—In continuation of notification No. 6006D.C.S., dated 11th May 1948, Sri Abani Charan Bose, B.J.C.S., is appointed to act as Budget Officer and Assistant Secretary (*ex-officio*) to the Government of West Bengal in the Department of Civil Supplies till further orders.

By order of the Governor,

L. DIAS, Asst. Secy.

No. 8043D.C.S.—24th June 1948.—Sri J. R. Nag, Rationing Officer, Alipore, was granted leave for the period from the 17th May 1948 to the 16th June 1948 as follows:—

(*a*) Earned leave for eighteen days under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, and in extension

(*b*) Extraordinary leave for the remaining period under rule 174(*1*)(*a*) *ibid.*

By order of the Governor,

A. BOSE,

Budget Officer and Asst. Secy. (*ex-officio*).

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATIONS.

Burdwan.—No. 5237L.R.—2nd July 1948.—Sri Sudhangshu Bimal Das Gupta, Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Sundarbans Settlement, is, in the interest of public service, transferred to Burdwan Settlement, with effect from the date on which he joins his new duties at Burdwan.

Burdwan.—No. 5238L.R.—2nd July 1948.—Under the provisions of section 3(*14*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Sri Sudhangshu Bimal Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer, is authorised to discharge, in the district of Burdwan, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer under Chapter VII, Part I of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid area.

Burdwan.—No. 5240L.R.—2nd July 1948.—Sri Jatindra Kumar Nag, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Sundarbans Settlement, is, in the interest of public service, transferred to Burdwan Settlement, with effect from the date on which he joins his new duties at Burdwan.

Burdwan.—No. 5241L.R.—2nd July 1948.—Under the provisions of section 3(*14*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Sri Jatindra Kumar Nag, Assistant Settlement Officer, is authorised to discharge, in the district of Burdwan, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer under Chapter VII, Part I of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid area.

Burdwan.—No. 5243L.R.—2nd July 1948.—Sri Rabindra Nath Chakraborty, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Sundarbans Settlement, is, in the interest of public service, transferred to Burdwan Settlement, with effect from the date on which he joins his new duties at Burdwan.

Burdwan.—No. 5244L.R.—2nd July 1948.—Under the provisions of section 3(*14*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Sri Rabindra Nath Chakraborty, Assistant Settlement Officer, is authorised to discharge, in the district of Burdwan, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer under Chapter VII, Part I of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid area.

Burdwan.—No. 5282L.R.—5th July 1948.—Under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Act V of 1875), the Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made of all lands which are comprised within the administrative boundaries of the district of Burdwan and that the boundaries of estates, tenures, mauzas and fields be demarcated on the lands so to be surveyed.

Burdwan.—No. 5283L.R.—5th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 101(*i*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of all lands which are comprised within the administrative boundaries of the district of Burdwan.

The particulars to be recorded in the record-of-rights shall be the following:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant or occupant;

(*b*) the class or classes to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rate, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat with or without a right of occupancy, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;

(*c*) the situation and quantity of the land held by each tenant or occupier;

(*d*) the name of each tenant's landlord;

(*e*) the name of each proprietor in the local area or estate with the character and extent of its interest and the situation and quantity of the lands, if any, which are his private lands as defined in Chapter XI of the Act;

(*f*) the rent and cess lawfully payable by each tenant at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared;

(*g*) the amount payable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest rights, rights over fisheries and the like at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared, the conditions and incidents appertaining to such rights, and if the amount is a gradually increasing amount, the time at which and the increments by which it increases;

(*h*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a court or otherwise;

(*i*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which and the steps by which it increases;

(*j*) the rights and obligations of each tenant and landlord in respect of—

- (*i*) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, jhil, tank or well or any other source of supply, and
- (*ii*) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each tenant, whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundaries of such land;

(*k*) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy;

(*l*) any right-of-way or other easement attaching to the land for which a record-of-rights is being prepared;

(*m*) if the land is claimed to be held rent-free, whether or not rent is actually paid, and if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and if so entitled, under what authority;

Provided that, if lands are not used for purposes connected with agriculture or horticulture, it shall be sufficient to record that fact together with the prescribed particulars relating to the occupant, the landlord and the tenancy.

By order of the Governor,

K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

Burdwan.—No. 5158L.A.—29th June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the West Ghusick Coal Co. Ltd. for building safety-lamp room, Power House, Sub-station Hospital, Baby creches, Minors' shower bath, housing for workers, supervising and clerical staff quarters, Manager's bungalow, Colliery office stores workshop, making colliery roads and laying surface tram lines, etc., in the village of Kalipahari, jurisdiction list No. 39, thana Asansol, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 7, 9, 17 to 23, 25 to 28, and part of cadastral survey plot No. 29 and measuring, more or less, 6·75 acres is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Kalipahari.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Managing Agent, West Ghusick Coal Co., Ltd., Ghusick, Kalipahari.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

Nadia.—No. 5190L.A.—30th June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of Krishnagar-Hridaypur Road, in the village of Chapra, jurisdiction list No. 39, thana Chapra, pargana Mahatpur, district Nadia, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose, a piece of land comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 1200, 1204 and 1205 and parts of cadastral survey plot Nos. 1203 and 1207, and measuring, more or less, 4·60 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Chapra.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Sadar, Nadia.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Nadia.

24-Parganas.—No. 5227L.A.—2nd July 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 3347L.A., dated 10th May 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 785, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd May 1946, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 18·80 acres of land required by the District Board, 24-Parganas, for Subarnapur Institution in the villages of Guma and Baluigachi, jurisdiction list Nos. 91 and 116, respectively, thana Habra, pargana Chaurashi, district 24-Parganas.

Howrah.—No. 5230L.A.(P.W.).—2nd July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the re-excavation of the Saraswati River (section from Bhaskur up to the northern boundary of Baluhati at the district border) in connection with the Saraswati Scheme, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 18·59 acres, and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, is likely to be required in the district of Howrah;—

District Howrah.

Thana Domjur, village Gayespur, jurisdiction list No. 44.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 2, 18, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 94, 97, 98, 107, 108, 109, 110, 116, 117, 121, 123, 126, 1101, 127, 128, 131, 130, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138.

Thana Domjur, village Baluhati, jurisdiction list No. 42.

Cadastral plots in full.

571, 1377, 1378, 1283, 1994, 1993.

Cadastral plots in part.

569, 570, 572, 574, 585, 586, 590, 591, 592, 598, 599, 600, 602, 608, 611, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1928, 1983, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1991, 1463, 1462, 1461, 1460, 1459, 1458, 1456, 1455, 1454, 1415, 1414, 1413, 1409, 1408, 1407, 1404, 1403, 1396, 1395, 1394, 1379, 1376, 1374, 1373, 1307, 1297, 1296, 1295, 1294, 1293, 1289, 1288, 1287, 1284, 1279, 1281, 1282, 1002, 990, 989, 959, 958, 957, 955, 953, 943, 942, 941.

Thana Domjur, village Pipli, jurisdiction list No. 43.

Cadastral plot in full.

1060.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1071.

Thana Baly, village Jagadispur, jurisdiction list No. 2.

Cadastral plots in full.

162, 163, 244.

Cadastral plots in part.

2224, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 48, 47, 49, 59, 60, 63, 64, 93, 97, 98, 99, 103, 104, 161, 166, 167, 172, 174, 164, 175, 176, 241, 243, 245, 246, 266, 267, 268, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 286, 287, 288, 289.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate) at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file and objection in writing before the Collector of Howrah.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Bankura.—No. 5232L.A.(P.W.).—2nd July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for sheds and godown in connection with the Berai Irrigation Scheme, in the village of Mouleswar, jurisdiction list No. 176, thana Onda, district Bankura, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2·75 acres, and comprising parts of cadastral plot Nos. 676 to 679, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Mouleswar.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate) at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply in this case.

24-Parganas.—No. 5254L.A.—3rd July 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 1821L.A., dated 14th March 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, published at page 532, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 21st March 1946, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 1·63 acres of land for the Waverley Jute Mills, Co., Ltd., for erection of dwelling houses for workmen, etc., in the village of Mulajore, jurisdiction list No. 18, thana Jagaddal, pargana Havelisahar, district 24-Parganas.

Midnapore.—No. 5256L.A.—3rd July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing a hospital and heatlh centre at Ramjibanpur, in the villages of Ramjibanpur, Pandua and Sarbasukha, jurisdiction list Nos. 16, 15 and 24, thana Chandrakona, pargana Chandrakona, district Midnapore, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose, a piece of land comprising cadastral survey plot No. 802, and parts of cadastral survey plot Nos. 2922, 2919, 2912/4229, 2912/4226, 2912, 804, 2903, 803, 801 and 2920, in mauza Ramjibanpur, cadastral survey plot Nos. 227 and 229, and part of cadastral survey plot No. 228 in mauza Pandua and part of cadastral survey plot No. 5 in mauza Sarbasukha, and altogether measuring more or less, 2·92 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Ramjibanpur, Pandua and Sarbasukha.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Midnapore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land to do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Midnapore.

Howrah.—No. 5295L.A.(P.W.).—5th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the re-excavation of the Saraswati river (section from Domjur and Uttarjhapardaha to Bhaskur) in connection with the Saraswati Scheme, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 50·38 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are likely to be required in the district of Howrah:—

District Howrah.

Thana Domjur, village Domjur, jurisdiction list No. 33.

Cadastral plots in full.

1, 9, 19, 23, 166, 98, 107, 110, 126, 129, 158, 161, 164, 165, 4691, 809, 810, 1034, 4500, 7486.

Cadastral plots in part.

3, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14. 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 4049, 63, 65, 66, 67, 69, 92, 93, 94, 97, 99, 106, 105, 108, 109, 111, 125, 127, 128, 130, 148, 149, 157, 159, 160, 162, 163, 167, 717, 718, 719, 720, 803, 807, 813, 812, 811, 1003, 1004, 1033, 4587, 4588, 4599, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4677, 4678. 4686, 4687, 4688, 4689, 4690, 4692, 4693, 4716, 4717, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4769, 4771, 4772, 4773, 4774, 4775, 4785, 4786, 4788, 4789, 6928, 6959, 6960, 6961, 6962, 6968, 6969, 6972, 6974, 6975, 6976, 6977, 6978, 6979, 7048, 7049, 7050, 7051, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7059.

Thana Domjur, village Uttar Jhapardaha, jurisdiction list No. 9.

Cadastral plots in full.

3901, 3900, 3902, 3903, 4415, 4416, 4420, 4421, 4422, 4423, 4428, 4438, 5463, 5991, 6053, 6007.

Cadastral plots in part.

3895, 3890, 3897, 3898, 3899, 3889, 3905, 3906, 3908, 3927, 3904, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4406, 4411, 4412, 4413, 4414, 4417, 4418, 4419, 4490, 4492, 4489, 4488, 4440, 4424, 4425, 4427, 4429, 4430, 4431, 4432, 4433, 4434, 4435, 4436, 4437, 4439, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5464, 5465, 5466, 5467, 5468, 5469, 5470, 5471, 5472, 5473, 5474, 5475, 5476, 5477, 5478, 5977, 5978, 5979, 6108, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5989, 5990, 5992, 6109, 5995, 5996, 6006, 6008, 6009, 6042, 6043, 6052, 5949, 6026, 6110.

Thana Domjur, village Dafarpur, jurisdiction list ... No. 38.

Cadastral plots in full.

3185, 5297.

Cadastral plots in part.

2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 3425, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2053, 2054, 2058, 2060, 2061, 2062, 3443, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 3373, 3144, 3145, 3154, 3155, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3186, 3216, 3338, 3339, 3344, 3345, 3354, 3355, 3356, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5029, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5041, 5042, 5053, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5050, 5084, 5085, 5086, 5087, 5082, 5088, 5097, 5098, 5096, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5116, 5117, 5118, 5124, 4587, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 4543, 5179, 5180, 5181, 5182, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5284, 5285, 5287, 5288, 5289, 5290, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296.

Thana Domjur, village Raghabpur, jurisdiction list No. 35.

Cadastral plot in full.

1.

Cadastral plots in part.

141, 2, 19, 20, 21, 22, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 108, 209.

Thana Domjur, village Pairatangi, jurisdiction list No. 37.

Cadastral plots in full.

. 768, 784, 785, 788, 802, 808, 809, 813.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 9, 11, 12, 13, 51, 54, 55, 57, 58, 63, 64, 67, 68, 73, 74, 82, 83, 84, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 284, 285, 287, 295, 294, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 308, 309, 323, 324, 345, 346, 347, 350, 351, 353, 373, 374, 1535, 375, 767, 769, 770, 771, 772, 783, 786, 787, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 801, 803, 807, 810, 812, 814, 816, 817, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 944, 956, 957, 958, 962, 963, 968, 969, 975.

Thana Domjur, village Bhashkur, jurisdiction list No. 41.

Cadastral plots in full.

1707, 1755.

Cadastral plots in part.

1759, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1715, 1714, 1709, 1708, 1706, 1705, 1764, 1698, 1697, 1692, 1691, 1690, 1677, 1676, 1675, 1674, 1669, 1668, 1651, 1650, 1641, 1640, 1639, 1638, 1637, 1632, 1631, 1630, 1629, 1628, 1627, 1626, 1625, 1624, 1594, 1593, 1589, 1588, 1587, 1586, 1571, 1570, 1569, 1568.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Howrah.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

DECLARATION.

Murshidabad.—No. 5192L.A.—30th June 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of a sluice at 35 mile—4,737 feet (i.e., 36th mile) of the Bhagirathi Embankment near Bhabta, in the village of Maheshpur, jurisdiction list No. 31, thana Beldanga, pargana Kantanagar, district Murshidabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising part of cadastral plot Nos. 16, 17 and 19 and measuring, more or less, 0·55 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid village of Maheshpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Murshidabad.

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE,

Member, Board of Revenue, and

Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Requisition

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

No. 282 of 1948

Calcutta, the 21st May 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

38, Phears Lane.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlords of the premises referred to in the order above are directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 12th July 1948 at 12 noon, or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 3rd July 1948.

No. 290 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 27th May 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

3B, Debendra Mallik Street, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the order above is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 10th July 1948, at 12 noon, or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing figures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 3rd July 1948.

No. 481 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 14th June 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule beolw are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

12D, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta (one flat on the 1st floor to the extreme south end of Lansdowne Court buildings consisting of 3 rooms, 1 kitchen and a bath-room).

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the order above is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 13th July 1948 at 11-30 a.m. or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 3rd July 1948.

No. 495 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

24/2, Girish Mookherjee Road (ground floor).

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlady of the premises referred to in the order above is directed to place the above peroperty at my disposal and control on and from the 12th July 1948 at 11-30 a.m. or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 3rd July 1948.

No. 500 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 18th June 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

36B, Market Street.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the order above is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 10th July 1948 at 11-30 a.m. or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 3rd July 1948.

No. 502 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 25th June 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

P28, Scheme No. XLVIII in Gariahat Road (ground floor), Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord or landlady of the premises referred to in the order above is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 9th July 1948 at 2 p.m. or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.
The 3rd July 1948.

No. 447 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 26th June 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector, 24-Parganas, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

199, Netaji Subhas Bose Road, Tollygunge Municipality, district 24-Parganas.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

Janab H. S. M. Ishaque, landlord/(owner) of the premises referred to in the order above, is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 10th July 1948, at 12 noon, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

S. M. MURSHED,
Additional Collector, 24-Parganas.
The 5th July 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF EXCISE

Orders by the Commissioner of Excise West Bengal

No. 13Exc.—2nd July 1948.—Sri Dulal Krishna Majumdar, Inspector of Excise (on probation), in charge of the bonded laboratory of Messrs. Ladco, Calcutta, is transferred to Burdwan and posted to the Central Ganja Gola, Asansol.

No. 14Exc.—2nd July 1948.—The order of transfer of Sri Ram Krishna Midya issued in notification No. 11Exc., dated 9th June 1948, is cancelled.

No. 15Exc.—2nd July 1948.—Sri Ram Krishna Midya, Inspector of Excise, Bengal Brewery, Calcutta, is posted to the Executive Branch in the same district.

R. CHOWDHURY, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT AND RELIEF

Relief

NOTIFICATIONS.

Tippera.—No. 3151F.R.—5th July 1948.—Sri Khogendra Bhusan Chanda, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector and Additional Circle Officer, Chandpur, Tippera, was allowed leave on average pay on medical certificate from the 19th May 1947 to the 16th August 1947, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

24-Parganas.—No. 2877F.R.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Ramesh Chandra Chakravarti, Special Relief Officer, Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas, is transferred to the Barrackpore subdivision of the same district in connection with relief and rehabilitation work.

By order of the Governor,
A. B. GANGULI, Secy.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1792P.S.C.—5th July 1948.—Sri Benoyendra Nath Banerjea, M.A., who was appointed Secretary to the Public Service Commission, West Bengal, with effect from the 1st January 1948 and was on probation for six months is confirmed in that post, with effect from 1st July 1948.

B. K. BASU, Chairman,

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3974A.—2nd July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 265 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925), the High Court is pleased to make the following amendment in its notification No. 11066A., dated the 18th November 1947, namely:—

Amendment.

For the entry "Navadwip" against item (*ii*) of the schedule to the said notification *substitute* "Nadia".

2. This notification shall be deemed to have effect and to have always had effect as if it had been issued on the 26th February 1948.

No. 3977A.—2nd July 1948.—In exercise of the power delegated to the High Court, by the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, notification No. 64J.D., dated the 30th April 1915, the Court is pleased to make the following amendment in its notification No. 11062A., dated the 18th November 1947, namely:—

Amendment.

For the entry "Navadwip" against item (*ii*) of the schedule to the said notification *substitute* "Nadia".

2. This notification shall be deemed to have effect and to have always had effect as if it had been issued on the 26th February 1948.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. SEN, Registrar

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

No. 1229J.G.—30th June 1948.—Sri Chittaranjan Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is transferred to the Katwa subdivision of the district of Burdwan on general duty.

2. The transfer is made in the public interest.

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range.

Chinsura.—No. 5046.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Dhirendra Chandra Chatarji, officiating Inspector, Midnapore, is posted to the District Intelligence Branch of that district and will continue to act as such, *vice* Sri Prafulla Chandra Basu, Inspector, retired.

Sub-Inspector Mritunjay Manna of Birbhum is appointed to act as Inspector in Midnapore, *vice* Sri Debabrata Lahiri, Inspector, on temporary transfer to the Special Police Establishment, Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta.

The transfer involved in the above order is made in the interests of the public service.

Sri Durga Das Mukharji, officiating Inspector, Burdwan, is granted 4 weeks' leave on average pay, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, with effect from the date he avails himself of it.

Sub-Inspector Brojendra Lal Mitra of Burdwan is appointed to act as Inspector in the above vacancy.

Sri Kalidas Chakrabatti, Armed Inspector, Midnapore (surplus), is absorbed in the permanent vacancy in the rank of Inspector with effect from 24-3-1948, a.m., *vice* Mr. G. Haywood, Armed Inspector, Midnapore, retired.

H. N. GUPTA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

Presidency Division—Jalpaiguri

No. 433J.—2nd July 1948.—Sri Benoy Kumar Jha, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Malda, is allowed earned leave for thirty days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from 3rd July 1948.

No. 821L.S.-G.—2nd July 1948.—Under section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that the Commissioners of the Kalimpong Municipality in the district of Darjeeling, at their special meeting held on 5th June 1948, elected Sri M. K. Pradhan to be their Vice-Chairman.

No. 822L.S.-G.—2nd July 1948.—In accordance with the provisions of section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that at a by-election held on 27th March 1948, Janab Majibar Rahaman Chaudhury has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Englishbazar Municipality in the district of Malda.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 10885/2E/7/48-49C.T.—25th June 1948.—Mr. S. M. Pal, M.Sc., 1st Additional Income-tax Officer, Companies District III, is appointed temporarily to hold charge as Income-tax Officer of the same district in addition to his own duties during absence on leave of Mr. P. K. Chatterjee

No. 11163A/2E/100/47-48C.T.—28th June 1948.—Mr. A. K. Mukherjee, M.A., 2nd Additional Income-tax Officer, District I(1), Calcutta, was allowed under rule 10(*a*) of the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, earned leave for twenty-one days with effect from 21st May 1948 to 10th June 1948. It is certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave.

No. 11164A/2E/22/48-49C.T.—28th June 1948.—Mr. B. K. Sarkar, M.A., G.D.A., 1st Additional Income-tax Officer, Howrah, is allowed under rule 10(*a*) of the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, earned leave for forty-two days only with effect from 22nd June 1948 to 2nd August 1948. It is certified that the officer is likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he has proceeded on leave or to a post carrying similar rates of allowances.

No. 11165A/2E/127/47-48C.T.—28th June 1948.—Mr. Hari Har Lal, M.A., 1st Additional Income-tax Officer, District IV(1), Calcutta, was allowed under rule 10(*a*) of the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, earned leave for eight days only with effect from the 29th December 1947 to 5th January 1948 with permission to prefix the X'mas holidays from the 24th December 1947 to 27th December 1947 and Sunday, the 28th December 1947, to the leave.

It is certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave.

No. 11166A/2E/25/48-49C.T.—28th June 1948.—Mr. P. K. Chatterjee, B.Sc., B.L., G.D.A., Income-tax Officer, Companies District III, Calcutta, is allowed under Fundamental Rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) leave on average pay for two months with effect from the 1st June 1948 to 31st July 1948 with permission to affix Sunday, the 1st August 1948, to the leave.

It is certified that the officer is likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he has proceeded on leave or to a post carrying similar rates of allowances.

No. 11167/1E/20/48-49C.T.—28th June 1948.—Mr. A. Ghosh, M.A. (Com.), G.D.A., First Additional Income-tax Officer, District VI, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 2nd July 1948, transferred and posted as Income-tax Officer in charge of the newly created "Refund Circle, Calcutta".

2. Mr. N. G. Chakravarty, B.Com., Second Additional Income-tax Officer, District I(2), Calcutta, is, with effect from the 2nd July 1948, transferred and posted as First Additional Income-tax Officer of the Refund Circle, Calcutta.

No. 11189/2E/65/47-48C.T.—29th June 1948.—Mr. J. K. Kundu, M.A., B.L., 1st Additional Income-tax Officer, District 24-Parganas, Calcutta, was allowed under Fundamental Rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) leave on average pay for one month and seventeen days with effect from 27th April 1948 to 12th June 1948, with permission to affix Sunday, the 13th June 1948, to the leave. Certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave or to a similar post carrying the same rates of allowances.

No. 11418/2E/7/48-49C.T.—30th June 1948.—The services of Mr. S. Bhattacharyya, M.A., 2nd Additional Income-tax Officer, District IV(3), Calcutta, are, with effect from the forenoon of 2nd July 1948, placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Calcutta.

S. NARGOLWALA, Commissioner.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, and in the matter of section 162 of the said Act,

and

In the matter of Tripura Popular Bank, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Bank by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 21st day of June 1948 presented to the said Court by Sm. Suprova Mullick of No. 31-B, Chakrabaria Road, South, a creditor of and/or depositor to the said Bank, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 2nd August 1948, and any creditor or contributory of the said Bank desirous of opposing the application for winding up of the said Company under the said Act shall appear at the time of hearing either in person or by attorney or advocate for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the prescribed charges for the same. Dated this 2nd day of July 1948.

DUTT & SEN,
Solicitors, 6, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.

N.B.—Rule 57 provides that any person who intends to appear at the hearing of the said petition must serve or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention to do so, the notice must state the name and address of the person, or if the name is a firm, must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time so as to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 2nd August 1948.

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 30.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No 186, New Delhi When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8 (Re 1-11 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 31st July 1948. Cheques or money orders not accepted Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if the prescribed application forms not available No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. **One post of Geophysicist, Geological Survey of India.**—Post temporary but likely to become permanent Women ineligible **Age.**—Preferably between 30 and 40 years. **Pay.**—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1 050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. Higher initial pay in special cases according to qualifications and experience. **Qualifications.—Essential.**—Several years' experience of actual field operations, in charge of a Geophysical Field Unit. **Desirable.**—Degree or diploma in Geophysical prospecting or Geology or Physics or Engineering.

2 **One permanent post of Insect Ecologist, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.**—Scheduled Caste candidate preferred. Women eligible. **Age.**—Preferably below 40 years, relaxable for highly qualified candidates **Pay.**—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. Higher initial pay up to Rs 800 according to qualifications, age and experience **Qualifications—Essential**—(a) M.Sc. in Zoology with post-graduate training in Entomology leading to a Doctorate degree. (b) About 10 years' experience in insect ecological work with evidence of capacity to initiate new lines of research and guide others in research. (c) General knowledge of Agricultural Meteorology. **Desirable.**—Knowledge of German and French.

3 **One permanent post of Toxicologist, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.**—Scheduled Caste candidate preferred. Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably below 40 years, relaxable for highly qualified candidates. **Pay.**—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. Higher initial pay up to Rs 800 according to qualifications, age and experience. **Qualifications—Essential.**—(a) M Sc in Zoology with post-graduate training in Entomology leading to a Doctorate degree. Candidates should have studied chemistry as one of the subjects for the B.Sc. degree (b) Post-graduate training in insect toxicology. (c) About 10 years' experience in insect toxicological research with evidence of capacity for independent research and guiding others in research. **Desirable.**—Knowledge of German and French.

4 **One temporary post of Cytogeneticist, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.**—Scheduled Caste candidate preferred Women eligible. **Age.**—Preferably below 40 years, relaxable for highly qualified candidates. **Pay.**—Rs 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1 150 Higher initial pay up to Rs 800 according to qualifications, age and experience **Qualifications.—Essential.**—(a) M.Sc. in Botany or Associate Indian Agricultural Research Institute with post-graduate training in Cytogenetics, preferably with a Doctorate degree (b) Good record of research in Cytogenetics for about ten years and evidence of capacity for independent research and guiding others in research **Desirable.**—Knowledge of French or German

5 **One temporary post of Poultry Development Officer, Ajmer-Merwara.**—In partial modification of item 1 of advertisement No. 25 for the above post, the qualifications have been modified as follows:

Essential.—(a) A degree or diploma in Veterinary Science from an Indian Veterinary College. (b) Poultry training certificate from a Government Farm, e.g., Gurdaspur, Izatnagar or Lucknow (c) Experience in grading and marketing of eggs and poultry or poultry diseases **Desirable.**—Administrative experience. Closing date for receipt of applications extended from 26th June to 31st July 1948.

6 **One Power House Superintendent, Fertilizer Factory, Sindri, Bihar.**—Non-Indians will be considered if suitable Indians are not forthcoming Women eligible. **Age.**—Preferably not below 40 years **Pay.**—Rs. 2,000—100—2,500 per mensem plus £30 per mensem sterling overseas pay for candidates of non-Asiatic domicile **Qualifications.** (i) Engineering degree followed by adequate practical training, or alternatively A M I Mech E., or A M I E E or A M I E (India), or the equivalent American or Continental qualifications Educational qualifications may be relaxed in the case of candidates with extensive experience and otherwise well qualified to hold the post. (ii) Not less than 15 years' power-house operating experience in a responsible position of which period not less than 5 years should have been in senior charge of a station of not less than 30,000 K W installed capacity operating at or near 625 lbs. per square inch pressure and 825°F total temperature some of the sets being of not less than 10,000 K W capacity. (iii) Experience in managing staff and carrying out the administrative duties connected with the

operation of a large power house. The power house is a thermal station equipped with high efficiency water tube boilers and turbo-alternators operating on 625 pounds per square inch pressure and 825 F total temperature. Initially the installed capacity will be 80,000 K W., but eventually the power house may be expanded to 110,000 K W. or more. In addition to supplying power and process steam to the Fertilizer Factory, the power house will supply power in bulk to a public utility grid distribution system.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 46.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a permanent gazetted post of Assistant Statistician in the Provincial Statistical Bureau under the Finance Department, Government of West Bengal.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 150—20/2—250—15/2—310—20/2—350—375—400 with efficiency bars after the 12th and 22nd stages.

A candidate for appointment to the post who at the time of application does not hold any permanent appointment under Government, if appointed to the post will be given an initial pay in the time scale as follows, according to his age on the date of assuming duties:—

Age.	Pay. Rs.
25	150
26	150
27	170
28	170
29	190
30	190
31	210
32	210
33	230
34	230
35	250
36	250
37	265
38	265
39	280
40	280
41	295
42	295
43	310
44	310
45	330

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications.—

(i) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India will also be eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of, or permanently domiciled in West Bengal;

(ii) he must not be more than 45 years of age on the 1st July 1948,

(iii) he must have an M A. or M.Sc. degree in Statistics of an Indian University with at least one year's practical experience or he must have a Master's degree of an Indian University in Mathematics, Economics or an allied subject with at least two years of Statistical training and experience in a recognised institute of Statistics.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 28th July 1948

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 30th June 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL

Advertisement No. 47.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill temporary posts of (i) one Mechanical and Electrical Executive Engineer and (ii) one Mechanical and Electrical Assistant Engineer, for the Mechanical and Electrical Division, Government of West Bengal. The posts are included in the Bengal General Service. Appointment to each of the posts will be made on contract for three years.

1. **Method of recruitment.**—The appointments will be made by selection from among the candidates possessing the qualifications specified below

2 **Pay.—For Executive Engineer:** Rs 500—50/2—600 (E B)—50/2—1,000 A higher initial pay up to Rs. 800 per mensem may be granted to a candidate possessing sufficient experience.

For Assistant Engineer: Rs. 150—25—200—50/2—450—25/2—550—50/2—650 (E B. after the 16th stage). A higher initial pay up to Rs. 500 per mensem may be granted if the candidate selected possesses sufficient experience.

3. **Qualifications.**—(1) **Executive Engineer:** A candidate must hold a degree in Mechanical and/or Electrical Engineering of a recognised University or institution. He must have experience of running a workshop independently for at least five years and of modern earth-cutting machinery. He must not be more than 45 years of age on the 1st July 1948.

(2) **Assistant Engineer:** A candidate must possess a degree in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised University or institution and have experience for at least three years in a mechanical and/or electrical workshop of repute He must have experience in electrical and mechanical appliances and modern earth-cutting machinery.

A candidate for either of the posts must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India will also be eligible to apply, provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal.

4. **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a large self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 2nd August 1948

5. **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character

6 **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

7. **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

8. **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

9. Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,

Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 2nd July 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 49.

APPLICATIONS are invited for three State Scholarships to be awarded during 1948-49 for advanced post-graduate study abroad one in each of the following subjects:—(i) Geography, (ii) Geology and (iii) Political and Social Sciences. Women are eligible to apply.

2. The award of these scholarships, which are tenable for three years, will be subject to the rules regulating the award of State Scholarships or any other rules framed in this connection from time to time.

3. Each selected candidate will be given a scholarship, the exact value of which will be fixed according to the place of instruction, viz., £460 to scholars at Oxford and Cambridge and £400 at other Universities. Besides, each student will be provided with free 2nd class passage both ways and will also be given an equipment allowance of Rs. 500 before departure from India.

4. Government servants holding substantive appointments and students already abroad are ineligible to apply.

5. The following are the minimum qualifications for a candidate in addition to the educational qualifications prescribed for each subject mentioned in the schedule.

A candidate—

(i) must not be less than 19 years or more than 25 years on the 1st July 1948;

(ii) must be of good character;

(iii) must be of good physique, free from organic defects and bodily infirmity and capable of bearing the climate of the country to which the candidate may be sent.

(iv) must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India is also eligible, provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before a candidate is selected for any scholarship. Preference will be given to one who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal.

6. Candidates must submit with their applications duly attested copies of two testimonials from the authorities of the University or Institution where they last studied. They should also give names of two referees who must not be related to them and who are in a position to testify from their personal knowledge as to the candidates' fitness for the proposed courses of study. They should also produce evidence that since obtaining their degrees they have kept their studies and that they are likely to benefit from a course of higher training.

7. The selection will be made by the Public Service Commission, West Bengal. Candidates may be required to appear before the Commission at their own expense.

8. The selected candidates will be required to enter into a bond undertaking to serve the Government of West Bengal for a period of five years in a gazetted post on their return after the completion of their course of instruction or to take up for a similar period other comparable employment, if so directed by Government.

9. Applications are to be made in triplicate on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from office of the Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped large envelope.

10. The last date for the receipt of applications with a treasury chalan for Rs. 5 under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt", 19th July 1948. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded. Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalan will not be accepted.

11. Candidates must furnish with their applications—

(i) a statement of the course of studies pursued in India in the last examination,

(ii) two passport size photographs,

(iiii) evidence of age,

(iv) evidence of educational qualifications,

(v) a certificate from a registered medical practitioner testifying to their physical fitness and ability to bear the climate of the country where they propose to go.

12. **Address.**—Candidates should give their present addresses and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

13. **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for selection. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

Schedule of Educational qualifications.

(1) Geography.—First Class Master's degree and a First Class Honours degree in Geography.

(2) Geology.—First Class M.Sc. degree with a First Class Honours degree in Geology. Preference will be given to candidates with teaching experience and/or field training experience.

(3) Political and Social Sciences.—First Class Master's degree with a First Class Honours degree in Economics. Practical experience of social work will be an additional qualification.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.

Alipore, the 6th July 1948.

WANTED a temporary Lawyer-clerk for the Requisition Section of the Land Acquisition Office, Calcutta, on Rs. 150 per month plus usual dearness allowance. Candidate must be a graduate in law having at least five years' practice at the bar.

Application should reach the undersigned by the 15th July 1948.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 30th June 1948.

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

15, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

ADMISSION to the Day Course (equivalent to the I. Com. Course) and different classes of the Evening Section—R.A., Banking, Book-Keeping (Junior and Advanced), Modern English, Mercantile Law, Shorthand and Typewriting—will commence immediately after the publication of the Matriculation results of the Calcutta University in the "Calcutta Gazette". For details apply in writing to the Principal enclosing postage stamps worth 9 pies for prospectus or call at the office of the institute personally during office hours.

The tuition fee is only Rs. 5 per month and there are various concessions in the shape of stipends and scholarships.

[ILLEGIBLE], for Principal,

Government Commercial Institute
Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 20th May 1948.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA

NOTICE

IT is notified for the information of the importers whose names and addresses are given in the schedule below that the goods noted against their names have been lying in the Custom House for more than four months

They are hereby informed that under section 88, Sea Customs Act, these goods will be sold by public auction, on or after the 24th July 1948 unless they are cleared by them before that date.

	Importer's name and address.	Quantity and description of goods.	Date of receipt.
1	Messrs Feruzuddin Mohamad Saffi, Calcutta, India	3 doz. sunglasses, 1 metal key ring, 3 plastic soap boxes, 1 eraser, 1 flash light, 3 plastic combs, 5 coloured pencils, 1 card slate pencils samples	6-1-47.
2	Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 6, Church Lane, Calcutta	15 rolls of Eastman Plus Panchromatic Negative motion pictures film, 200 feet, each 35 m.m.	9-1-47.
3	Mr. Jaroslav Drobny, Grand Hotel, Calcutta	1 card—3 glass beads necklaces, 1 card—15 pairs imitation jewellery (ear-rings), 3 cards—glass beads, 1 packet—loose glass beads.	15-1-47
4	Miss Adeline Ashing, c/o J. Walter Thompson, 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta	3 lbs. typed manuscripts	20-1-47
5	P. N Das & Sons, 3/C, Hem Kar Lane, Hatkola, Calcutta	5 artificial silk wearing apparels, 2 woollen wearing apparels	28-1-47.
6	Mr. Z. H Ansari, c/o Z H Ansari & Co., 71, Canning Street, Calcutta	1 box—25 cigars, 12 oz.	8-2-47
7	Messrs Brishov & Co , 6, Clive Street, Calcutta	2 bottles Ron Merito Rum (half pint each), 1 pint = ·83 I. G. P. G.	8-2-47.
8	Station Superintendent, Air India, Ltd., Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta	1 piece old and torn white cotton cloth	18-2-47.
9	Messrs Bishwanath Prasad Dwipnarayan, 58, Kailash Bose Street, Calcutta.	1 metal bulb-holder	19-2-47.
10	Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Calcutta, account Somendra Nath Mukherjee.	2 bottles Ammonium Chloride, 7½ grain each, 3 bottles Calcium Sodium Lactate with Vitamin "D", 7½ grain, 5 bottles 25 c. c H 11 Extract (date expired on 30-1-48) unfit for use as date expired.	19-2-47.
11	Messrs. Aluminium Corporation of India, 9, Clive Street, Calcutta.	11 pieces aluminium handles (small size), 11 pieces aluminium handles (medium size), 3 pieces aluminium handles (big size).	22-2-47.
12	S. Kushalchand & Co., 55, Canning Street, Calcutta	15 gold-plated compact sets, 5 silver-plated compact sets, 3 gold-filled lipstick cases with lipsticks, 7 lipsticks, 9 packets powder (toilet), 6 packets rouge, 1 jar cream, 5 bottles perfumed spirit, 2 fl. oz. each, 10 oz. = ·062 I.G.	26-2-47.
13	Seth Bros., 160, Cross Street, Calcutta	3 lady's plastic rain coats (large size), 1 lady's plastic rain coat (small size), 1 plastic bathing cap, 1 baby's panties, 2 plastic rainhood showerhoods, 3 plastic baby's bibs, 4 plastic aprons.	26-2-47
14	Tata Air Lines, Ltd (Air India, Ltd.), Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.	3 glass plates	28-2-47.
15	Miss Adeline Ashing, c/o J. Walter Thompson, 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	6 lbs. typed manuscripts	28-2-47.
16	Asiatic Commercial, Ltd., 23, Park Street, Calcutta	2 plastic lady's rain coats (large size), 2 plastic lady's rain coats (medium size), 4 plastic aprons, 1 plastic panties, 3 plastic bibs, 1 plastic bathing cap, 2 plastic rainhood showerhoods.	28-2-47.
17	Ditto	1 Tele Tone Radio set, 1 spare condenser	28-2 47.
18	R P Sen, 31, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta, P. B. No. 8915.	1 rain coat, 1 rainhood showerhood	28-2-47.
19	Eastern Trading Corporation (India), Calcutta .	1 wrench	6-3-47.
20	Bengal Ingot Company, Ltd., 5, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta	2 lbs brass scrap	8-3-47.
21	Messrs. S Yaffi & Sons, 86B, Clive Street, Rooms 8A and 9, Calcutta.	30 large size combs, 30 small size combs	11-3-47.
22	Ferozuddin Mohamed Saffi, Calcutta (India)	3 fountain pens, 1 propelling pencil, 1 padlock, 3 big size flash lights, 4 small size flash lights, 1 fountain pen and pencil set.	11-3-47.
23	Kanji Amarshi Doshi, c/o Jagatram Chopra, 1, Mullick Street, Calcutta	1 lb. long pepper	17-3-47.
24	Kapoor Bros., 20, Raja Katra, Calcutta	5 lbs. hair oil in tin	17-3-47.
25	India National Airways, Agents for B. O. A C., Victoria House, Calcutta.	15 propelling pencils	21-3-47.
26	Account Aurora Seghal, Ltd., Bharat Airways	Tin ingots, 9 cwt. 13 lbs.	22-3-47.
27	Prabartak Commercial Corporation, Ltd., 61, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta	½ lb. nutmeg without shell, ½ lb. nutmeg with shell, 4 oz. cloves, 4 oz. pepper, 4 oz. cinnamon, 4 oz. gum damer, 4 oz. benjamin.	24-3-47.
28	Messrs. S N Jhunjhunwalla, 161, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	3 quart bottles of wine, ·501 I G. P. G.	24-3-47.
29	Viswan & Co., 13, David Joseph Lane, Calcutta	2 bottles, 4 oz. each, perfumed spirit = 8 oz. = ·050 I. G., 3 bottles, 2 oz each, perfumed spirit = 6 oz. = ·037 I. G., 1 bottle, 1 oz., perfumed spirit = 1 oz. = ·006 I. G.	24 3-47.
30	Ditto	3 bottles, 2 oz each, perfumed spirit = 6 oz. = ·037 I G., 3 bottles, 1 oz. each, perfumed spirit = 3 oz = ·018 I. G., 1 bottle, 4 oz., perfumed spirit = 4 oz. = ·025 I. G.	24-3-47.
31	Ditto	7 bottles, 1 oz. each, perfumed spirit = 7 oz = ·044 I. G., 1 bottle, 2 oz. perfumed spirit = 2 oz. = 012 I.G	24-3-47.
32	Ditto	18 bottles, 1 oz. each, perfumed spirit = 18 oz = ·112 I G., 4 bottles, 2 oz. each, perfumed spirit = 8 oz. = ·050 I. G.	24-3-47.
33	Fairmacs Trading, 33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta	1 lb. flour (unfit for human consumption)	24-3-47.
34	Jewan Buksh Md. Jan, 78, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	42 cards samples of cut pieces cotton and woollen piece-goods, 4"×2" each.	27-3-47.
35	Calcutta Poloworks, 35, Mott Lane, Calcutta	8 pieces cut samples of bamboo poles	27-3-47.
36	A. H C. Rostron, 67/75, Stephen House, Calcutta	5 tin rubber emulsion, 12 lbs. each = 60 lbs.	27-3-47.
37	Siddeswar Sen & Co., 33, Canning Street, Calcutta	Paper toys	27-3-47.

	Importer's name and address.	Quantity and description of goods.	Date of receipt.
38	Kenneth St. De Courcy, 126A, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta.	1 cycle lamp, 2 dynamos for cycle lamp	27-3-47.
39	S. C. Sons, 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta	2 bottles 3 oz. perfumed spirit = 3 oz. = ·018 I. G., 2 packets toilet powder, 1 jar cream, 1 jar brilliantine, 1 rouge.	27-3-47.
40	The Editor, Eastern Express, 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	8 matrices	27-3-47.
41	Mr. Geo. M. Melutosh, P. Box. No. 725, Calcutta	31 pieces cut samples of leather, 8″ × 4″, 11 pieces cut samples of plastic, 8″ × 4″.	29-3-47.
42	Glamor Polish Industries, 16/A, Lake View Road, Calcutta.	6 lbs. wax	29-3-47.
43	A. H. C. Rostron, 67/75, Stephen House, Calcutta	1 lb. starch	29-3-47.
44	T. S. Wright & Co., 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta	2 lady's artificial silk dresses	29-3-47.
45	Humayaun & Co., 87, Canning Street, Calcutta	31 pairs imitation jewellery (ear-rings), 1 neckchain, 7 bracelets, 1 key chain, 1 fountain pen, 1 flash light.	29-3-47.
46	Mr. Geo. M. Melutosh, P. Box. 725, Calcutta	14 cards of plastic buttons, 428 buttons of different sizes and shades, 3 plastic buckles, 60 plastic hairclips, 16 plastic hair combs, 3 pairs plastic hair combs, 4 plastic necklaces, 2 pairs of plastic bangles, 9 plastic beads.	29-3-47.
47	Pokins, Syndicate, Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	2 bottles, 1/10 pint each, Rye liquor, 4 oz. = ·025 I. G.	...
48	Ballabram Badrinarain, 15, Pagayapatty Street, Calcutta.	33 pairs of imitation jewellery (ear-rings), 9 bracelets, 2 neckchains, 2 keychain with rings, 2 fountain pens, 1 flash light (small size), 1 flash light (large size).	29-3-48.
49	Messrs. Mill Sales, 14, Bentinck Street, Calcutta	1 lady's fountain pen, 4 fountain pens	29-3-47.
50	The Editor, Eastern Express, 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	26 matrices	29-3-47.
51	Kapoor Bros., 26, Raja Katra, Calcutta	4 oz. stick lac	20-3-47.
52	Ramsaran Das Jiverajmall, 62, Clive Street, Calcutta.	4 oz. stick lac	29-3-47.
53	Messrs. Siddessur Son & Co. (M), Ltd., 33, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Paper toys	20-1-47.
54	Messrs. Cox & Kings (Agents), Ltd., 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	4 lbs. printed advertising matter in loose form	20-1-47
55	Mr. Ram Kumar Sharma, Manager, Messrs. Lakshmi Narayan Gouri Shankar, 18, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	1 plastic soap box, 3 packets small buttons, 5 lead pencils, 12 sewing needles, 1 earthenware, 2 reels cotton sewing thread 400 yds. each count above 50's.	20-1-47.
56	The Manager, Overseas Imports of Traders, Ltd., 66, South Road, Entally, Calcutta.	2 packets, 4 oz. each, custard powder	30-1-47.
57	Messrs. Associated Importers & Exporters Co., P.6, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.	1 jar cream, 1 jar cleansing cream, 2 lipsticks, 1 nail polish, 3 bottles of non-spirituous perfumery, 3½ oz., 1 bottle of Eau-de-colongne, 4 oz. = ·025 I. G.	5-2-47.
58	Ballabram Badrinarain, 15, Pagayapatti Street, Calcutta.	8 tins of sample cereals, 1 oz. each	24-3-47.
59	The Editor, Eastern Express, 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	12 matrices of individual interest	1-4-47.
60	Orient Airways, 36, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta	Tin ingots, 18 cwt. 3 qr. 6½ lbs. gross. 18 cwt. 2 qr. 11½ lbs. nett.	2-4-47.
61	Overseas Trading Agency, 18, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Cut pieces samples of leather piece-goods	9-4-47.
62	Orient Airways, 36, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta	Tin ingots, 19 cwt. 3 qr. 9 lb. nett. 20 cwt. 0 qr. 4 lbs. gross	8-4-47.
63	Ditto	Tin ingots, 9 cwt. 3 qr. 19 lbs. gross. 9 cwt, 3 qr. 7½ lbs. nett	22-4-47.
64	Narsinghdas Biswanath, 3, Amratolla Street, Calcutta.	1 lb. stick lack sample	11-4-47.
65	The Editor, Eastern Express, 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	15 matrices of individual interest	15-4-47.
66	Messrs. Martin & Harris, Mercantile Buildings, Lal Bazar, Calcutta.	1 B. P. Code Book	16-4-47.
67	Messrs. Artisans, Ltd., P. O. Box No. 182, Colombo	2 packets colour samples, 1 colour show card	16-4-47.
68	Ramsarandas Jiverajmull, 62, Clive Street, Calcutta	1 lb. sticklac sample	17-4-47.
69	Mr. R. M. Dutta, P. O. Box No. 7827, Calcutta	1 broken slate	18-4-47.
70	Horticultural Supply Stores, 72/B, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta.	5 packets of rat-killers	16-4-47.
71	Louis Drefus, 28, Pollock Street, Calcutta	Cut pieces samples of cloth	16-4-47.
72	Monsieur Buenel, Great Eastern Hotel, Room No. 219, Calcutta.	2 photos of individual interest	16-4-47.
73	Mr. C. Raiswiana & Co., 14/2, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.	17 pieces of plastic combs (large size), 25 pieces of plastic combs (small size).	16-4-47.
74	Ballabram Badrinarain, 15, Pagayapatti, Calcutta	1 tin, 1 lb., Whole milk (U. S. A.)	21-4-47.
75	International Commercial Exchange, 201, Girish Bidyaratna Lane,-Calcutta.	3 ball pens, 3 pencil cutters, 4 small knives, 2 large knives, 3 sunglasses, 2 sunglasses (plastic), 2 nail cutters (small), 2 nail cutters (large), 5 nail files, 10 Note Books (made of writing paper).	21-4-47.
76	R. N. Dutta, P. O. Box No. 7827, Calcutta-12	1 felt hat	21-4-47.
77	The Editor, Eastern Express, 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Matrices of individual interest	25-4-47.
78	Monsieur Pochoy, 9, Loudon Street, Calcutta	3 bottles, each 1½ oz. Brilliantine free from spirit, 2 bottles 1 oz. lavender lotion free from spirit, 4 jars, each 2 oz., 3 phials perfumery, ½ oz. each.	29-4-47.
79	Shyamsunder Baniprasad, 203/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	2 motor cars (toy), 1 train set (toy)	29-4-47.
80	Mr. Ing. Stoner, Manager of V. R. Sarker & Co., Ltd., Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.	Cut samples of textile goods, 6″ × 3″	2-5-47.
81	Mrs. G. C. Saha, 1, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta	Brushes, 5 pieces	2-5-47.
82	H. K. Varma, 18, Princep Street, Calcutta	Hardware, 4 pieces	3-5-47.
83	Mr. H. A. Bawe, 6, Mission Row, Calcutta	Wax crayon, 10 boxes. water colour set, 2 pieces	3-5-47.
84	Pundilal Ram Das, 80, Khangrapatty, Calcutta	Flash lights, 2 pieces, tooth brush container plastic, 4 pieces, tooth brush, 4 pieces, shaving brush, 2 pieces, padlocks, 2 pieces, plastic soap box, 2 pieces, handkerchief, 1 piece, lead pencil refills, 2 packets, pencil sharpener, 2 pieces, combs, 23, razor blades, 5, sewing cotton thread (50 yds.), 4 reels, press buttons, 24, tumblers, 3, lead pencil, 1, dice, 4 pieces.	3-5-47.

	Importer's name and address.	Quantity and description of goods.	Date of receipt.
85	Louis Drefus Co., 28, Pollock Street, Calcutta	Samples of 2 woolen piece-goods cut piece	3-5-47.
86	Ferozzuddin Shafi, 51/1, Canning Street, Calcutta	Small plastic combs, 14 pieces, large plastic combs, 10 pieces, Tething ring (plastic), 1, plastic tumbler, 2, plastic hair clip, 2, pencil sharpener, 1.	3-5-47.
87	Seth Bros. & Co., 160, Cross Street, Calcutta	Samples of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods cut piece	3-5-47.
88	Monsieur Pochoy, 9, Loudon Street, Calcutta	Table clock,	3-5-47.
89	S. Faqiruddin Allahwalla, 1, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	Clipper (gents), hardware	6-5-47.
90	Mathuradas Gobardhandas, 38, Strand Road, Calcutta	Cotton carpet, 1 piece	9-5-47.
91	Messrs. Son & Pundit, Calcutta	Cycle seats, 3 pieces	9-5-47.
92	Indo-American Distributors, Ltd., 17A, Stephen Court, Park Street, Calcutta.	Rayon hose, 2 pieces, nylon hose, 2 pieces, rayon brassiere 1 piece, rayon underwear, 4 pieces, rayon dresses (ladies), 3 pieces, cotton dresses, 3 pieces.	9-5-47.
93	Brindaban Chandra Dutt & Co., 132, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Saucers (China ware), 5 pieces	9-5-47.
94	The Editor, Eastern Express, 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Matrices of individual interest	8-5-47.
95	Mr. George M. McIntosh, 35, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta	Samples of aluminium sheets cut pieces	12-5-47.
96	Messrs. Kathuria Trading Chamber, 8, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	Samples of Hops, 1 lb.	12-5-47.
97	American Nu Fitot Co., 12, Rue Francois Martin, Pondicherry.	Vicil Armegnac (Brandy), ·158 I. G. P. G., 1 gl.	14-5-47.
98	Indian Export Corporation, 20, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	Door locks (hardware), 2	15-5-47.
99	T. E. Thomson & Co., 9, Esplanade East, Calcutta	Window wooden frame, 1 (mfg. of wood)	16-5-47.
100	The Editor, Eastern Express, 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Matrices of individual interest	22-5-47.
101	No address & Importer's name (Air Agent, B. O. A. C.), Victoria House, Calcutta.	Trail of Glucose, 1 oz. (sample), unfit for use	24-5-47.
102	Mr. Smith, the United Iron & Steel Corporation, Ltd., 9, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Printed catalogue in book form	24-5-47.
103	John L Hendry, Jr., c/o American Consul-General, Calcutta	Envelopes and writing bearing firm's name, 2 lbs.	30-5-47.
104	Mr. Ranganathan, 7, Ruide Villages, Pondicherry	Printed Books (Cabiers de Communism)	2-6-47
105	R. Pochoy, 9, Loudon Street, Calcutta	Wrist watch, 1	2-6-47.
106	Ramkissen Das Sewdayal, Khemka Building, 63, College Street, Calcutta.	Rifle Cleaning fluid (Composition), 2 tins	3-6-47.
107	Messrs. United Manufacturers & Traders, 7, Hanspukur Lane, Calcutta.	Plastic sample buttons, 22 cards	6-6-47.
108	Messrs. Shaki & Co., 5, Sudan Sil Street, Calcutta	Samples of leather cut pieces	7-6-47.
109	Columbia Gramophone Co., Ltd., 29, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.	Mother matrices (Gramophone Co.), 24	9-6-47.
110	Eastern Express, 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Matrices of individual interest	11-6 47.
111	Messrs. International Drug Distributors, 79, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Cigars, 9 (4 oz.)	13-6-47.
112	Goculdas Hansraj, 5, Karballa Md. Street, Calcutta	Plastic buttons, 24 cards (441), metal buttons, 4 cards (39), plastic brooches, 1 card (4), plastic combs, 10.	14-6-47.
113	Messrs. Fundilall Ramdass, 80, Khangrapatty Street, Calcutta.	Metal lockets, 77, metal rings, 4, metal necklaces, 8 (hardware).	16-6-47.
114	Managing Director, Pharmaco (Cal.), Ltd., Calcutta	Lanoline (toilet requisites), 2 tubes	17-6-47.
115	Editor, Eastern Express, 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Matrices of individual interest	18-6-47.
116	Continental Corporation, 10B, Haralal Mitra Street, Calcutta.	Electric iron, 1 piece	21-6-47.
117	Ditto	Cotton rayon (men's) socks, 29 pieces (odd pairs not suitable).	21-6-47.
118	H. Q. Sub Area, U.P., Eastern Command, Calcutta	Radio programmes for S. E. A. C. with one canvas bag	23-6-47.
119	Air India, Ltd., Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta (sealed by Agents).	Envelopes with cards, address of individual interests, n. c. v. (Pan American Circulars).	24-6-47.
120	Ditto	Cotton coats, 3 pieces, cotton pants, 2 pieces, cotton wrist coat, 1 piece, cotton ties, 5 pieces, cotton shirt, 1 piece.	24-6-47.
121	Editor, Eastern Express, 116 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Matrices of individual interest	25-6-47.
122	S. Yaqiruddin Allawalla, 1, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	Bracelets, 40, brooches, 29, ear-rings, 49 pairs, rings, 17, necklaces, 5, beads neckalces, 3, steel rings, 1 pair, tie pins, 2, imitation jewellery, 5 sets, wrist watch bands, 5.	28-6-47.
123	Nil. Indian Airways, Ltd., Victoria House	Exposed cinema films	24-4-47.
124	Ditto	Exposed cinema film	28-4-47.
125	Ralph Egra, Esq., 6/2, Moira Street, Calcutta	Electric fittings	9-5-47.
126	Messrs. Linton Watch Co., 14, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Wall clock	19-5-47.
127	Indian Overseas Film Corporation, 9, Dacres Lane, Calcutta.	Cinema film	5-6-47.
128	Ditto	Ditto	5-6-47.

Custom House, Calcutta, the 21st June 1948.

O. KRISHNAN,

Collector of Customs.

(279—1)

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1948

PART V—Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor-General and Ordinances promulgated by the Governor-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

New Delhi, the 8th March 1948.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th March 1948 and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1948.

An Act further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1948.

2. Amendment of section 4, Act IV of 1938.—In sub-section (*I*) of section 4 for the words beginning with the words "No Insurer" and ending with the words "shall pay" the words and figures "No Insurer, not being a Co-operative Life Insurance Society to which Part IV of the Insurance Act, 1938, applies, shall pay" shall be substituted.

S. A. LAL, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

New Delhi, the 31st March 1948.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 30th March 1948 and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1948.

An Act to extend the date up to which certain duties characterised as protective in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, shall have effect and further to amend the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the date up to which certain duties characterised as protective in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), shall have effect, and further to amend the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932 (XIII of 1932), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1948.

2. Amendment of First Schedule to Act XXXII of 1934.—In the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934—

(i) In items Nos. 17, 28(5), 28(15), 28(17), 46, 46(1), 47, 47(1), 48, 48(1), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(10) and 61(5) in the column headed "Duration of protective rates of duty", for the figures "1948" wherever they occur, the figures "1949" shall be substituted.

(ii) In items Nos. 63(2) and 63(3) in the column headed "Name of article" for the words and brackets "(other than alloy, tool or special Steel)", the words and brackets "[other than alloy, tool or special Steel specified in item No. 63(30)]" shall be substituted.

(iii) For item No. 63(30) the following item shall be substituted, namely:—"63(30) Rods or bars of alloy, tool or special steel of the following categories, but excluding precision ground and polished bars, bright drawn bars, blue reeled bars and silver steel finish bars:—

(1) High speed steel containing more than 13 per cent. tungsten,

(2) Stainless and heat resisting steel containing more than 11 per cent. chromium.

(3) Other alloy steels not included in category (i) or (ii) containing any of the following:—

(i) 0·4 per cent. or more of chromium or nickel;

(ii) 0·10 per cent. or more of molybdenum, tungsten or vanadium; or

(iii) 10·00 per cent. or more of manganese

(a) of British Manufacture—Protective 30 per cent. *ad val.* March 31st, 1949.

(b) not of British Manufacture—Protective 42 per cent. *ad val.* March 31st, 1949."

3. Amendment of Preamble and section 3 of Act XIII of 1932.—In the preamble and section 3 of the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, for the figures "1948" wherever they occur, the figures "1949" shall be substituted.

S. A. LAL, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 30th March 1948, and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT NO. XIX OF 1948.

An Act further to amend the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 (VIII of 1938), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1948.

2. Amendment of section 1, Act VIII of 1938.—For sub-section (*4*) of section 1 of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

> "(*4*) It shall remain in force up to the 31st day of March 1950."

3. Amendment of section 2, Act VIII of 1938.—In section 2 of the said Act,—

(*a*) for clause (*g*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

> "(*g*) 'standard export figure' means such quantity as the Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette specify.";

(*b*) in clauses (*h*) and (*i*) for the words "*Camellia Thea* (Linn)" wherever they occur, the words "*Thea sinensis*" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 11, Act VIII of 1938.—To section 11 of the said Act, the following shall be added, namely:—

> "or
>
> (*e*) taken as part of the personal baggage of a passenger."

5. Amendment of section 12, Act VIII of 1938.—Sub-section (*4*) of section 12 of the said Act shall be omitted.

6. Amendment of section 14, Act VIII of 1938.—In sub-section (*1*) of section 14 of the said Act,—

(*a*) for the words and figures "under the Indian Tea Control Act, 1933", the words and figures "before the 1st day of April 1948" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) for the words "within one year from the commencement of this Act", the words "on application made within six months from the said date" shall be substituted.

7. Amendment of section 26, Act VIII of 1938.—In section 26 of the said Act,—

(*a*) for the figure "1943" the figure "1948" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the proviso, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

> "Provided that this section shall apply to the replacing of tea areas by planting new areas, but nothing in this section shall prohibit—
>
> (*a*) the infilling or supplying of vacancies on land planted with tea on or before the 31st day of March 1948, or the replanting of tea upon—
>
> (*i*) land planted with tea on or before the 31st day of March 1948, from which the original bushes have been uprooted, or
>
> (*ii*) land planted with tea on or before the 31st day of March 1946, from which the original bushes have been uprooted; or
>
> (*b*) the replacing of tea areas which are worn out on or before the 31st day of March 1948, by planting tea on area not planted with tea to the same extent but not exceeding five per cent. in each year of the total permissible acreage of the tea estate as on or before the 31st day of March 1948, subject to such replacement being accompanied by simultaneous uprooting of the tea bushes in the area so replaced."

8. Amendment of section 27, Act VIII of 1938.—In section 27 of the said Act,—

(*1*) in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*),—

(*a*) for the words "up to one-half of one per cent." the words "up to four per cent." shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the figure "1943", the figure "1948" shall be substituted; and

(*c*) the words beginning with "had the extension" and ending with "by one-half of one per cent." shall be omitted; and

(*2*) in sub-section (*3*), for the figure "1943" the figure "1948" shall be substituted.

9. Amendment of section 28, Act VIII of 1938.—In sub-section (*1*) of section 28 of the said Act, for the figure "1943", at both places where it occurs, the figure "1948" shall be substituted.

10. Amendment of section 29, Act VIII of 1938.—In sub-section (*1*) of section 29 of the said Act, after clause (*b*), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

> "or
>
> (*c*) has since been resumed by the lessor under the terms of any lease and no longer carries tea,".

11. Amendment of section 30, Act VIII of 1938. The proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 30 of the said Act shall be omitted.

12. Amendment of section 33, Act VIII of 1938.—In section 33 of the said Act, the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (*4*) of section 12 or" shall be omitted.

13. Amendment of section 40, Act VIII of 1938.—In sub-section (*1*) of section 40 of the said Act, after the words "cease to be imposed" the words "or if it considers it necessary so to do for any other reason" shall be inserted.

S. A. LAL, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 30th March, 1948, and is hereby published for general information:—

Act No. XX of 1948.

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning on the first day of April, 1948.

Whereas it is expedient to discontinue the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported into, the Provinces of India, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, to alter certain duties of customs and excise, to levy certain additional duties of customs and excise, to fix rates of, and make certain provisions relating to, income-tax and super-tax, and to continue, subject to certain modifications, for a period of one year the tax imposed by the Business Profits Tax Act, 1947;

VI of 1898.

XXI of 1947.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Finance Act, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to all the Provinces of India.

Discontinuance of salt duty.

2. For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1948, no duty shall be levied on salt manufactured in, or imported by sea or by land into, the Provinces of India.

Inland postage rates.

3. For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1948, the Schedule contained in the First Schedule to the Indian Finance Act, 1945, shall again be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, as the First Schedule to that Act.

VI of 1898.

Alteration of certain duties of customs.

4. In the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934,—

XXXII of 1934.

(*a*) in Item No. 24, for the entry in the fourth column, the entry "Rs. 13 per lb." shall be substituted;

(*b*) in Item No. 24(1), in the entry in the fourth column, for the letters and figures "Rs. 7-8", the letters and figures "Rs. 12-8" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in Item No. 24(2), in the entry in the fourth column, for the words, letters and figures "Rs. 18-12 per thousand or Rs. 7-8 per lb.", the words, letters and figures "Rs. 31-4 per thousand or Rs. 12-8 per lb." shall be substituted; and

(*d*) in Item No. 75(1), for the figures "37½" in the fourth column, the figures "50" shall be substituted, and for the figures "30" in the fifth column, the figures "42½" shall be substituted.

Additional duties of customs.

5. Where any goods chargeable with a duty of customs under the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, or under the said Schedule read with any notification of the Central Government for the time being in force, are assessed to duty, there shall, up to the 31st day of March, 1949, be levied and collected as an addition to, and in the same manner as, the total amount so chargeable—

XXXII of 1934.

(*a*) a sum equal to one-half of such amount, in the case of goods comprised in Items Nos. 22(3) and 22(4) and sub-items (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) of Item No. 22(5) of the said Schedule, and

(*b*) a sum equal to one-fifth of such amount, in any other case:

Provided that such additional duty of customs shall not be levied and collected on the goods specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

Imposition and alteration of certain export duties.

6. In the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, Items Nos. 6 and 7 shall be omitted, and in lieu thereof, the following Items shall be inserted, namely:—

XXXII of 1934.

"6. Cloth of any description manufactured either wholly from cotton, or partly from cotton and partly from any other substance and containing not less than ten per cent. of cotton by weight, but excluding cloth of handloom manufacture.	25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
7. Manganese ore	25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
8. Oil seeds	Rs 80 per ton.
9. Vegetable oils	Rs. 160 per ton."

Imposition and alteration of certain duties of excise.

7. (*1*) In the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944,—

I of 1944.

(*a*) in each of the sub-items (1) and (2) of Item No. 2,—

(*i*) clause (*i*) shall be omitted,

(*ii*) clauses (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) shall be renumbered as clauses (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*), respectively, and

(*iii*) in clause (*i*) as so renumbered, the words "more than forty, but" shall be omitted;

(*b*) in Item No. 9,—

(*i*) for the entry in the third column against sub-item I(2)(*b*), the entry "Twelve annas" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in the entries in the third column against sub-item I(3), for the words "Nine annas", at both places where they occur, the words "Twelve annas", shall be substituted, and for the words "Three annas", at all the three places where they occur, the words "Four annas" shall be substituted; and (*iii*) in sub-item II, before the word "Cigars", the brackets and figure "(1)" shall be inserted, and to that sub-item, the following shall be added, namely:—

(2) Cigarettes of which the value—

	Per thousand.
(*i*) exceeds Rs. 50 a thousand	Twelve rupees and eight annas.
(*ii*) exceeds Rs. 40 a thousand but does not exceed Rs. 50 a thousand.	Ten rupees.
(*iii*) exceeds Rs. 30 a thousand but does not exceed Rs. 40 a thousand.	Seven rupees and eight annas.
(*iv*) exceeds Rs. 25 a thousand but does not exceed Rs. 30 a thousand.	Six rupees and four annas.
(*v*) exceeds Rs. 20 a thousand but does not exceed Rs. 25 a thousand.	Five rupees.
(*vi*) exceeds Rs. 15 a thousand but does not exceed Rs. 20 a thousand.	Three rupees and twelve annas.
(*vii*) exceeds Rs. 10 a thousand but does not exceed Rs. 15 a thousand.	Two rupees and eight annas.
(*viii*) does not exceed Rs. 10 a thousand ..	One rupee and four annas.";

(*c*) in Item No. 10, for the words "Ten per cent." the words "Fifteen per cent." shall be substituted;

(*d*) in Item No. 11, for the words "Five rupees" the words "Seven rupees" shall be substituted;

(*e*) Item No. 12 shall be omitted;

(*f*) in Item No. 13, for the words "Two annas", the words "Three annas" shall be substituted; and

(*g*) in Item No. 14, for the words "Two annas", the words "Three annas" shall be substituted.

(*2*) In Part A of the Second Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, the figure and word "2. Betel-nuts" shall be omitted, and for the figure "3", the figure "2" shall be substituted. I of 1944

Amendment of Act XI of 1922.

8. The following amendments shall be made in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922:—

(*1*) In section 2, after clause (*7*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*7A*) 'Indian company' means a company as defined in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the registered office of which is situate in British India;". VII of 1913.

(*2*) In *Explanation* 3 to sub-section (*1*) of section 4, after the words "dividend paid", the words "by an Indian company" shall be inserted.

(*3*) In clause (*xii*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 4, for the figures "1948", the figures "1950" shall be substituted.

(*4*) In sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*vi*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 10, for the figures "1948", the figures "1950" shall be substituted.

(*5*) After section 15A, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"15B. *Exemption on account of donations for charitable purposes.*—(*1*) The tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of any sums paid by him as donations to any institution or fund which is established in British India for a charitable purpose and is approved by the Central Government for the purposes of this section:

Provided that the total of the sums so paid is not less than two hundred and fifty rupees:

Provided further that in the case of a company this exemption shall apply only in respect of the income-tax, and not in respect of any super-tax, payable by it.

Explanation.—In this section, 'charitable purpose' includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility.

(*2*) The aggregate of any sums exempted under this section shall not exceed—

(*a*) one-twentieth in the case of a company, and one-tenth in any other case, of the assessee's total income as reduced by any portion thereof exempt from tax under any other provision of this Act, or

(*b*) two hundred and fifty thousand rupees,

whichever is less.

(*3*) The amount by which the tax payable by an assessee is reduced on account of an exemption under this section shall not in any case exceed half the amount in respect of which the exemption is allowed under this section."

(*6*) In section 16, in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*), for the words and figures "section 14 and section 15", the words, figures and letter "section 14, section 15 and section 15B" shall be substituted; and in sub-section (*2*), for the words "of a company", the words and brackets "of the company (without taking into account any rebate allowed or additional income-tax charged)" shall be substituted.

(*7*) In sub-section (*3*) of sectoin 17, after the words and figures "of section 14", the words, figures and letter "or under section 15B" shall be inserted.

(*8*) In sub-section (*3E*) of section 18, for the words "by a company", the words "by an Indian company or by a company which has made such effective arrangements as may be prescribed for the deduction of super-tax from such dividends" shall be substituted.

(*9*) In section 19A, after the words "every company", the words "which is an Indian company or a company which has made such effective arrangtments as may be prescribed for the declaration and payment of dividends in British India" shall be inserted.

(10) In section 49B, for the words "such person shall be deemed", the words "such person shall, if the dividends is included in his total income, be deemed"; shall be substituted, and for the words "total income of a company", the words "total income of the company" shall be substituted.

Income-tax and super-tax.

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3), (4), (5) and (6), for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1948,—

(a) income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Act, and

(b) rates of super-tax shall, for the purposes of section 55 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (hereafter in this section referred to as "the Income-tax Act"), be those specified in Part II of the Second Schedule to this Act.

X of 1922.

(2) In making any assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1949, there shall be deducted from the total income of an assessee, in accordance with the provisions of section 15A of the Income-tax Act, an amount equal to one-fifth of the earned income, if any, included in his total income, but not exceeding in any case four thousand rupees.

(3) In making any assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1949,—

(a) where the total income of an assessee, not being a company, includes any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" as reduced by the deduction for earned income appropriate thereto, or any income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities", or any income from dividends in respect of which he is deemed under section 49B of the Income-tax Act to have paid income-tax imposed in British India, the income-tax payable by the assessee on that part of his total income which consists of such inclusions shall be an amount bearing to the total amount of income-tax payable according to the rates applicable under the operation of the Indian Finance Act, 1947, on his total income, the same proportion as the amount of such inclusions bears to his total income;

XX of 1947.

(b) where the total income of an assessee,, not being a company, includes any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" on which super-tax has been or might have been deducted under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Income-tax Act, the super-tax payable by the assessee on that portion of his total income which consists of such inclusion shall be an amount bearing to the total amount of super-tax payable, according to the rates applicable under the operation of the Indian Finance Act, 1947, on his total income the same proportion as the amount of such inclusion bears to his total income

XX of 1947.

(*4*) In making any assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1949, where the total income of an assessee consists partly of earned income and partly of unearned income, the super-tax payable by him shall be—

(*i*) on that part of the earned income chargeable under the head "Salaries" to which clause (*b*) of sub-section (*3*) applies, the amount of super-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of that sub-section, *plus*

(*ii*) on the remainder of the earned income, the amount which bears to the total amount of super-tax which would have been payable on his total income had it consisted wholly of earned income the same proportion as such remainder bears to his total income, *plus*

(*iii*) on the unearned income, the amount which bears to the total amount of super-tax which would have been payable on his total income had it consisted wholly of unearned income the same proportion as the unearned income bears to his total income.

(*5*) In making any assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1949,—

(*a*) where the total income of a company includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the super-tax payable by the company shall be reduced by an amount computed at the rate of two annas in the rupee on that part of its total income which consists of such inclusion;

(*b*) where the total income of an assessee, not being a company, includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax and super-tax payable by the assessee on that part of his total income which consists of such inclusion shall be an amount bearing to the total amount of such taxes payable according to the rates applicable under the operation of the Indian Finance Act, 1942, on his total income the same proportion as the amount of such inclusion bears to his total income, so however that the aggregate of the taxes so computed in respect of such inclusion shall not in any case exceed the amount of tax payable on such inclusion at the rate of five annas in the rupee. XII of 1942.

(*6*) In cases to which section 17 of the Income-tax Act applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that section, but with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (*1*), and in accordance, where applicable, with the provisions of sub-sections (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*) of this section.

(*7*) For the purposes of making any deduction of income-tax in the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1948, under sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*2B*) of section 18 of the Income-tax Act, from any earned income chargeable under the head "Salaries", the estimated total income of the assessee under this head shall, in computing the income-tax to be deducted, be reduced by an amount equal to one-fifth of such earned income, but not exceeding in any case four thousand rupees; but no abatement shall be allowed by the person responsible for paying the salary in respect of any donations made by the assessee to which section 15B of the Income-tax Act is or may be applicable.

(8) For the purposes of this section and of the rates of tax imposed thereby, the expression "total income" means total income as determined for the purposes of income-tax or super-tax, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, and the expression "earned income" has the meaning assigned to it in clause (*6AA*) of section 2 of that Act.

Amendment of Act XXI of 1947.

10. The following amendments shall be made in the Business Profits Tax Act, 1947:—

(*1*) In clause (*1*) of section 2, after the words "chargeable accounting period", the words and figures "ending on or before the 31st day of March, 1947," shall be inserted, and after the words "the period of one year", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

> "and, in respect of any chargeable accounting period beginning after the 31st day of March, 1947, such sum as may be fixed by the annual Finance Act."

(*2*) In sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*4*) of section 2, for the figures "1947" the figures "1948" shall be substituted, and to the said clause (*4*), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

> "Provided that where an accounting period falls partly before, and partly after, the end of March, 1947, so much of that accounting period as falls before, and so much of that accounting period as falls after, the end of March, 1947, shall be deemed each to be a separate chargeable accounting period."

(*3*) In section 4, for the words "which shall be equal to sixteen and two-thirds per cent. of the taxable profits", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

> "which shall, in respect of any chargeable accounting period ending on or before the 31st day of March, 1947, be equal to sixteen and two-thirds per cent. of the taxable profits, and in respect of any chargeable accounting period beginning after that date, be equal to such percentage of the taxable profits as may be fixed by the annual Finance Act."

Business Profits Tax.

11. (*1*) The tax imposed by section 4 of the Business Profits Tax Act, 1947, shall, in respect of any chargeable accounting period beginning after the 31st day of March, 1947, be an amount equal to ten per cent. of the taxable profits. XXI of 1947.

(2) For the purposes of the said Act, "abatement" shall mean, in respect of any chargeable accounting period beginning after the 31st day of March, 1947, a sum which bears—

(*a*) in the case of a company not being a company deemed for the purposes of section 9 of the said Act to be a firm, to a sum equal to six per cent. of the capital of the company on the first day of the said period, computed in accordance with Schedule II to the said Act, or two lakhs of rupees, whichever is greater, or

(*b*) in any other case, to two lakhs of rupees,

the same proportion as the said period bears to the period of one year.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See *section 5*).

Goods on which additional duty of customs is not leviable.

A. Goods comprised in the following Items of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, namely:— XXXII of 1934.

Nos. 8 (2), 8 (3), 9 (5), 20 (1), 20 (3), 20 (4), 24, 24 (1), 24 (2), 24 (3), 25 (1), 27 (4), 27 (5), 27 (6), 28 (15), 28 (16), 28 (17), 28 (18), 29, 29 (1), 30 (9), 30 (10), 43, 44, 46 (3), 61 (2), 61 (3), 62 (1), 62 (2), 63 (30), 63 (31), 63 (32), 63 (33), 70 (2), 70 (3), 71 (7), 71 (8), 72, 72 (1), 72 (2), 72 (3), 72 (11), 75 (1), 75 (5), 75 (6), 75 (7), 75 (8).

B. Goods comprised in the following items of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, when the Customs Collector is satisfied that such goods are the produce or manufacture of Burma, namely:—

No. 7 (potatoes and onions only) and Nos. 9, 9 (3), 13 (2), 17 and 34 (4)(*a*).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See *section 9*).

PART I.

Rates of Income-tax.

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which paragraphs B, C or D of this Part applies—

	Rate.
1. On the first Rs. 1,500 of total income ..	Nil.
2. On the next Rs. 3,500 of total income ..	One anna in the rupee.
3. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income ..	Two annas in the rupee.
4. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income ..	Three and a half annas in the rupee.
5. On the balance of total income	Five annas in the rupee.

Provided that—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which, before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income, does not exceed Rs. 3,000;

(*ii*) the income-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds Rs. 3,000;

(*iii*) the income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the allowance for earned income shall not exceed either—

(*a*) a sum bearing to half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the allowance for earned income) exceeds Rs. 3,000, the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unreduced total income, or

(*b*) the income-tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates herein specified,—

whichever is less.

B. In the case of every company, not being a company to which paragraph C of this Part applies—

	Rate.
On the whole of total income	Five annas in the rupee:

Provided that in the case of an Indian company—

(*a*) where the total income, as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax, exceeds the amount of any dividends (including dividends payable at a fixed rate) declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1949, and no order has been made under sub-section (*1*) of section 23A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, a rebate shall be allowed at the rate of one anna per rupee on the amount of such excess; XI of 1922.

(*b*) where the amount of dividends referred to in clause (*a*) above exceeds the total income as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax, there shall be charged on the total income an additional income-tax equal to the sum, if any, by which the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by such excess (hereinafter referred to as "the excess dividend") falls short of the amount calculated at the rate of five annas per rupee on the excess dividend; and

(c) the income-tax payable, after deducting any rebate permissible under clause (a), but without including any additional income-tax chargeable under clause (b), shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(i) the income-tax which would have been payable under the provisions of paragraph C of this Part, if the total income had been Rs. 25,000, and

(ii) half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.

For the purposes of clause (b) of the above proviso, the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by the excess dividend shall be determined as follows:—

(i) the excess dividend shall be deemed to be out of the whole or such portion of the undistributed profits of one or more years immediately preceding the previous year as would be just sufficient to cover the amount of the excess dividend and as have not likewise been taken into account to cover an excess dividend of a preceding year;

(ii) such portion of the excess dividend as is deemed to be out of the undistributed profits of each of the said years shall be deemed to have borne tax,—

(a) if an order has been made under sub-section (1) of section 23A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, in respect of the undistributed profits of that year, at the rate of five annas in the rupees, and

(b) in respect of any other year, at the rate applicable to the total income of the company for that year reduced by the rate at which rebate, if any, was allowed on the undistributed profits.

C. In the case of every Indian company the total income of which does not exceed Rs. 25,000—

	Rate.
On the whole of total income	Two and a half annas in the rupee :

Provided that where the total income, as reduced by four and a half annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax, exceeds the amount of any dividends (including dividends payable at a fixed rate) declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1949, and no order has been made under sub-section (1) of section 23A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, a rebate shall be allowed at the rate of half anna per rupee on the amount of such excess.

D. In the case of every local authority and in every case in which, under the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate—

	Rate.
On the whole of total income	Five annas in the rupee.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Part,—

(*a*) the expression "dividend" shall be deemed to include any distribution included in that expression as defined in clause (*6A*) of section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and any such distribution made during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1949, shall be deemed to have been made in respect of the whole or part of the previous year;

(*b*) the expression "Indian company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (*7A*) of section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

PART II.

Rates of Super-tax.

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which any other paragraph of this Part applies—

	Rate, if income wholly earned.	Rate, if income wholly unearned.
1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income.	Nil	Nil.
2. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income.	Two annas in the rupee.	Three annas in the rupee.
3. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income.	Three annas in the rupee.	Four and a half annas in the rupee.
4. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income.	Five annas in the rupee.	Six annas in the rupee.
5. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income.	Six annas in the rupee.	Seven annas in the rupee.
6. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income.	Six and a half annas in the rupee.	Eight annas in the rupee.
7. On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income.	Seven annas in the rupee.	Nine annas in the rupee.
8. On the next Rs. 1,00,000 of total income.	Nine and a half annas in the rupee.	Nine and a half annas in the rupee.
9. On the next Rs. 1,00,000 of total income.	Ten annas in the rupee.	Ten annas in the rupee.
10. On the balance of total income ..	Ten and a half annas in the rupee.	Ten and a half annas in the rupee.

B. In the case of every local authority—

	Rate.
On the whole of total income	Two annas in the rupee.

C. In the case of an association of persons being a co-operative society, other than the Sanikatta Saltowners' Society in the Bombay Presidency, for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or under an Act of a Provincial Legislature governing the registration of co-operative societies— II of 1912.

	Rate.
(1) On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income ..	Nil.
(2) On the balance of total income	Two annas in the rupee.

D. In the case of every Company:—

	Rate.
On the whole of total income	Three annas in the rupee.

Provided that a rebate at the rate of one anna per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which, in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1949, has made the prescribed arrangements—

(*a*) for the declaration and payment in the Provinces of India of the dividend payable out of such profits, and

(*b*) for the deduction of super-tax from dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*3D*) or (*3E*) of section 18 of the said Act.

S. A. LAL, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of law.

New Delhi, the 20th December 1947.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th December 1947 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XLIII OF 1947

An Act to enable effect to be given to certain provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable effect to be given to certain provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the United Nations (Security Short Council) Act, 1947.

Measures under Art. 41 of the Charter of the United Nations. 2. If, under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations signed at San Francisco on the 26th day of June 1945 the Security Council of the United Nations calls upon the Central Government to apply any measures, not involving the use of armed force, to give effect to any decision of that Council, the Central Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, make such provisions (including provisions having extra-territorial operation) as appear to it necessary or expedient for enabling those measures to be effectively applied, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, provision may be made for the punishment of persons offending against the order.

S. A. LAL,
Secy. to the Government of India.

Registered No. C207

No. 28 of 1948.

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1948

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SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crop, etc., for the week ending the 23rd June 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in the subdivisions of the Province. The weather was on the whole favourable. Sowing and weeding of Aus and jute were continuing. Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in seven subdivisions and cattle-disease was reported from five subdivisions. Wages of labourers varied from annas fourteen to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar	8·75	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Normal	Sufficient	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Diamond Harbour.	8·36	2 7/16	2 7/16	Hot	Sowing continues.	Ditto	....	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Barrackpore	5·65	2 7/16	2 7/16	Dry, favourable	Sowing completed.	Ditto	Crops, 80 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Barasat	5·49	1 5/8	1 9/16	Wet, favourable	Aus and jute growing.	Ditto	Aus, 70 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Basirhat	2·00	1 3/4	2 1/8	Favourable	....	Ditto	Fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Nadia.										
Sadar	3·24	2 1/8	2 1/8	Seasonable	Aus and jute growing.	Sufficient	Good	....	Nil	Rs. 2-0.
Ranaghat	..	1 3/4	1 11/16	Ditto	Harrowing of lands going on.	Ditto	Paddy, unsatisfactory.	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-0.
Murshidabad.										
Sadar	2·47	2	2 1/4	Wet, favourable	Aus and jute sowing completed.	Sufficient	Aus, 70 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high.
Lalbagh	3·10	2 1/16	2 1/16	Cloudy	Weeding of Aus and jute continues.	Available	...	Available	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Jangipore	3·78	2 1/8	2 1/16	Seasonable, favourable.	Ploughing of Aman continues.	Ditto	....	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-0, high.
Kandi	1·67	2 11/16	2 9/16	Cloudy, favourable.	Sowing of Aman continues.	Sufficient	Cane, fair	....	Nil	Rs. 1-4, high.
Burdwan.										
Sadar	1·33	2 3/8	2 3/8	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Aus, brisk.	....	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Asansol	..	2 1/2	2 3/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Katwa	1·28	2 15/16	2 15/16	Favourable	Ploughing for Aus, brisk.	Sufficient	Aus, 75 per cent.	....	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high.
Kalna	(*a*)	2 5/16	2 5/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Birbhum.										
Sadar	2·93	2 11/16	2 11/16	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Aus and Aman, brisk.	....	....	Insufficient	Cattle-disease reported from Khayrasole and Labpur police-stations.	Rs. 2-0, normal.
Rampurhat	2·23	2 9/16	2 1/2	....	Sowing of paddy continues.	....	Cane, fair	....	Cattle-disease reported	Rs. 1-4, normal.

(*a*) Report not received.

Districts and subdivisions	Total rainfall during the week	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops	Stage and progress of agricultural operations	Scarcity of seeds, if any	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn)	Fodder condition	Cattle-disease	Labour wages without food
		This week	Previous week							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bankura.										
Sadar	2 61	2 3/8	2 3/8	Cloudy	Sowing continues	Sufficient	Summer crops, 50 per cent	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, high
Vishnupur	2 80	2 9/16	2 9/16	Wet, favourable	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Rinderpest in Patrasaver police-station	Rs 1-8, normal
Midnapore										
Sadar	1 32	2 3/4	2 3/4	Seasonable, favourable	Sowing of paddy continues	Sufficient	Satisfactory (south)	Ample	Nil	Rs 1-4, high (north), Rs 1-0 (south)
Contai	3 93	2 3/4	2 3/4	Hot	.	. ..	....	Sufficient	Cattle-disease reported	Rs 1-8, high
Tamluk	5 55	2 3/8	2 3/8	Ditto	Ploughing for Aman, normal	Sufficient	...	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-6, high
Ghatal	1 30	2 9/16	2 1/2	Cloudy, favourable	Ploughing for Aman continues	Ditto	...	....	Nil	Rs 2-0, high
Jhargram	1 69	2 9/16	2 9/16	Seasonable, favourable	Cultivation of paddy continues	...	.. .	Sufficient	Nil	As 14, normal
Hooghly.										
Sadar	3 96	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Weeding continues	Sufficient	Aus, not good	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, normal.
Serampore	5 48	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Sowing and weeding of Aus and jute, brisk		....	Ditto	Nil	Rs 2-0, high
Arambag	2 00	2 5/16	2 1/4	Ditto	Weeding of Jute and sowing of paddy continues	....	....	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-8, normal.
Howrah.										
Sadar	5 31	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Weeding of Jute completed	Insufficient	....	Insufficient	Nil	Rs 1-12, fair
Uluberia	(n)	1 7/8	1 7/8	.. .	....	....	.. .	....	....	...
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar	12 53	1 9/16	1 9/16	Seasonable	....	....	....	Sufficient	Rinderpest in Dhupguri and Kumargram police-stations	Rs 2-8, high.
Alipur-Duar	10 54	1 11/16	1 13/16	Wet, favourable	....	Sufficient	Not favourable	Ditto	Nil	Rs 3-0, high. Flood reported.
Darjeeling.										
Sadar	2 91	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	....	Sufficient	Paddy, 70 per cent	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, high.
Kurseong	8 64	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable	Good	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-8.
Siliguri	9 67	1 9/16	1 5/8	Ditto	Weeding of jute and Aus over	Ditto	Paddy, 70 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs 2-8
Kalimpong	2 63	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Weeding of maize completed	Ditto	Maize, fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Maldah	3 82	1 11/16	1 3/4	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Bhadoi continues	No demand	....	Insufficient	Nil	Rs 1-12
West Dinajpur	(n)	2 11/16	(n)	. .	....	....	....	....	....	....

(n) Report not received

D. BASU,

for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 29th June 1948.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

10, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 2nd July 1948.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under section 47(3) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (as amended), that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta, have applied to the Local Government for sanction to the Improvement Scheme No. LIX (Park Circus) which was first published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in local newspapers on the 4th March 1948.

S. N. RAY, Chairman.

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The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1948

PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES.

Labour.

ORDER.

No. 2263Lab.—6th July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 737-Lab., dated the 10th March 1948, the industrial dispute between the Tatanagar Foundry Co., Ltd., Works, Belur, Head Office: 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, and its workmen as represented by the Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union, Belur Station Road, Belur Math, Howrah, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S.;

And whereas the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., has given the award as shown in the Annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., shall bind the company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of its publication.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Tatanagar Foundry Company, Ltd., and its workmen.

PRESENT: SRI S. K. SEN, I.C.S.

For the Company—Sri A. K. Bhattacharjee, Sri S. C. Roy.

For the Union—Sri Abani Mukherjee, Sri Biseswar Ganguly.

AWARD.

By Government of West Bengal Order No. 737-Lab., dated 10th March 1948, an industrial dispute between the Tatanagar Foundry Company, Ltd., and its workmen as represented by the Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union, was referred to me for adjudication. Both parties appeared before the Tribunal at the initial stages and filed their respective written statements.

The following issues were framed after perusing the written statements and hearing the parties:—

Issues.

(1) Minimum basic pay and scales of pay for workmen of different categories.

(2) Classification of workers.

(3) Dearness allowance for such workers.

(4) House allowance.

(5) Education allowance.

(6) Bonus—special, general and production.

(7) Conditions of service—

- (*a*) Promotion,
- (*b*) Period of probation,
- (*c*) Discharge, retrenchment, dismissal and involuntary unemployment.
- (*d*) Service cards and service certificates.

(8) Abolition of contract labour.

(9) Hours of work and overtime.

(10) Leave of all kinds and holidays.

(11) Provident Fund and gratuity.

(12) Medical arrangements.

(13) Canteen.

(14) Recognition of Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union.

DECISION.

On the date fixed for hearing, no representative appeared for the Union. This is apparently because in its written statement, the Company stated that two Companies under the same management, viz., the National Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., and the National Screw and Wire Products, Ltd., were included within the scope of the General Engineering Tribunal and that for the third Company, also, viz., the Tatanagar Foundry Company, Ltd., with which we are concerned in this case, the Company was willing to accept the same terms and conditions as might be fixed for the two Companies included within the scope of the general Engineering Tribunal. At the hearing also, which was done *ex parte*, the representative of the Tatanagar Foundry Company, Ltd., said that he was willing that the award of the General Engineering Tribunal should be applied to the present Company as far as possible.

Accordingly the following *award* is made in this case in the terms of the award of the General Engineering Tribunal so far as the issues in the present case are concerned:—

(1) The minimum basic pay for the unskilled worker is fixed at Rs. 30 per month or Re. 1-2-6 per day, and the minimum basic pay of the semi-skilled worker is fixed at Rs. 35 per month or Re. 1-5-6 per day.

The pay of the skilled and the highly skilled workmen should be adjusted by the Company in consultation with the workers concerned in view of the rise in pay granted to the skilled and the semi-skilled workers.

For peons the scale of Rs. 25—1—40 is fixed and for durwans the scale of Rs. 30—1—45 is fixed.

For the clerical staff of the lower grades, the following scales are fixed:—

(*a*) For outdoor and non-matriculate clerks Rs. 55—2/8—80.

(*b*) For Matriculate office clerks Rs. 60—2/8—90.

(*c*) For graduate clerks Rs. 70—4—130.

The pay of the upper grade clerks should be adjusted by the Company in consultation with the employees concerned and in the light of the increments given to the lower grade clerks.

For fitting the clerks into the new scales of pay proposed the following principle should be adopted. They should get in all cases the minimum of the appropriate scale with one increment for every 3 years' service with the proviso that the pay shall not be less favourable than the stage in the time-scale immediately above the pay which the clerk is now drawing.

For the Supervisory or Works Staff, the lowest scale of pay is fixed at Rs. 65—4—105. The pay of the supervisors of the superior grade should be fixed by the Company in consultation with the supervisors concerned and in the light of the increments granted to the supervisors of the lowest scale. The existing supervisors, who are on a lower scales of pay, will be fitted into the scale proposed in the same way as the clerical staff.

For the semi-skilled and skilled workmen, no scales of pay are fixed, but the existing practice of having different grades of pay at short intervals and promoting a worker from one grade to another as and when he improves in skill and efficiency should be followed.

(2) Classification of workers into the categories unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled—This issue is left open. Classification will be ultimately done in accordance with the recommendations of an Expert Committee, appointment of which by the Government is recommended in the award of the General Engineering Tribunal.

(3) Dearness allowance of all categories of workers, viz., factory workmen, clerical staff, supervisory staff and subordinate staff, will be governed by the following table:—

Pay range.		Dearness allowance
		Rs.
Up to Rs. 50	...	25
From Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	...	35
From Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	...	40
From Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	...	45
From Rs. 201 and above	...	50

(4) The claim for a house rent allowance is rejected. It should be noted that the factory is situated at Belur and not within the Calcutta Municipal area.

(5) The claim for education allowance for children is rejected.

(6) The claim for compensatory allowance for war years is rejected. The claim that a principle should be laid down for a general and profit-sharing bonus is rejected. But if the Company has been paying annual bonus, it should pay annual bonus, if similar profits have been earned in the last financial year. The claim for a production bonus is also rejected.

(7) (*a*) Opportunities should be given to employees for promotion to any vacancy in the higher categories by providing for necessary trade tests.

(*b*) The period of probation is fixed at 6 months.

(*c*) For discharge of permanent workmen, a month's notice or a month's pay in lieu thereof is provided, if the worker is a monthly paid worker; and a week's notice or a week's pay in lieu thereof, if the worker is a weekly paid worker.

Retrenchment will be governed by the rules of discharge.

When there is misconduct *prima facie* justifying dismissal a written chargesheet should be framed and the employee concerned should be given full opportunity to reply to the charges. If the misconduct is serious, the employee concerned may be suspended forthwith, but dismissal should be made only after formal proceedings have been completed.

When there is temporary stoppage of work through mechanical breakdown, shortage of essential raw materials or any other cause, not within the control of workmen, the workmen will be paid compensation for involuntary unemployment at the rate of half the total pay and dearness allowance for the period of 30 days in each 6 month period from January to June and July to December. For qualifying for the compensation, the workmen must attend a muster roll-call once a day in the factory premises or at any other place selected by the employer and further the workmen must be prepared to do any alternative work which the management may provide either in the factory premises or in any other establishment under the same management. The management, however, will be entitled to discharge workmen when there is reasonable apprehension that the stoppage of work may last a long time. In case of such discharge the ordinary rules of notice or pay in lieu thereof will apply.

(*d*) The claim that each workman should be provided with a service card noting details as to the date of appointment, the successive rates of pay and the punishment is rejected, but it is directed that the Company should maintain separate service records for all the permanent employees and that further the Company shall allow inspection of the service records by the employees concerned at prescribed times. Each workman must be provided with a service certificate on voluntary resignation or discharge in circumstances not justifying dismissal.

(8) It is recommended that contract labour should be replaced as far as possible by permanent workmen directly under the Company and in the meantime to minimise the evils of the contract system, the Company should insist when granting a contract that the contractor's labour is paid at a proper rate and should further insert a clause in the contract entitling an officer of the Company to supervise the actual payment of wages by the contractor to his labour.

(9) The claim that hours of work should be reduced to 40 per week is rejected. Overtime will be governed by the Factories Act.

(10) The factory workmen will get leave and holidays as follows:—

Eight paid festival holidays in a year; the actual days to be fixed in consultation with the workmen.

14 days' leave on full pay including the 10 days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act, where the 10 days' continuous holidays include one Sunday or two, for which no payment is made, the workmen should be compensated by being granted paid holiday for another day or two as the case may be. This leave on full pay may be accumulated for 2 years as provided for the 10 days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act.

15 days' sick leave with half pay in a year. The provision as to sick leave will be applicable only so long as the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, is not applied to this establishment.

Clerical and supervisory staff will get the following leave and holidays:—

The same number of festival holidays as is allowed to factory workmen. 21 days' leave on average pay in a year. This leave may be accumulated for three years, i.e., up to a maximum limit of 63 days.

Seven days' casual leave with pay in a year.

Fifteen days' sick leave on half pay in a year. This sick leave will accumulate from year to year.

(11) The Company, if it has no contributory provident fund scheme in force at present, should adopt such a scheme. Such provident fund scheme will be governed by the Model Provident Fund Rules adopted by the Indian Engineering Association subject to the modification that membership will be compulsory for all permanent employees and the contribution to the fund should be at the uniform scale of 6¼ per cent.

For the next 12 months, the Provident Fund Scheme should be supplemented by a gratuity which will be governed by the following rules:—

(*a*) On retirement on completion of not less than 25 years' continuous service—gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each year of completed service, subject to a maximum of 15 months' pay.

(*b*) On retirement or resignation before completion of 25 years' continuous service, owing to ill-health, old age or a similar cause and with the written consent of the Company—gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each completed year of service.

(*c*) In calculating gratuity, the period, for which a Contributory Provident Fund Scheme is in operation, will be excluded.

For cases falling in clause (*a*) above the maximum period of service shall be deemed to be 30 years. The employer's contribution to the Provident Fund shall, however, be payable in full in such cases.

(*d*) In case of retrenchment an employee must be given gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each completed year of service, provided he has completed a period of not less than 15 years' continuous service.

(12) The Company must provide the necessary number of first-aid boxes or cubboards and keep them in charge of responsible persons, fully trained in first-aid, who will be available during the working hours of the factory. Further if the Company has no whole-time or part-time doctor, it should try to provide a part-time doctor for attending the workmen.

(13) It is recommended that a canteen be started for providing refreshments for the workmen during recess time, refreshments being supplied at a price just sufficient to meet the running expenses of the canteen.

(14) The question of recognition of Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union is left open. The question of recognition will be adjudicated by the Labour Court, when set up under the amended Trade Unions Act, if there is no recognition by negotiation in the meantime.

The award will come into force on 1st June 1948 or any other date fixed by the Government.

S. K. SEN, *Judge*,
Industrial Disputes Tribunal.

The 9th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

ORDER.

No. 2264Lab.—6th July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 323Lab., dated the 6th February 1948, read with its corrigendum No. 463Lab., dated the 19th February 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. Angus Engineering Works, Ltd., Angus, district Hooghly, and their workmen as represented by the Angus Engineering Works Employees' Union, Bhadreswar, district Hooghly, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S.;

And whereas the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the 1st June 1948.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. Angus Engineering Works, Limited, and their workmen as represented by the Angus Engineering Employees' Union.

PRESENT: SRI S. K. SEN, I.C.S.

For the Company: Mr. P. P. Ginwala and Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate.

For the Union: Sri P. K. Sanyal, Advocate.

By Government of West Bengal Order No. 323-Lab., dated the 6th February 1948, an industrial dispute between Messrs. Angus Engineering Works, Ltd., and their workmen as represented by the Angus Engineering Employees' Union was referred to me for adjudication. The Angus Engineering Works, Ltd., which is situated near Hooghly, is an engineering workshop run by Messrs. Angus Company, Ltd., which is mainly a jute manufacturing Company and has four jute mills in the same area. In the Engineering Works, about 700 men are employed, for manufacturing machines and tools required for the jute mills of Messrs. Angus Company, Ltd. Manufacture for other customers is also done in the engineering workshop.

Both the Union and the Company appeared before the Tribunal and filed their written statements in due course. After perusing the written statement and hearing the parties the following issues were framed in the case:—

Issues.

1. Basic wages of different categories of employees.
2. Dearness allowance for different categories of employees.
3. Abolition of piece rates and hourly rates.
4. Classification of employees into categories and scales of pay for different categories.
5. Bonus for war years and subsequent years.
6. Retiring benefits—Contributory Provident Fund and Gratuity.
7. Holidays and leave of all kinds.

8. Conditions of service—
   - (*a*) Promotion.
   - (*b*) Removal of discrimination.
   - (*c*) Probationary period and apprenticeship.
   - (*d*) Rules of retrenchment, dismissal and involuntary unemployment.
   - (*e*) Provision of relieving hands.

9. Overtime pay including overtime for work on Sundays and holidays.

10. Provision of free quarters, or house rent allowance.

11. Establishment of a cheap canteen.

12. Medical aid.

13. Amenities—
   - (*a*) Rest rooms.
   - (*b*) Education of employees' children.
   - (*c*) Provision for games and theatrical performances.

14. Recognition of the union—
   - (*a*) Should Darwans be permitted to join the Employees' Union?

DECISION.

Issue No. 1.—Basic wages of different categories of employees.

The Union has demanded the following monthly basic wages for the different types of works:—

Class C—Rs. 60 per month.
Class B Rs. 120 per month.
Class A—Rs. 150 per month.
Special—Rs. 300 per month.
Clerical—Rs. 80 per month.

From the statement of existing wages filed by the Company it appears that the present scale of wages is low for most of the categories. The minimum pay of the ordinary unskilled workmen or coolie is 1·458 annas per hour which comes to rather less than 12 annas per working day of 8 hours and rather less than Rs. 19-8 per month of 26 working days. The minimum pay of the tradesmen, e.g., Planers, Drillers, Shapers, Turners, Millers, Vicemen, etc., is 2·038 annas per hour which comes to just over 16 annas per working day of 8 hours and just above Rs. 26-8 per month of 26 working days. The starting pay of the clerical staff is only Rs. 40 per month. In view of the present level of prices and the present rate of wages in other engineering firms, it must be held that the existing wage rates have to be substantially increased even though the claim made by the Union be regarded as excessive. For the Company it has been urged that in addition to the basic pay the Company pays dearness allowance at Rs. 4-8 per week, i.e., approximately Rs. 19-8 per month; and further the Company issues rations at a cheap rate to all classes of employees and it is claimed that the money value of the subsidised ration is about Rs. 10 per month. A statement has been filed by the Company showing the articles supplied and the scale at which the supply is made. Every week each employee gets 1 seer 13 chataks of rice, 10 chataks of atta and 2 seers 9 chataks of gram at the price of Re. 1 only for all the three items; further each employee gets per week 1 seer of dal at the price of 3 annas 3 pies and 4 chataks of mustard oil at the price of 2 annas 3 pies. The Union has admitted that supply of the foodstuffs mentioned above is made weekly to all the employees, but the Union contends that the money value of the benefit does not exceed Rs. 8 per month. In the Company's statement there appears to be some mistakes in calculating the cost of the foodstuffs to the employer and I must find that Rs. 8 per month more correctly represents the money value of the benefit given by the Company by issuing subsidised foodstuffs to the employees.

But even including Rs. 19-8 per month as dearness allowance and Rs. 8 per month as the value of the benefit of subsidised ration, the remuneration given to the employees must be regarded as rather low. The Company has urged that the net earnings of the engineering works came to Rs. 1,05,907-9-11 for 1947; and assuming that during 1948 the engineering works would earn similar net earnings and assuming that the whole of the net earnings were utilised in increasing the wages and dearness allowance of the employees, still even a fraction of the demands could not be met. The Company has filed a statement showing the extra cost per year which the Company would have to incur if the demands of the Union as to basic pay and dearness allowance had to be met in full. The extra cost per year for basic pay, dearness allowance and provident fund would come to Rs. 11,09,877. It must be admitted that with the net earnings of Rs. 1,05,907 the Company cannot meet such extra expenditure per year. I have already mentioned however that the claim of the Union must be regarded as somewhat excessive. The Company has about 700 workers in the engineering works and the net earnings available towards increasing the wages bill are Rs. 1,05,907 as mentioned above. The Company can therefore afford to increase the remuneration of each employee by approximately Rs. 12 per month on the average. The adoption of standard rates prescribed by the general Engineering Tribunal will cause an increase of rather less than Rs. 10 per head on the average and the Company is able to bear that burden.

On behalf of the Company it has been urged that the minimum basic wage as recommended by the Central Pay Commission should not be accepted as the standard, because the Central Pay Commission gave (according to the Counsel for the Company) contradictory arguments in support of the minimum basic wage fixed by the Commission. It is pointed out that in paragraph 48, page 30 of its report the Central Pay Commission observed —"The application of the minimum wage rule has always been recognised to be subject to limitations imposed by the general economy of the country. It may be applied to correct inequalities in the distribution system but not in disregard of the total production capacity of the country or without reference to the national income." In paragraph 49, page 32 of its report the Commission observed as follows: "The Chief Commissioner of Labour (Mr. S. C. Joshi), whose long association with and sympathy for labour are well-known, agreed that considering the *per capita* income of the country which was much below Rs. 100 per annum, the earnings of Government employees of the lowest grade should not be out of tune with that of other men of their own status employed outside Government service or having other means of livelihood. He recognised that the amelioration in the condition of poorly paid employees could only be attained by stages with the progressive increase in national income."

The learned Counsel for the Company complains that having made these remarks the Commission proceeded arbitrarily to fix a minimum total remuneration of Rs. 55 for the working class family and Rs. 90 for the middle-class family on the ground that these incomes were necessary for enabling the government servants to maintain their families at the minimum standard of comfort; but on the basis that the national income *per capita* is Rs. 100 per annum, the share of the national income for a family consisting of even 5 members, which is more than the size of the average working class family, would be Rs. 500, and the monthly income of the earner should therefore be fixed approximately at Rs. 42 per month. The learned Counsel has urged that there is inconsistency in fixing the minimum remuneration for an employee of the working class family at a figure higher than that justified by the average *per capita* share of the national income. He has urged repeatedly that the minimum cannot be greater than the average, for this is a contradiction in terms.

I must point out however that the average *per capita* income of persons engaged in the industry is greater than the average *per capita* income of the people at large of the whole country. In the agricultural classes the size of the families tends to be larger than the industrial areas whereas the income per family is lower. There is also quite a large population in India of vagrants who produce nothing at all and have no recognised income. Therefore there is no inconsistency in fixing for the industrial worker (or for the Government servant) a minimum income higher than the average *per capita* share of the national income of the whole country. The principle of wage fixation in these days must be that no man must be paid less than his living wage, and the term "living wage" has to be interpreted somewhat liberally, in the light of the investigations made by men like Dr. Aykroyd, Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjee and other savants. I, therefore, must accept the minimum basic wage recommended by the Central Pay Commission as the standard. In the general Engineering Tribunal the same standard has been adopted.

The learned Counsel for the Company has also referred to the Bihar Labour Enquiry Report which suggested Rs. 15 per month as the remuneration for unskilled labour for places outside Jamshedpur in Bihar. It is urged that the Angus Engineering Works, Ltd., is situated near Hooghly which is 21 miles from Calcutta and it would be fair to apply the rates recommended for industrial concerns in Bihar to the Angus Engineering Works. I must point out however, that the Angus Engineering Works, Ltd., is situated much nearer the Calcutta industrial area than the Bihar Industrial area, and further what the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee considered fair in 1940 can be no criterion for fixing wages now when both the economic and the political structure of the country have undergone revolutionary changes. Accordingly the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission, which is recognised as having set the standard for the basic minimum wage for all classes of employees in the country, must be followed in this case and the wage structure of the Company revised accordingly.

According to the Central Pay Commission and according to the award of the general Engineering Tribunal, the total remuneration of the lowest paid unskilled worker should be Rs. 55 per month. The Central Pay Commission has divided this figure into Rs. 30 as basic pay and Rs. 25 as dearness allowance. The value of the grain concession allowed by the Company to all employees is Rs. 8 per month and the dearness allowance now allowed by the Company is Rs. 19-8 per month. The total value of the two amenities is Rs. 27-8. Accordingly the minimum basic pay for unskilled worker must be fixed at Rs. 27-8 per month. For convenience of calculation this is taken as equivalent to Re. 1-1 per day or 2·125 annas per hour.

The semi-skilled worker also gets Rs. 27-8 in dearness allowance and grain concession. Accordingly for this category the minimum basic pay is fixed at Rs. 32-8 per month or Re. 1-4 per day which comes to 2·5 annas per hour.

Regarding the question of fixing minimum basic wage for the skilled worker, there is the difficulty that there is no recognised classification of the workers into the categories semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled. The workmen are known by the job that they perform. Thus the workmen are described as Planers, Drillers, Shapers, Turners, Millers and so on. For each of the jobs there is a system of graded pay, the lowest pay being 2·038 annas per hour which comes about Rs. 26-8 per month. The highest grade varies for different jobs. For planers it is 5·777 annas per hour which comes about Rs. 75 per month. The Union with the written statement filed a chart suggesting classification of the workers into grades C, B, A corresponding roughly to the categories unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled. The Company, however, has objected to the correctness of this classification and has pointed out that the existing wages of many workers included in group B are higher than the existing wages of many workers included in group A. Thus a painter has been put in group B by the Union but the Company has only one painter who is paid at the rate of 3·5 annas per hour which comes to Rs. 1-12 per day or Rs. 45-8 per month as against many categories in group A earning about Rs. 26-8 per month. Therefore there is a difficulty in the way of accepting the classification as proposed by the Union and in fixing the minimum basic wage of the workmen on the basis of such classification. The work of scientific classification must be left to be done by an expert committee when there is no agreed classification before us. It is however clear that excluding the items Coolie Sardar and Darwan in group B all the workers described in group A and group B are either semi-skilled or skilled workmen. The minimum basic wage fixed for the semi-skilled worker, viz., Rs. 32-8 per month or 2·5 annas per hour, will therefore apply to all the workers of group A and group B with the exception of the two classes—Coolie Sardar and Darwan for whom the wages will be fixed separately. Further in order that the skilled workmen may derive some direct benefit from the award, I would provide that each workman drawing wages above the minimum should get a flat rise of 4 annas per day or ·50 anna per hour. This comes to Rs. 6-8 per month of 26 working days. I am suggesting this figure of flat rise because the minimum basic pay for the unskilled workmen has been raised from 11·664 annas per day to 17 annas per day and thus the rise in this case is between 5 and 6 annas per day; for the higher category of workmen a flat rise of 4 annas per day would be sufficient, for the wages towards the top do not need the rise to the same extent as wages towards the bottom. Thus all the classes of workers mentioned in group A and group B of Annexure A of the Union's written statement with the exception of the classes, Coolie Sardar and Darwans, will get a rise of ·50 anna per day or Rs. 6-8 per month of 26 working days and this will be sufficient in all cases to put the existing wages of these classes of workmen above the minimum pay fixed of Rs. 32-8 per month or 2·5 annas per hour.

For peons the scale of Rs. 25—1—40 and for Darwans the scale of Rs. 30—1—45 is fixed. For Coolie Sardars the rate of Rs. 32-8 per month or Re. 1-4 per day, the minimum fixed for semi-skilled worker, is fixed.

For the clerical grade the minimum pay must be Rs. 55 per month except for out-door clerks like Tally Clerk for whom Rs. 50 per month is fixed. Accordingly for out-door and Tally Clerks the grade of Rs. 50—2/8—80 and for the lowest grade of office clerks the grade of Rs. 55—3—85 is fixed. Above this grade there will be two other grades, viz., A grade and Head grade, as now in existence but with the following modifications:—

A—Rs. 85—4—125.

Head grade Rs. 125—5—160.

No scales are suggested for the special grade clerks.

Issue No. 2—Dearness Allowance for different Categories of Employees.

The Union has claimed dearness allowance at 70 per cent. for the first Rs. 100 of the wages, 50 per cent. for the second Rs. 100 and 30 per cent. for the balance, subject to the proviso that a minimum of Rs. 45 per month should be paid as dearness allowance. This demand must be regarded as excessive. The Central Pay Commission recommended a minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 25 per month and higher rates of dearness allowance according to the pay range. For the Union it is urged that since the publication of the report of the Central Pay Commission, the price level has increased further, so that the cost of living index now stands in the neighbourhood of 340 as against 260 accepted as a standard in the Pay Commission Report. But a reference to the Appendix C of the Pay Commission's Report shows that in January 1947, with reference to prices of which month the Pay Commission made its recommendations, the cost of living index was 285; and the Pay Commission stated that its recommendations must be understood as made with reference to the index of 285. Further it appears that the cost of living index for the working classes is now in the neighbourhood of 310 although the index for wholesale prices is about 340. At most therefore the workmen might claim a dearness allowance of Rs. 30 per month, but the total remuneration fixed must bear some relation to the ruling rates of wages and to what the industry can bear. I am of opinion that by fixing the minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 30 per month a greater burden would be put on the Company than it can bear. The General Engineering Tribunal has adopted Rs. 25 per month as the minimum dearness allowance but has adopted a graded system of dearness allowance as follows:—

Pay range.	Dearness allowance. Rs.
Up to Rs. 50	25
Rs. 51—100	35
Rs. 101—150	40
Rs. 151—200	45
Rs. 201 and above	50

I think that the scale of dearness allowance fixed for the Angus Engineering Works should be similar. Some modification is, however, required in view of the grain concession allowed by the Company. It has been mentioned that the total value of the dearness allowance allowed and the grain concession now comes to Rs. 27-8 per month. This is Rs. 2-8 above the dearness allowance prescribed by the Central Pay Commission for pay range up to Rs. 50 but we have taken this into consideration when fixing the minimum basic pay for the unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Accordingly for the pay range up to Rs. 50 the existing scale of grain concession and dearness allowance will be retained. For the pay range above Rs. 50, in addition to the grain concession the following scale of dearness allowance is fixed:—

Pay range.	Dearness allowance. Rs.
Rs. 51—100	27
Rs. 101—150	32
Rs. 151—200	37
Rs. 201 and above	42

The representative of the Company has stated that before the Major Jute Tribunal, the workmen have asked for the abolition of the grain concession system and have asked for the full dearness allowance in cash; and that if the Major Jute Tribunal should direct the abolition of the grain concession and the payment of the whole dearness allowance in cash, the Company should have the option of abolishing the grain concession for the workmen of the Engineering Works also and pay them cash dearness allowance instead. The representative of the Union has no objection to the proposal. Accordingly it is ordered that the Company may at its option discontinue the system of giving subsidised ration to the employees, but in that case dearness allowance will be paid at the following scale:—

Pay range.	Dearness allowance. Rs.
Up to Rs. 50	25
Rs. 51—100	35
Rs. 101—150	40
Rs. 151—200	45
Rs. 201 and above	50

and further the minimum basic pay for the unskilled worker and semi-skilled worker will be raised respectively to Re. 1-2-6 per day and Re. 1-5-6 per day.

Issue No. 3—Abolition of Piece Rates and Hourly Rates.

The Union has claimed the abolition of piece rates, but piece rates are sometimes advantageous to the workmen themselves, for a dexterous worker may earn more than a time rated worker under the piece rate system. Piece rates are also convenient for the Company because they are a check against slackness in work. There is, in my opinion, no case made out for the abolition of piece rates. It is, however, necessary that the piece rates should be so revised that the earnings of the whole time piece rate worker does not fall below the earnings of a time rated worker of the corresponding grade.

The Company has also opposed abolition of the hourly paid system contending that the system is an automatic check on attendance; and that where a worker is regular in attendance he earns his full wages like the monthly paid worker. Even in the case of a monthly paid worker there may be a system for deduction of wage corresponding to the period of absence from the total number of hours of work prescribed. Accordingly I find no reason for directing the abolition of hourly rate which is fixed on the basis of the minimum wages prescribed.

Issue No. 4—Classification of Employees into Categories and Scales of Pay of different Categories.

When dealing with issue No. 1, I have already pointed out the difficulty in classifying the employees into the different categories. Accordingly this question is left open. As to scales of pay this has already been fixed for the clerical staff and for peons and darwans. For the factory workers there is no system of time scale in most of the engineering workshops. Instead there are several grades of pay and workers are promoted from one grade to another according to their skill and efficiency. This system should be retained for the present. The claim that scales of pay should be framed for all different categories of employees is rejected.

Issue No. 5—Bonus for War Years and Subsequent Years.

The Union has claimed compensatory bonus equal to 3 months' pay for their privations during the war years during which, it is said, the Company earned a lot of profits but did not pay adequate wages and dearness allowance to the workers. The claim for compensatory bonus does not however come within the scope of the Industrial Tribunal, because the claim for compensatory bonus is not a dispute concerning the terms of employment of the workmen and the dispute is not therefore an industrial dispute as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act. The claim for the compensatory bonus therefore is rejected.

As to annual general bonus it is admitted that the Company has no system of paying bonus at present. The only bonus ever paid by the Company was Independence Day Bonus at Rs. 10 per head. It is not for the Tribunal to lay down a policy of profit sharing bonus. An award as to bonus can be made only when there is a practice of paying bonus and therefore the payment of bonus is an implied term of employment. Such is not the case here and accordingly the claim for general bonus is also rejected.

Issue No. 6—Retiring benefits—Contributory provident fund and gratuity.

At present there is a contributory provident fund for the clerical staff, the rate of contribution being 1 anna in the rupee. For the factory staff there is no contributory provident fund, but they are paid pension instead at the rate of Rs. 10 per month after 30 years' continuous service. The Union wants that the contributory provident fund should be extended to the factory staff also and that in addition a gratuity should be paid, at the rate of one month's pay for each completed year of service. It is also claimed that the system of pension should be retained but the qualifying service should be reduced to 25 years.

The Company has opposed the claim for gratuity and the Company has also opposed the claim for provident fund in addition to pension for the factory workmen. The Company says that in this respect the Company is willing to follow the award of the Major Jute Tribunal, because the workmen of the four jute mills under the same company will have retiring benefits according to the award of the Major Jute Tribunal and the Company desires that its workmen in the Angus Engineering Works get the same benefit. I consider this prayer reasonable, in view of the fact that the Company has a system of retiring benefit, both for the clerical staff and for the factory staff, though different kinds of retiring benefits are given to the two categories of employees. Accordingly in the matter of retiring benefits the present system should be retained until the award of the Major Jute Tribunal is published and thereupon retiring benefits for the employees of the Angus Engineering Works should be brought into line with the retiring benefits of the jute mill workers under the Company.

Issue No. 7—Holidays and Leave.

The Union has claimed one month's privilege leave with average pay, 15 days' casual leave with pay, 21 days' quarantine leave with pay and all bank holidays, for all classes of employees, and further sick leave with full pay for one month on medical certificate. The present system is that the factory staff gets six festival holidays and 10 continuous holidays under the Factories Act per year while the clerical staff gets in addition 15 days' privilege leave (one month for the clerical staff for A, Head and Special grades). There is no rule for casual leave or sick leave but such leave is granted at the discretion of the management. The learned Counsel for the Company has urged that for the factory workmen, since the Factories Act lays down the leave with pay to be allowed, the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to consider the question and to prescribe leave with pay beyond the standard prescribed by the Factories Act. I am not, however, satisfied that the Factories Act takes away the jurisdiction of the Industrial Tribunal to fix the standard of leave and holidays in excess of the standard prescribed by the Act. The Act prescribes the minimum leave and holidays that must be allowed. It contemplates that factories may grant leave and holidays in excess of the minimum prescribed, for there is a provision for exempting the factories with satisfactory leave rules from the operation of the section of the Factories Act which deals with leave and holidays I hold that the Tribunal may fix leave and holidays for the factory workers also. In accordance with the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal, I direct that the following leave and holidays with pay should be granted to factory workmen per year: 8 festival holidays with pay, the days to be selected in consultation with the workmen, 14 days' leave with pay including 10 days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act. Where the holidays under the Factories Act include one Sunday or two for which no pay is given, a compensatory leave with pay for a day or two as the case may be must be given to make up the total number of days of leave with pay, other than festival holidays, to the prescribed number of 14. Such leave may be accumulated for two years and will be granted to workmen who have completed 12 months' work in the factory as provided in the Factories Act.

The Union representative has urged that instead of the 10 days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act the workshop is closed for 10 days with the result that those who have not earned paid holidays under the Factories Act get nothing. It is urged that such workmen who have not earned the paid holidays should not be compelled to go on leave without pay by closing the workshop for 10 days and that they should be given leave with pay when they have earned it and when they apply for it. For the Company it is stated that it would not be possible to keep the workshop working only for those men who have not completed 12 months' service and who therefore have not earned the paid holidays. In such a case compensation at half the rate of pay and dearness allowance should be given to the workmen on the principle that such closure of the workshop causes an involuntary unemployment of the workmen. The period of 10 days can be included within the 30 days for which compensation is prescribed (*vide* issue No. 8, clause 3).

Further all workmen will get sick leave for 15 days in the year on medical certificate with half pay so long as the Employees' State Insurance Act is not applied to this workshop.

For the clerical staff there is no reason to interfere with the existing rules regarding privilege leave. It is, however, provided that the clerical staff will get casual leave with pay for 7 days in the year and will also get sick leave on half pay for 15 days in the year. The sick leave will accumulate from year to year if not utilised.

Issue No. 8.—(a) Promotion.

The Union claims that full opportunity for obtaining promotion should be given to all workmen. The Company agrees to the proposal. Accordingly it is provided that when there is a vacancy in a higher grade, the workmen of the lower grade should be given the opportunity for obtaining promotion to that vacancy, by being allowed to appear at trade tests in respect of fitness.

(b) Removal of discrimination.

The Union contends that there are some European mechanics who are paid at disproportionately higher rates and that this discrimination should be removed. It appears however from the statement of the Company that there are only six European employees and they are only in the highest cadres like foreman and skilled technicians. It is to be remembered that the Company is a European company and the Indian workmen cannot really object if the Company employs some European technicians and foremen. If Europeans are recruited they necessarily have to be paid a higher rate of pay as the rate of pay equivalent to that of Indian workmen of the same category would not attract them for service. Accordingly the claim for removal of discrimination in this respect is rejected.

(c) Probationary period and apprenticeship.

As to the probationary period the representative of the Company says that it is only one month. Accordingly there is no dispute about the probationary period. As to apprentices, the Union claims that all apprentices should be guaranteed permanent employment under the Company on completion of the training period, and that for the period of training they should get an allowance equivalent to the minimum basic wage plus dearness allowance for the unskilled worker. The Company has opposed both these claims. As to the guarantee for permanent service, the Company has said that if such a guarantee is required, the Company would have to reduce drastically the number of apprentices taken, and this would deny opportunity of training for the various jobs to many people who are getting training as apprentices under the Company at present. I agree that to ask for a guarantee for permanent service for all the apprentices employed under the Company would force the Company to reduce the number of apprentices taken and this would not be for the good of the country at large. Accordingly the claim that such a guarantee should be given is rejected.

Regarding the claim for allowance for the apprenticeship period it is to be remembered that an apprentice is usually a young man of between 15 to 20 and he does not have a family to maintain. Accordingly the minimum basic wage plus dearness allowance fixed for a workman on the footing that he has to maintain a family equivalent to three adult units does not apply to the case of an apprentice. The Company has filed a chart showing the rate of payment to different classes of apprentices. The educated apprentices are paid at the rate of 1.359 annas per hour to 2.600 annas per hour and uneducated apprentices are paid at the rate of 1.127 annas per hour to 2.256 annas per hour. These rates cannot be regarded as too low, because it appears from paragraph 5 of the written statement of the Company that the apprentices or learners get in addition food concession allowed to all permanent workmen and dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 4-8 per week. Thus the total remuneration of the apprentices comes to about Rs. 40 per month and this must be considered as adequate. Accordingly the claim for increasing the allowance of apprentices is also rejected.

(d) Rules of retrenchment, dismissal and involuntary unemployment.

For the Company it has been suggested that this should also be left to be governed by the award of the Major Jute Tribunal. At present however the Company has no system of paying any compensation for involuntary unemployment and therefore I consider it necessary to make a provision as has been done by the Major Engineering Tribunal. It is therefore directed that when there is temporary stoppage of work due to mechanical breakdown or shortage of essential raw material or for any other cause not within the control of the workmen, the workmen should get compensation for involuntary unemployment at the rate of half the pay and dearness allowance, for the period of 30 days in each period of 6 months from January to June and July to December. For earning this compensation the workmen must attend a muster roll in the factory premises at least once a day and must be prepared to do alternative work which may be provided by the Company either at their usual place of business or in any other establishment under the same management. This rule will not debar the employer from discharging the workmen if the employer is satisfied that the period of stoppage of work is likely to be long. In such a case of discharge the usual rule of notice or pay in lieu of notice will apply.

In case of misconduct *prima facie* justifying dismissal, there should be written charge sheet suppled to the employee concerned, and the employee should be given the opportunity for replying to the charges. The employee may however under suitable cases be suspended forthwith, but dismissal must be made only after the formal proceedings have been gone through. The claim of the Union for a joint board on which the employer and the employees are equally represented, for deciding all questions of dismissal, is rejected.

(e) Provision of relieving hands.

The Union claims that when the workman goes on leave no substitute is appointed in his place and that this causes accumulation of work; and that further, on the plea that there is no relieving hand the workman is denied leave which is due to him. It is therefore claimed that a leave reserve should be employed. The Company has, however, stated that there is no question of accumulation of work for when a workman goes on leave, his machine remains idle and when he comes back he does only a day's work and not more. It is also denied on behalf of the Company that on the ground of want of a relieving hand, leave has been refused to a workman when he has really needed leave. No concrete instance in this respect is given by the Union. The Company has urged that it has about 700 hands in the workshop and that there is no room to employ additional men in the workshop. Accordingly the claim for provision of relieving hands is rejected.

Issue No. 9—Overtime Pay including overtime for work on Sundays and Holidays.

Overtime pay must be governed by the provisions of Factories Act. As to the claim for overtime pay for work on Sundays and holidays there is provision for alternative holidays when work has to be done on a Sunday and holiday; and this provision is followed. Further the representative of the Company said that the work is very rarely done on Sundays. Accordingly I find that there is no case for granting overtime pay for work on a Sunday or a holiday; the claim is rejected.

Issue No. 10.—Provision of free quarters, or House Rent Allowance.

At present the Company provides quarters to a proportion of its employees but charges house rent from them. The Union claims that all employees should be supplied with quarters and that the quarters should be rent free, and so long as the quarter is not supplied there should be house rent allowance. The provision for a house rent allowance has however been made by the Central Pay Commission only for big towns like Calcutta and Bombay and for fair sized towns with a population of over one lac. For Mufassal areas and for small country towns there is no reason therefore to grant house rent allowance. The workshop of the Company is situate near Hooghly which is a small town and the claim for house rent cannot therefore be allowed. As to the provision for further quarters for employees, no such order can be made in view of the well-known shortage of building materials at the present time. There can be no objection to the employers charging house rent for the quarters actually provided for wages or salary includes an element of house rent and so long as house rent charged does not exceed 10 per cent. of the basic pay there can be no objection. Even the Calcutta House Rent allowance for Government servants is for what the employee has to pay in excess of 10 per cent. of his basic pay.

Issue No. 11.—Establishment of Cheap Canteen.

There is at present no canteen provided and the Union therefore claims that a cheap canteen should be provided for supplying refreshment to the workmen during the recess period, for there are workmen who live at a distance and cannot go home for refreshment during worktime. The Company has objected that there is no legal provision at present making it compulsory for the employer to provide a canteen. It is, however, well recognised that the provision of a canteen makes for efficiency of the workmen, because if the workmen get the opportunity of taking some refreshment at reasonable prices during the break off period, they can work with renewed energy when the work is resumed. I do not, however, consider that it would be equitable to ask the Company to provide the refreshment at a concession price. The Company can only be urged not to make a profit for the canteen but take the cost price. Accordingly it is recommended that a canteen be provided for the workmen of the Angus Engineering Works, as soon as the Company can conveniently do it, and that refreshment be charged at the price just sufficient to cover the expenses of running the canteen.

Issue No. 12.—Medical Aid.

The Company has a Health and Welfare Department which provides a well equipped dispensary, a hospital for men and a hospital for women. These facilities are for the workmen of the Angus Engineering Works and also the workmen of the jute mills under the same management. The medical facilities provided are sufficient, and there is no substance in the claim made by the Union that medical facilities earmarked for the employees of the Angus Engineering Works should be provided. This claim is therefore rejected.

Issue No. 13.—(a) Rest room.

The Company does not provide any rest room and submits that no rest room is needed, for men of the workshop go to their homes or to Bazar Hotel for their meals during mid-day break. If the Company starts a canteen that would also serve the purpose of a rest room. I have already recommended that the Company should take steps for the establishment of a canteen. Accordingly the separate prayer for a rest room is rejected.

(b) Education of employees' children.

The Company maintains for the benefit of the workers' children a Boys' Primary School and a Girls' Primary School and the schools are free schools. I must hold that the Company has made sufficient provision for the education of the employees' children and the claim made by the Union of the cash allowance of Rs. 5 per child per month under this head must be regarded as unreasonable and rejected.

(c) Provision for games and theatrical performances.

The Company has already provided a Welfare Club with recreational facilities. The Union's representative says that the Welfare Club is utilised mainly by the jute mill workers and that a separate provision should be made for Engineering Workshop employees but the Welfare Club is open to all employees under the Angus Company, Ltd. The employees of the Engineering Workshop are not barred from participating in the advantages of the Welfare Club. The claim for the provision of a separate Welfare Club for the employees of the Engineering Workshop is rejected.

Issue No. 14.—Recognition of the Union.

On behalf of the Company it has been urged that the recognition of the Union is not an industrial dispute because it is not a question in connection with the employment or non-employment or terms of employment or conditions of labour. This contention must be upheld and the question of recognition of the Union must be left for adjudication to the Labour Court when it is set up under the Amended Trade Union's Act. The subsidiary question whether the Darwans should be permitted to join the employees' union is also left open.

Accordingly the following award is made in this case: -

(1) The minimum basic pay of the unskilled workmen is fixed at Rs. 27-8 per month, which is equivalent to Rs. 1-1 per day or 2·125 annas per hour. The minimum basic pay of the semi-skilled is fixed at Rs. 32-8 per month or Re. 1-4 per day or 2·5 annas per hour. All classes of semi-skilled and skilled workers will get a flat rise of pay- Rs. 6-8 equivalent to 4 annas per day or ·50 anna per hour.

Peons are to be in the scale of Rs. 25 1—40 and Darwans Rs. 30—1—45. Coolie Sardars will get Rs. 32-8 as the minimum basic pay per month or Re. 1-4 per day. For the clerical staff the scale for out-door clerks like Tally Clerk is fixed at Rs. 50—2/8—80. The scale of the office clerk of the lower grade is fixed at Rs. 55—3—85. The scales of A grade clerk and Head grade clerk are modified to Rs. 85—4—125 and Rs. 125—5- 160, respectively. The clerical staff of upper grade will draw the new minimum pay fixed for that grade plus one increment for every 3 years of service with the proviso that the pay thus fixed shall not be less favourable than the stage in the new time scale just above the pay which he is now drawing.

(2) Dearness allowance is fixed as follows:—

For employees drawing up to Rs. 50—Rs. 19-8 in cash plus grain concession.

For employees drawing above Rs. 50 but not above Rs. 100 Rs. 27 per month plus the grain concession.

For workers drawing above Rs. 100 but not above Rs. 150—Rs. 32 plus grain concession.

For employees drawing above Rs. 150 but not above Rs. 200—Rs. 37 plus grain concession.

For employees drawing above Rs. 200—Rs. 42 plus grain concession.

The Company may at its option discontinue the grain concession or subsidised ration system for the employees. In that case the basic pay of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers will be raised to Rs. 30 per month or Re. 1-2-6 per day and Rs. 35 per month or Re. 1-5-6 per day and dearness allowance of all classes of workers will be governed by the following table:—

Up to Rs. 50—Rs. 25.
Above Rs. 50 but not above Rs. 100—Rs. 35.
Above Rs. 100 but not above Rs. 150—Rs. 40.
Above Rs. 150 but not above Rs. 200—Rs. 45.
Above Rs. 200—Rs. 50.

(3) The prayer for abolition of piece rates and and hourly rates is rejected. Piece rates should however be revised by the Company so that the earning of the permanent piece rate worker does not fall below the earning of a time rate worker of the same grade and the hourly rates should be fixed on the basis of the revised basic wages fixed.

(4) The question of classification of employees into different categories is left open.

(5) The claim for compensatory bonus for war years and for general profit sharing bonus is rejected.

(6) The existing retiring benefits will remain unaltered until the publication of the award of the Major Jute Tribunal when the retiring benefits awarded by that Tribunal will be extended to the employees of the Engineering Workshop.

(7) The factory staff will get leave and holidays as follows:—

8 festival holidays with full pay.

14 days' leave with full pay, including 10 days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act.

15 days' sick leave on half pay so long the Employees' State-Insurance Act is not extended to this category.

The clerical staff will get privilege leave as at present plus 7 days' casual leave with pay plus 15 days' sick leave with half pay in a year. The sick leave will accumulate at the credit of the employee if it is not taken in any particular year.

(8)(*a*) The workmen should be given sufficient opportunity for promotion to a higher grade.

(*b*) For the period of involuntary unemployment the workmen will be paid a compensation at the rate of half his pay and dearness allowance, for the period of 30 days in each half year; but to earn this compensation the workmen must attend the muster roll held in the factory premises at least once a day and must do any alternative work that may be provided by the management either at the usual place of business or in any other establishment under the same management.

(9) Overtime pay will be governed by the Factories Act. Claim for overtime pay for work on a Sunday or a holiday is rejected.

(10) The claim for free quarters or house rent allowance is rejected.

(11) It is recommended that the Company should at an early date establish a canteen for supplying refreshment to the factory workmen during the break off period; refreshment should be supplied at a price just sufficient to cover the expenses for running the canteen.

(12) The medical facilities provided by the Company are considered sufficient.

(13) The amenities provided by the Company are considered sufficient.

(14) The question of recognition of the Union is left open for adjudication by the Labour Court when set up.

The award will come into force from the 1st June 1948 or any date prescribed by the Government.

S. K. SEN,
Tribunal.

The 9th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

ORDER.

No. 2266Lab.—6th July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 925Lab., dated the 27th March 1948, the industrial dispute between the Ganges Engineering Works, Bally, Howrah, of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, and their workmen as represented by the Ganges Engineering Works Union, c/o Sri Sibnath Banerji, 3 1, Kali Banerji Lane, Howrah, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S.;

And whereas the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of its publication.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Ganges Engineering Works of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., and their workmen as represented by the Ganges Engineering Works Union.

PRESENT: SRI S. K. SEN, I.C.S.

Present for the Company: Mr. F. C. Steward.

Present for the Union: Sri Sibnath Banerji.

Award.

By Government of West Bengal Order No. 925Lab., dated the 27th March 1948, this dispute between the Ganges Engineering Works, Bally, and their workmen as represented by the Ganges Engineering Works Union, was referred to me for adjudication. The Ganges Engineering Works is a part of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., which has a fleet of 22 steamers and about 200 cargo boats, and maintains local steamer ferry services and steamer services from Calcutta to Kolaghat and Ranichuck on the Rupnarain. The Engineering Works, employing about 300 men, is maintained solely to repair the Company's own fleet of steamers, towing launches, and cargo boats. We are in this case concerned with the Engineering Works only.

The Ganges Engineering Works Union duly appeared before this Tribunal on receipt of notice and filed its written statement containing its demands, and claiming to be the representative of the workers of the Ganges Engineering Works. The Company in reply filed a written statement, saying that before the setting up of this tribunal the Company had not heard of the Ganges Engineering Works Union, and stating that in January, 1947, an agreement had been signed between the Company and the Bengal Mariners' Union concerning the revised wages and terms of employment of the workers of the Ganges Engineering Works as well as of the employees of the Company's steamers and river craft, and that the Company had fully implemented the terms of the agreement. A copy of the agreement, which is dated 28th January 1947, was filed with the Company's written statement; it shows that the Company recognised the Bengal Mariners' Union as the sole representative of the Company's steamer and cargo boat crews and the workshop employees. At the request of the Company's representative, notice was issued on the Bengal Mariners' Union, though that Union is not named in the Government order of reference. The Bengal Mariners' Union appeared and filed a statement in which it claimed to represent the workers of the Engineering Works; it also referred to its agreement with the Company made in January 1947; and ended by saying that in view of the Company's readiness to be bound by the award of the Major Tribunal in connection with the Engineering industry, as expressed by the Company at page 4 of its written statement, the Mariners' Union had no reason to join issue with the Company. Accordingly the Ganges Engineering Works Union alone pressed its case on the issues which were framed before the Mariners' Union appeared on the scene.

Issues.

1. Minimum basic pay and scales of pay for unskilled, skilled and other categories of workers.
2. Dearness allowance for different categories of workers.
3. Privilege leave, sick leave and casual leave.
4. Overtime pay for work on Sunday.
5. Security of service and standing orders.
6. Provident Fund and other retiring benefits.
7. Independence Day bonus and Puja and Id bonus.
8. Conversion of daily wages system into monthly pay system.
9. Recognition of Ganges Engineering Workers' Union.

DECISION.

Issue No. 1—Minimum basic pay and scales of pay.

The Union has demanded the following scales of pay for the different categories of workers:—

Unskilled labour including gardeners, gatekeepers and bearers—Rs. 40—1—45.

Skilled labour—Rs. 70—3—100.

Highly skilled workmen—Rs. 100—5—185.

Schedule B of the agreement between the Company and the Mariners' Union, which now governs the wage structure of the workshop staff, shows that the daily wage of the unskilled worker has been fixed at Re. 1-1 with increment of 1 anna after every two years up to Rs. 1-9 and that the minimum and maximum rates for all jobs in the workshop have been fixed also. There appear to be some anomalies, e.g., while the minimum and maximum rates for the unskilled workmen are fixed at Re. 1-1 and Rs. 1-9, respectively, those for the khalasi as well as the tool-keeper khalasi are fixed at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-6. The minimum rates for the beltman, motor starter, rivet-heater and plater are rather low, varying from Re. 1-2-6 to Re. 1-4 per day. The Company is willing to be bound by the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal as to the minimum basic pay and scales of pay, but the Company strongly opposes the claim of the Union to raise the pay scales to Rs. 40—1—45, Rs. 70—3—100 and Rs. 100—5—185, on the ground that even the increase of pay to the figures agreed between the Company and the Mariners' Union has converted the Company's favourable balance-sheet into an adverse balance-sheet, and the Company may be compelled to increase the fares of the local ferry services to cover the running costs. But the running costs of the steamer services have increased owing to a variety of causes and not merely on account of the increased cost of repairing the steamers through the increase in the wage rates of the workshop staff. As no outside work is now done at the workshop, no separate account of the workshop is kept, it is difficult therefore to ascertain precisely what is the increased expenditure from the increase in the wages of the workshop staff, what is the increased expenditure from the increase in the wages of the steamer and cargo boat crew, and what is the increased expenditure on account of rise in prices of raw materials, particularly coal and oil. Further, the business of the Company must have been greatly hampered by the disturbances in 1946 and 1947. The Company's latest balance-sheet has not been produced, and hence it is not possible to say how far the Company can bear an increased burden in respect of the wages of the workshop staff. I agree however that the rates asked by the Union are too high. The Company has agreed to accept the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal, and for the present I see no reason to fix a scale of wages higher than that adopted by that tribunal. It may be true that that scale is not an ideal one; but unless wages are increased by gradual stages, the industry would not be able to bear the burden.

I therefore fix the minimum wage rate for the unskilled worker as Re. 1-2-6 per day, that for the khalasi as Re. 1-3-6 per day and that for beltman, motor starter, rivet-heater and plater as Re. 1-5-6 per day. The maximum rates for these jobs will be increased by the same amount as the minimum rates except in the case of the unskilled worker, in whose case maximum fixed is adequate. For other jobs listed in schedule B of the agreement, the minimum as well as the maximum rates will be increased by 2 annas per day. For gardeners, gate-keepers and bearers, the scale of Rs. 25—1—40 is fixed.

Issue No. 2.—Dearness allowance.

The Union has claimed that the dearness allowance should be increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per month. In accordance with the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal, the following graduated scale of dearness allowance is fixed:—

Rs. 25 for pay range up to Rs. 50.

Rs. 35 for pay range above Rs. 50 but not above Rs. 100.

Rs. 40 for pay range above Rs. 100 but not above Rs. 150.

Rs. 45 for pay range above Rs. 150 but not above Rs. 200.

Rs. 50 for pay range above Rs. 200.

Issue No. 3.—Privilege leave, casual leave and sick leave.

The Company has no fixed leave rules now. The Union demands 30 days' leave with full pay and 30 days' sick leave with full pay in one year. In accordance with the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal, the following scale of leave and holidays is fixed for each year:—

Festival leave with pay for 8 days in the year, the days to be fixed in consultation with the workers;

Leave with pay for 14 days in the year, including ten days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act, with right of accumulation for two years; this will include compensatory leave with pay for a day or two according as the ten days' holidays include one Sunday or two for which no payment is made;

Sick leave on half pay for 15 days in the year, to be allowed so long as the Employees State Insurance Act is not operative in respect of the Workshop.

Issue No. 4.—Overtime pay for work on Sunday.

So far as factory workers are concerned, the Factories Act provides for a compensatory holiday when work is done on a Sunday. Hence there is no scope for overtime pay for work on Sunday. Gate-keepers, bearers and gardeners are expected under the contract, express or implied, of their employment to work every day, and so the question of overtime pay for their work on Sunday does not arise. This claim is therefore rejected.

Issue No. 5.—Security of Service and Standing Orders.

The Union has demanded revision of the Standing Orders, but has given no indication of the amendments wanted. Similarly no indication has been given by the Union regarding the terms wanted to ensure security of service. Since however the Company has agreed to be bound by the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal, the rules as to discharge, dismissal, termination of service and involuntary unemployment framed by that Tribunal will govern the Company in respect of the workshop, and the Company must make such amendments to its Standing Orders as have been prescribed in that award.

Issue No. 6.—Provident Fund and other retiring benefits.

The Company has a system of paying pension to workmen who retire after completing 35 years' service. The Union wants that the Contributory Provident Fund should be introduced for all the workmen of the workshop. The Company's representative says that the pension scheme is more beneficial for the workmen who would tend to spend the whole money received from the Provident Fund unwisely and again approach the Company as their old employer for help. But since the Company has agreed to accept the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal, which has made its award in favour of a Contributory Provident Fund Scheme supplemented by retiring gratuity until the Provident Fund gives substantial relief, I must direct that the Company should start a Contributory Provident Fund with compulsory membership for all permanent workers, contribution at 6¼ per cent. by both the employer and the employee, and benefit rules as contained in the Model Provident Fund Rules of the Indian Engineering Association; and that further for the employees retiring within the next twelve months, a gratuity should be given to supplement the Provident Fund benefit, as directed in the award of the Engineering Tribunal. The Company may at its option abolish the pension system, without affecting those who are now drawing pension.

Issue No. 7.—Independence Day bonus, Puja and Id bonus.

The demand for 15 days' pay as Independence Day bonus by the workshop staff was the immediate cause of the present trouble between the Company and the Ganges Engineering Workers' Union. The Company offered three days' wages as Independence Day bonus, but the offer was not accepted by the workshop employees. The Union demands 15 days' pay as Independence Day bonus, giving the argument in support of the claim that the Company has given 15 days' pay as bonus to the clerical staff. The Company has opposed the claim, contending that the claim for Independence Day bonus does not come within the definition of an industrial dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act, and so there can be no award on the point. This contention must be upheld; the payment of an Independence Day bonus is an *ex gratia* payment and does not come within the scope of this Tribunal. But the Company should not for the sake of industrial peace discriminate between different classes of employees in the matter of the Independence Day bonus and though there can be no binding award in the matter of this claim, I recommend that the Company should pay Independence Day bonus equal to 15 days' basic pay to the workshop staff as has been done to the clerical staff.

There is however nothing to support the claim for Puja and Id bonus. It is admitted by the Union that there is no such practice at present. Hence the claim for Puja and Id bonus is rejected.

Issue No. 8.—Conversion of daily wage system into monthly pay system.

Workmen almost all over the world are daily rated but weekly paid; in this Company the workmen are daily rated but fortnightly paid. The Major Engineering Tribunal has refused to countenance the claim for converting all workers into monthly paid workers. The similar claim made by this Union is rejected.

Issue No. 9.—Recognition of Ganges Engineering Workers' Union.

In reply to the Union's claim for recognition in respect of the workshop staff, the Company's case is that by the agreement in January 1947, it recognised the Bengal Mariners' Union as the sole representative of the steamer and cargo boat crew as well as of the workshop staff, and that it cannot therefore be asked to recognise the Ganges Engineering Workers' Union. Further, the Company has mentioned that another Union—the West Bengal Mariners and Allied Workers' Union—has recently been formed and has presented its demands, and the Company has urged that until it is decided which Union is really representative of the workshop staff, the Company should not be asked to recognise any Union; and that the matter may be sent to the Labour Commissioner for ascertaining which of the three Unions now represents the workshop staff.

The question is not however one for the Labour Commissioner, but for the Labour Court which is expected to be set up shortly under the amended Trade Unions Act. The question of recognition of the Union does not properly come within the scope of the industrial tribunal, for the question is not an industrial dispute as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act. Hence I leave the question open for adjudication by the Labour Court when set up. Meanwhile I recommend that the Company should acknowledge, as a matter of courtesy, any communication that may be received from the Ganges Engineering Workers' Union; for it appears that whatever was the state of affairs in January 1947, the majority of the workshop staff are now members of the Ganges Engineering Workers' Union; enclosure 2 to annexure 12 filed by the Company with its written statement shows that the Company informed the President of the Bengal Mariners' Union that 7[illegible] per cent. of the workshop staff had filed in September 1947 a petition stating that they wanted [illegible] join the Howrah Iron Factory Workers' Union; Sri Sibnath Banerji has explained that he originally contemplated taking the workshop staff of the Ganges Engineering Works into his Iron Factory Workers' Union, but ultimately decided to form a separate Union for them—the Ganges Engineering Workers' Union.

The following award is therefore made in this case:—

(1) The minimum wage rate for the unskilled worker is fixed at Re. 1-2-6 per day; that for the khalasi at Re. 1-3-6 per day, and that for the beltman, motor starter, rivet heater and plater at Re. 1-5-6 per day; except in the case of the unskilled worker, the maximum rate will be increased by the amount by which the minimum rate has been increased. For other jobs in Schedule B of the agreement between the Company and the Mariners' Union, the minimum as well as the maximum rates will be increased by 2 annas per day. For gardeners, gate-keepers and bearers the scale of Rs. 25—1—40 is fixed.

(2) Dearness allowance is fixed according to the following scale:—

Rs. 25 for pay range up to Rs. 50.
Rs. 35 for pay range above Rs. 50 but not above Rs. 100.
Rs. 40 for pay range above Rs. 100 but not above Rs. 150.
Rs. 45 for pay range above Rs. 150 but not above Rs. 200.
Rs. 50 for pay range above Rs. 200.

(3) The following leave and holidays will be allowed in a year:—

Eight festival holidays with pay;

Fourteen days' leave with pay, with right of accumulation for two years; this includes ten days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act;

Fifteen days' sick leave on half pay, so long as the Employees State Insurance Act does not come into force.

(4) The claim for overtime pay for work on Sundays is rejected.

(5) The award of the Major Engineering Tribunal will apply as to the terms for discharge, dismissal, termination of service, involuntary unemployment and Standing Orders.

(6) For retiring benefits, the Company must adopt the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme supplemented by gratuity as provided in the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal. The Company may at its option discontinue the pension scheme, without affecting those who are now in receipt of pension.

(7) It is recommended that the Company should grant Independence Day bonus to the workshop staff at the same rate as has been allowed to the clerical staff, *i.e.*, 15 days' basic wages. The claim for Puja and Id bonus is rejected.

(8) The claim for converting the daily wage system into a monthly pay system is rejected.

(9) The question of recognition of the Ganges Engineering Workers' Union is left open for adjudication by the Labour Court when set up, but in the meantime it is recommended that the Company should acknowledge communication from that Union regarding the workshop staff.

S. K. SEN, *Judge*,
Industrial Disputes Tribunal.

The 7th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

Orders by His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal

No. 2015G.A.—6th July 1948.—His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from the forenoon of the 21st June 1948:—

(1) Sub/Lieut. Haridas Bhattacherjee, late of Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve, to be an Aide-de-Camp.

(2) Lieut. (L/Capt.) Inder Mohan Lal, 2nd Royal Lancers, to be an Aide-de-Camp.

(3) Capt. Gyan Nath Katju, the Gwalior State Army, to be an Aide-de-Camp.

By order of the Governor.

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 2128G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

Burdwan Division.—No. 1999G.A.—5th July 1948.—Janab Khondkar Jalaluddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, on probation, is posted to the Burdwan Division.

Burdwan Division.—No. 2021G.A.—6th July 1948.—Sri Bibhas Chandra Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Burdwan Division on being relieved of his present appointment as Agricultural Income-tax Officer under the Finance Department.

Calcutta-Nadia.—No. 2025G.A.—7th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Bhupendra Krishna Sinha, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Irrigation and Waterways Department, to be Additional District Magistrate, Nadia, and to direct that he shall have, during the period he is so employed, all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code and under all other laws in force in that district.

Midnapore-Murshidabad.—No. 2028G.A.—7th July 1948.—Sri A. N. Banarji, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Jangipur subdivision of the Murshidabad district.

Burdwan-West Dinajpur.—No. 2035G.A.—7th July 1948.—Sri Benoy Lal Ghosh, officiating Additional District Magistrate, Burdwan, is appointed to act until further orders as Magistrate and Collector, West Dinajpur.

Darjeeling-Burdwan.—No. 2036G.A.—7th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Kumaresh Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, to be Additional District Magistrate, Burdwan, and to direct that he shall have, during the period he is so employed, all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code and under all other laws in force in that district.

Hooghly-Darjeeling.—No. 2037G.A.—7th July 1948.—Sri Jyotish Chandra Aich, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of the Darjeeling district.

Burdwan-Hooghly.—No. 2038G.A.—7th July 1948.—Sri Kumud Kanta Ray, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the Serampore subdivision of the Hooghly district.

Midnapore.—No. 2041G.A.—7th July 1948.—Sri A. Neogi, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Contai subdivision of that district.

Police.

No. 2057G.A.—9th July 1948—Sri Jagadindra Nath Mazumdar, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

Bankura-Howrah.—No. 2058G.A.—9th July 1948.—Sri Amulya Charan Chakrabarti, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bankura, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Howrah, and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.

Jalpaiguri-24-Parganas.—No. 2059G.A.—9th July 1948.—Sri Girija Bhusan Roy, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.

Hooghly.—No. 2060G.A.—9th July 1948.—Sri Harish Chandra Sen, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, D.E.B., Hooghly.

Midnapore.—No. 2061G.A.—9th July 1948.—Sri Jyotirindra Nath Roy, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police and is posted to the headquarters station of the Midnapore district with effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

Bankura.—No. 2062G.A.—9th July 1948.—Sri Amiya Bhusan Bagchi, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police and is posted to the headquarters station of the Bankura district with effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

Leave.

General.

Hooghly.—No. 1997G.A.—5th July 1948.—Sri Mrigendra Chandra Sarbadhikari, temporary Magistrate, Serampore, Hooghly, was allowed earned leave for one day on the 27th March 1948 under rule 168(*1*) of Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

24-Parganas.—No. 2014G.A.—6th July 1947.—In modification of the orders of the 24th May 1948, Sri Surya Kanta Mondal, Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), Alipore, 24-Parganas, was allowed leave for the period from 4th February 1948 to 21st April 1948, as follows:—

(1) Earned leave for sixty days (i.e., from 4th February 1948 to 3rd April 1948) including supplementary earned leave for thirty days under rule 168(*1*) of Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read with the Government of Bengal, Finance Department notification No. 2658F., dated the 16th October 1943.

(2) Extraordinary leave for the remaining period (i.e., from 4th April 1948 to 21st April 1948), under rule 174(*1*)(*a*) *ibid.*

Police.

No. 2009G.A.—6th July 1948.—In modification of the orders of the 24th February 1948, Sri J. M. Chatterjee, formerly of the Indian Police in Bengal and late Depot Commandant, Bengal Civil Pioneer Force, Dacca, was allowed leave on average pay for six months, under rule 86, read with rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 15th April 1946.

By order of the Governor.
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Constitution and Elections

NOTIFICATION.

No. 857A.R.—9th July 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualifications under clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 69 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and under paragraph 5 of Part IV of the Government of India (Provincial Elections) (Corrupt Practices and Election Petitions) Order, 1936, incurred by Sri S. C. Roy who was nominated as a candidate for election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Birbhum (Rural) General Constituency by reason of default having been made in making the return of election expenses, as notified under the notification No. 210A.R., dated the 24th February 1948, have been removed by the Governor in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the said clause and by paragraph 8 of Part IV of the said Order.

By order of the Governor,
M. A. T. IYENGAR, Jt. Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4374P.—6th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district on and from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

No. 4383P.—6th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1948 (XXIV of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district on and from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

Press

NOTIFICATION.

No. 628Pr.—13th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to cancel notification No. 8088-P., dated the 24th February 1932, declaring forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in English entitled "Gandhi Gospel" by Basanta Kumar Chatterji, printed by N. C. Ghosh at the Rati Press, 15, Roy Bagan Street, Calcutta, and published by Jawaharlal Baksi, B.A., from Jugantar Bani Bhawan, 30, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
P. C. ACHARJI, Dy. Secy.

Special Section

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6162H.S.—6th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 30 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), the Governor is pleased to direct that persons arrested under the said section shall be confined in such jail as the Inspector-General of Prisons, West Bengal, may, from time to time, by order in writing, specify, and the person for the time being confined in a jail shall be in the custody of the Superintendent of that jail.

No. 6270H.S.—10th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 36 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), the Governor is pleased to make the following rules for the assessment and payment of allowances to prisoners detained under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the said Act for the maintenance of their families:—

Rules.

1. In these Rules—

(*a*) "dependant" of a prisoner means a wife or a minor child of the prisoner or any other person, being, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, a near relative of the prisoner:

Provided that persons—

(*i*) whose incomes are not, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, inadequate for maintaining themselves, or

(*ii*) who did not, on the date of the prisoner's arrest, depend on the income of the prisoner for maintenance, shall not be deemed to be such dependants;

(*b*) "prisoner" means a person who is not—

(*i*) a goonda as defined in the Act, or

(*ii*) a person referred to in clause (*i*) of rule 72 of the Bengal Security Prisoners Rules, 1940,

who is or has been detained in pursuance of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the Act for more than one calendar month;

(*c*) "the Act" means the West Bengal Security Act, 1948. **West Bengal Act III of 1948.**

2. Where on the date of the arrest of a prisoner or within a year immediately preceding such date the prisoner had been—

(*i*) maintaining himself, and

(*ii*) contributing substantially towards the maintenance of his dependants,

out of his own income, the Provincial Government may, in its discretion, sanction a monthly allowance to the prisoner for the maintenance of his dependants.

3. The amount of allowance to be sanctioned under rule 2 shall, in each case, be determined by the Provincial Government with reference to the number of dependants of the prisoner:

Provided that the amount of allowance to be so sanctioned shall on no account exceed the gross monthly income of the prisoner ascertained by the Provincial Government on such enquiry as it may think fit, reduced by such sum as the Provincial Government may consider necessary for the maintenance of the prisoner himself.

4. The allowance sanctioned under rule 2 shall be paid with effect from the date of the arrest of the prisoner and shall continue to be paid until the date of his release.

5. (*a*) The Provincial Government shall, as soon as may be possible, after the passing of an order detaining a prisoner under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the Act, initiate enquiries regarding the income of the prisoner and his dependants as well as the number of his dependants and the prisoner shall not be required to make any application for an allowance.

(*b*) For the purposes of the enquiry under clause (*a*) the prisoner and his dependants shall be bound to furnish any information in their possession required by the Provincial Government or by any officer authorised by the Provincial Government in this behalf and the refusal or failure to furnish any information so required shall constitute sufficient ground for refusing to sanction an allowance.

By order of the Governor,

R. GUPTA, Secy.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 6134H.S.—5th July 1948.—*Please read* "Provincial Government" *for* "Governor" in the preamble (first paragraph) of notification No. 5527H.S., dated the 14th June 1948, published on page 812 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 24th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

PRISONS DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons, West Bengal

No. 5472.—6th July 1948.—Dr. S. Bose made over executive charge of the Midnapore Central Jail to Sri Kshirode Behari Mukherjee in the forenoon of the 2nd June 1948.

A. C. CHATTERJI, Inspr.-Genl.

Transport

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2402W.T.—6th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in notification No. 2245W.T., dated the 22nd June 1948, published at page 855 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st July 1948, namely:—

Amendment.

In the list of members appended to the said notification *for* the entry "(10) Janab Jasimuddin Ahmed, Chairman, District Board, 24-Parganas" *substitute* the following:—

> "(10) The Chairman, District Board, 24-Parganas."

No. 2423W.T.—9th July 1948.—Sri C. M. Bagchi, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Public Vehicles Department, Calcutta, is appointed as Area Rationing Authority, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties with effect from the forenoon of the 1st June 1948 and until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
A. K. GHOSH,
Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal and Dy. Provincial Transport Commissioner (*ex-officio*).

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Judicial

Appointments and Transfers.

Calcutta.—No. 3238J.—29th June 1948.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nirmal Chandra Chaterjee took his seat as an Additional Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 17th June 1948.

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling.—No. 3154J.—28th June 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Federal Court (Enlargement of Jurisdiction) Act, 1947 (I of 1948), shall on and from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* apply to the Darjeeling district, subject to the modification that for sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely—

> "(*2*) It shall come into force in the Darjeeling district in West Bengal on the date of its application to the said district by notification under sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, which day is hereinafter referred to as 'the appointed day'."

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA, Secy.

Registration.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 169Regn.—6th July 1948.—On the report of the Examination Board for the Departmental Examination of probationary Sub-Registrars held on the 24th and the 25th May 1948 the probationary Sub-Registrars named below are declared to have passed the examination completely:—

(In order of merit.)

1. Sri Phanidra Nath Roy.
2. Sri Bejoy Kumar Roy.
3. Sri Tejendra Kishore Chowdhury.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA, Secy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Taxation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1029F.T.—9th July 1948.—Sri Pulin Chandra Das Bhowmick, Commercial Tax Officer, West Bengal, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, with effect from the date on which he takes over the charge.

No. 1030F.T.—9th July 1948.—Mr. N. C. Dutton, Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, is allowed leave for eight months from the date of relief, as detailed below, provided that it is spent wholly outside Asia:—

(1) Earned leave for one hundred and fifty days (including supplementary earned leave for sixty days) under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read with Government of Bengal, Finance Department notification No. 2658F., dated the 16th October 1943.

(2) Leave on private affairs for the remaining period under rule 172(*a*) *ibid*.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

No. 840F.T.—7th June 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers whose registration certificates have been cancelled with effect from the dates noted against each are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Address of the dealer.	Additional place of business.	Registration Certificate No. and date.	Goods for use in manufacture.	Goods for re-sale.	Date of cancellation.
1	Durga Candle Manufacturing Co.	9, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	..	LR/1069A, 6-6-44.	Paraffin wax and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of candle for sale.	...	1-8-47.
2	Anglo-American Dyestuffs Corporation.	5, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.	..	LR/1117A, 19-4-45.	....	Dyes, chemicals ..	1-8-47.
3	United Trading Corporation.	16, Canning Street, Calcutta	Calcutta (1), Jalpaiguri (1). Nadia (1).	LR/89B, 27-9-41.	Hardware, copper nails, iron and copper sheet, canvas, cloth and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in manufacture of boats and motor boats for sale.	Tea chests, loose tea, jute, hessian, gunny, hardwares, medicines, drugs, cutlery, cement.	1-8-47.
4	Bardson & Co. ..	21A, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	LR/1036A, 29-12-43.	Any raw materials certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in the process in the manufacture of bolts and nuts, machine parts, electrical appliances, bobbins and accessories for sale.	Mill stores, hardware, cutleries, tools, metals, electrical appliances, chemicals and stationeries.	1-8-47.
5	Eastern Tea Co. ..	207/3, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1202A, 26-7-45.	....	Tea . ..	1-8-47.
6	Phusaram Mathuradas ..	190/5, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1110A, 16-5-44.	....	Piece-goods, yarn, kirana, corrugated sheets, nails.	11-8-47.
7	Gunavantray & Co. ..	14/2, Old Chinabazar Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1268A, 14-3-46.	Biri tobacco, biri leaves and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of biris for sale.	Biri, biri leaves, biri tobacco, hessian, thread.	13-8-47.
8	Ram Gopal Golapchand	Hili, Dinajpur ..	..	DN/323A, 24-5-43.	....	Cigarettes, cloth, fancy goods, footballs.	11-8-47.
9	Raghunath Rai Mozaffar Hossain.	Ditto ..	..	DN/526A, 2-4-46.	....	Cloth	9-8-47.
10	Bhutnath Halder ..	Nutanganj, Burdwan ..	..	BN/326, 29-4-44.	....	Pulses, cereals, spices, oils, salt, matches, molasses, oilcake, sugar, coal-tar, ash, poppy-seeds, rape-seeds, chitta, broom-stick, cotton, vegetable, groundnut, soap, tea, ghee, potatoes.	12-8-47.
11	Silver Biri Stores ..	Raniganj, Burdwan ..	..	AS/595A, 7-5-45.	Surti, biri leaves, paper, yarn, printed labels and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of biris for sale.	Surti, biri leaves, yarn, biris.	6-8-47.
12	Bijoy Bastra Bhandar ..	Sainthia, Birbhum ..	..	AS/381A, 9-6-42.	....	Clothes	9-8-47.
13	A. H. Wheeler & Co. ..	Asansol Railway Station, district Burdwan.	..	AS/255A, 13-12-41.	....	Books, newspapers, magazines, stationery and toilet articles.	26-9-46.
14	Surajrattan Chandrattan	Ghoom ..	..	DJ/193A, 27-11-41.	....	Rice, flour, atta, pulses, cereals, grain, cardamom, chirata, ghee, spices, yarn, thread, button, stationery, kirana and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	2-8-47.
15	Surajmal Meghraj .	Siliguri ..	..	DJ/67A, 26-9-41.	....	Hardware goods, papers and handbook, pepper, silver, gunny bags, biris, groundnut oil.	8-8-47.
16	Harkarandas Ganpatrai	Pulbazar ..	..	DJ/237A, 30-6-44.	....	Cotton piece-goods, woollen, and silk, cotton, yarn, ghee, mustard oil, spices, chirata, scrap iron, bees wax, cardamom.	5-8-47.
17	Brijmohan Seonkar ..	Sukiapokri ..	..	DJ/52A, 22-9-41.	....	Cereals, pulses, provisions, all kinds of oils, salt, stationery goods, hardware goods, spices, matches, cigarettes and cement.	13-8-47.
18	Matilal Purushottamdas	47, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1036A, 14-3-44.	....	Hessian, gunny bags and jute.	13-8-47.
19	The India Rope Works, Ltd.	11/1A, Ratan Neogi Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDI/34A, 2-10-41.	Coir, yarn, machinery spare parts and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of coir rope for sale.	Coir, yarn	14-8-47.
20	Saroj Meah Sona Meah Sawdagar.	Bhairab Bazar, Mymensingh.	..	MY/45A, 7-11-41.	....	Rice, paddy, pulses, cereals, mustard seed, til seed, oilcake, oils, groundnut, tishi, garlic, onion, turmeric, date, chillies, betel-nuts, cocoanut, ghee, jute, gunny bag, tin, spices.	12-8-47.
21	Ramgopal Debidutta Rice Mill.	Sardia, Midnapore ..	..	MN 55A, 29-9-41.	....	Rice, paddy, coal, lubricating oil, rice mill machinery parts.	7-8-47.
22	Shewlal Banwarilal ..	Colonelgola, Midnapore ..	..	MN/153A, 18-10-41.	Machinery parts, mustard seed, gram, wheat, paddy, cereals, grains and seeds, packing materials, gunny bags, twine and mill stores and A, B, C certified to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of rice, oil and flour for sale.	Rice, oil, flour, atta ..	14-8-47.

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following ode letters have been used to indicate the meanings oted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

By order of the Governor,

B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local Self-Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta.—No. L.S.-G.2E-46/48.—2nd July 1948.—Sri Amulya Kumar Sinha, B.A., Seniormost Head Assistant, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is appointed temporarily to be the Registrar, Health and Local Self-Government Department, with effect from the 28th June 1948, *vice* Sri Harendra Nath Dasgupta, retired.

By order of the Governor,

A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. Medl.2952/6A-18/48.—24th June 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by paragraph 2 of article 9 of India (Adaptation of Existing Indian Laws) Order, 1947, the Governor is pleased to direct that the members specified in the schedule below shall constitute the Council to be called the West Bengal General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine as reference to which all references to the Council in the Statutes of the General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine published under resolution No. 315Medl., dated the 2nd February 1931, and as subsequently amended, shall be construed.

This notification shall be in force for one year with effect from the date of this notification.

Schedule.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, C.I.E., *President*.

2. Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, *Vice-President*.

3. Kaviraj Nalini Ranjan Sen, Principal, J.B.A.A. College.

4. Kaviraj Birendra Kumar Mullick, Kaviratna, Kalna, Burdwan.

5. Kaviraj Hari Gopal Chatterjee, M.A., Chinsura, Hooghly.

6. Kaviraj Amala Charan Sen Gupta, Visagacharya, Superintendent, Baidya Sastrapith.

7. Kaviraj Purna Chandra Sastri.

8. Kaviraj Manindra Lal Das Gupta, M.A., M.B., Kaviratna, Superintendent and Professor, J.B.A.A. College.

9. Kaviraj Bimalananda Tarkatirtha, 90/3, Grey Street, Calcutta, Rector, Shyamadas Baidya Sastrapith.

10. Kaviraj Ram Chandra Mullick, Kavya Byakaran Sankhatirtha, Visagsastri, 37, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

11. Kaviraj Anath Nath Roy, Kaviratna, 29/3, Grey Street, Calcutta.

12. Kaviraj Narendra Chandra Das, A.L.M.S., Visagratna, Visiting Physician, J.B.A.A. College and Hospital, Secretary, Bangiya Ayurved Mahasammilan, 153/4/A, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

13. Kaviraj Jadunath Gupta, Ayurbignan Bachaspati, Principal, Bangiya Chatuspathi.

14. Kaviraj Amar Bhusan Roy, Vaidyacharya, Deputy Superintendent, J.B.A.A. College.

15. Kaviraj Indu Bhusan Sen, Ayurved Sastri, Professor, Shyamadas Baidya Sastrapith, 294/3/1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

16. Kaviraj Sushil Kumar Sen, Principal, Biswanath Ayurved Mahavidyalaya.

17. Kaviraj Parimal Kumar Sen Gupta.

18. Kaviraj Binoy Bhusan Roy.

19. Kaviraj Shiba Prosad Goswami.

No. Medl.3152/MD/1R-7/48.—7th July 1948.—Dr. Radha Raman Roy, Assistant Surgeon, is granted leave on average pay for the period from 5th February 1948 to 17th May 1948, under proviso to rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Jalpaiguri.—No. Medl.3180/M.D./1B-3-48/II.—9th July 1948.—Dr. Banamali Chakravarty, Teacher of Medicine, Jackson Medical School, Jalpaiguri, was appointed temporarily to act as the Civil Surgeon, Jalpaiguri, and Superintendent of the Jackson Medical School in addition to his own duties for the period from the 31st January 1948 to the 22nd February 1948.

RESOLUTION No. Medl.3093/1C-6/48.

Calcutta, the 5th July 1948.

Government of West Bengal are pleased to appoint the following ladies and gentlemen as members of the Visiting Committee of the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, for the year 1948-49:—

President.

The Commissioner, Presidency Division (*ex-officio*).

Secretary.

The Superintendent, Campbell Hospital, Sealdah (*ex-officio*).

Members.

(1) The District Magistrate, 24-Parganas (*ex-officio*).

(2) Mr. W. Withall, representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

(3) Sri B. G. Mookherjee, representative of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

(4) Sri Babulal Shroff, representative of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

(5) Janab S. M. Solaiman, representative of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce.

(6) Dr. M. N. Sarkar, M.B., representative of the Calcutta Corporation.

(7) Miss Mira Dutta Gupta.

(8) Mrs. Phulrenu Guha.

(9) Sri Radhanath Das, M.L.A.

(10) Mrs. S. C. Datta.

(11) Sreejukta Julie Sen.

(12) Mr. I. J. Cohen.

(13) Janab H. A. Hakam, M.L.A.

The manner in which the Committee will discharge its duties is as follows:—

The members will not visit the hospital individually; the Committee will form itself into groups of not less than three members, each group in turn will, according to a roster to be kept for the purpose, visit the hospital on a fixed day and at a fixed time in each month. In addition to these visits at fixed times the members will pay unexpected visits to the hospital. Members while paying surprise visit should on arrival at the hospital immediately contact the Superintendent and in his absence his Deputy before entering the wards. If all the three members of the group are not present, the remaining members can go round without the absentee or absentees, as the case may be. The members constituting the group should inspect the internal arrangements and offer such suggestions regarding the administration of the institution as they think proper.

A visitors' book will be kept in the hospital in which the recommendations of the Committee will be recorded. The Superintendent will note on the margin the action taken on each recommendation with any other remarks or explanations that he may wish to offer. He will transmit a copy of the entries without delay to the Director of Health Services, West Bengal, for consideration. The Director of Health Services will take such further action as may seem necessary and will bring to the notice of Government any matter which he thinks sufficiently important. A copy of the entries should also be sent to the Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Department of Health and Local Self-Government, for information.

The Committee as a whole will meet at least once a quarter, review the reports of the visiting groups and discuss the remedial measures adopted. The Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital should attend the meetings of the Visiting Committee.

The Committee will send copies of the resolutions passed at their quarter meetings to the Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Department of Health and Local Self-Government, and also to the Director of Health Services, West Bengal, who will submit to Government a report of the action taken or proposed to be taken on the points raised in those resolutions.

The members will hold office until the next reconstitution of the Committee. Any member who fails to visit the hospital during three successive months without sufficient reason will automatically cease to be a member, and Government will appoint a new member in his or her place. Visitors' book should be submitted by the Superintendent to Government once every quarter for noting the names of habitual absentees.

By order of the Governor.

A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

Public Health

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. P.H.3S-24/47.—6th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 4 of the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Act, 1905 (Bengal Act III of 1905), the Governor is pleased to appoint "the Deputy Director of Health Services (Public Health), West Bengal" and the "Chief Inspector of Factories, West Bengal" to be (*ex-officio*) members of the West Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission in place of "the Director of Public Health, Bengal" and "the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal", appointed under notification No. P.H.3S-1/45, dated 7th May 1946.

2. This cancels notification No. P.H.3S-24/47 (1), dated the 5th April 1948.

By order of the Governor,

A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Establishment

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 64.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Barada Charan Chatterjee, son of Sri Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Barada Charan Chatterjee is posted to the Bongaon Subdivision of the 24-Parganas Construction Division, until further orders.

No. 65.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Rabindra Kumar Chatterjee, son of late Santosh Kumar Chatterjee, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Rabindra Kumar Chatterjee is posted to the Champadanga Subdivision of the 24-Parganas Construction Division until further orders.

No. 66.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Ajit Kumar Sen, son of Sri Samarketu Sen, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Ajit Kumar Sen is posted to the Krishnagar Subdivision of the Nadia Construction Division until further orders.

No. 67.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Mukti Sadhan Moitra, son of Sri Sudarshan Chandra Moitra, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Mukti Sadhan Moitra is posted to the Berhampore Subdivision of the Berhampore Construction Division until further orders.

No. 68.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Madan Mohan Nandy, son of Sri Surendra Nath Nandy, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Madan Mohan Nandy is posted to the office of the Executive Engineer, Survey Division No. 11, under the Road Planning Circle until further orders.

No. 69.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Asim Mukherjee, son of Sri Ananta Kumar Mukherjee, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Asim Mukherjee is posted to the Kandi Subdivision of the Berhampore Construction Division until further orders.

No. 70.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Himanshu Kumar Bose, son of late Charu Chandra Bose, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Himanshu Kumar Bose is posted to the office of the Executive Engineer, Survey Division No. II, under the Road Planning Circle, until further orders.

No. 71.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Haridas Ganguly, son of Sri Harisadhan Ganguly, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer, in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Haridas Ganguly is posted to the Jalpaiguri Subdivision of the North-Bengal Construction Division, until further orders.

No. 72.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Asutosh Guha, son of Sri Akhil Ranjan Guha, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Asutosh Guha is posted to the office of the Executive Engineer, Design Division No. II, under the Road Planning Circle, until further orders.

No. 73.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Debiprasad Roy Choudhury, son of Sri Anil Kumar Roy Choudhury, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Debiprasad Roy Choudhury is posted to the office of the Executive Engineer, Design Division No. I, under the Road Planning Circle until further orders.

No. 74.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Animesh Chandra Ghosh, son of Sri Sailendra Chandra Ghosh, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Animesh Chandra Ghosh is posted to the office of the Executive Engineer, Design Division No. II, under the Road Planning Circle, until further orders.

No. 75.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Shiba Prosad Bhattacharya, son of Sri Ramesh Chandra Bhattacharya, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings, with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Shiba Prosad Bhattacharya is posted to the Tamluk Subdivision of the Bankura Construction Division, until further orders.

No. 76.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Kalyan Kumar Biswas, son of Sri Prasanna Kumar Biswas, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Kalyan Kumar Biswas is posted to the office of the Deputy Chief Engineer as his Technical Assistant, until further orders.

No. 79.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Narendra Nath Das, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the Design Division No. II in the Road Planning Circle.

This supersedes this department notification No. 54, dated 29th May 1948.

No. 80.—7th July 1948.—Sri Manindra Nath Guha, temporary Assistant Engineer, Krishnagar Subdivision, is transferred, in the interest of public service, from the Central Circle and posted to the charge of the Haringhata Subdivision of the North Calcutta Division under the Presidency Circle until further orders.

No. 81.—7th July 1948.—Sri Bishwa Nath Banerjee, temporary Assistant Engineer, Southern Roads Subdivision, is transferred, in the interest of public service, from the Darjeeling Division and posted to the charge of the Campbell Hospital Subdivision of the North Calcutta Division under the Presidency Circle until further orders.

2. This supersedes this department notification No. 34, dated 16th April 1948.

No. 82.—7th July 1948.—Sri Dhirendra Nath Chakrabarty, Assistant Engineer, Hijli Jails Subdivision, is transferred, in the interest of public service, from the Midnapore Division and posted to the charge of the Krishnagar Subdivision of the Berhampur Division under the Central Circle until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. MAJUMDAR, Jt. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS

NOTIFICATION.

No. 29.—14th June 1948.—The orders in this department notification No. 20, dated 18th May 1948, in so far as they relate to the placing of the services of Sri Nirod Kumar Ghosh, Assistant Engineer, at the disposal of the Administrator, Damodar Valley Project, are hereby withdrawn.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. DEY, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Labour

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2307Lab.—10th July 1948.—Sri S. K. Halder, I.C.S., is appointed, with effect from 2nd July 1948, to act as an Industrial Tribunal for the adjudication of industrial disputes, under section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), *vice* Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., transferred.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 18.—17th May 1948.—In pursuance of subrule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Kelvin Jute Mill, Titagarh, 24-Parganas, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Goraya *alias* Gawraiya Sardar.
(2) Tarini *alias* Kandi Tarini.
(3) Narsing Panda *alias* Narsingh Panda.
(4) Rajnaran *alias* Rajnaran Singh.
(5) Yeasin.
(6) Sarif *alias* Mohd. Sarif.
(7) Habul *alias* Habul Chandra Adhikary.
(8) Tripura Charan Ganguly.
(9) Bona.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. R. M. Bell.
(2) Mr. W. D. Bisset.
(3) Mr. A. K. Chakraborty.
(4) Mr. J. G. Gibson.
(5) Mr. J. G. Davidson.
(6) Mr. W. Patullo.
(7) Mr. H. Anderson.
(9) Dr. N. C. Chowdhury.
(8) K. F. Williams.

No. 37.—30th June 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Dunlop Rubber Co. (India), Ltd., Sahagunj post office, district Hooghly, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Lalji Pandey.
(2) Syam Krishna Dutta.
(3) Mir Abdul Azim.
(4) Dwijendra Lal Sen.
(5) Badsha Prosad.
(6) Sheo Sankar Prosad.
(7) Asoke Kumar Mitra.
(8) Tara Prasanna Banerjee.
(9) Punj Gyan Chand.
(10) Harinath Bhattacherjee.
(11) Abhoy Pada Chowdhury.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. H. J. Hickin.
(2) Mr. L. Arculus.
(3) Mr. W. H. Burdock.
(4) Mr. N. E. Wallington.
(5) Mr. I. Singh.
(6) Mr. E. N. Wood.
(7) Mr. V. Nath.
(8) Mr. A. Roy Chowdhury.
(9) Mr. A. K. Sen.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 28(1)L.C.—3rd June 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification No. 28, dated 3rd June 1948, published at page 762, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 10th June 1948, *read* "Mr. S. K. Mukherjee" *in place of* "Mr. D. T. Sarkar" as employers' representative to the Works Committee.

No. 29(1)L.C.—3rd June 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification No. 29L.C., date 3rd June 1948, published at page 763, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 10th June 1948, *for* "Mr. R. J. W. Lugg" and "Mr. J. Casey" *read* "Mr. R. S. Walker" and "Mr. S. S. Paul" as members of the Works Committee nominated by the employers.

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 8100D.C.S.—26th June 1948.—Sri Lalmohan Bhattacharyya, Chief Inspector, Rampurhat, in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution under this department, was temporarily appointed to act as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Rampurhat, from 24th March 1948 to 30th March 1948, in addition to his own duties.

2. Sri Indrajit Malla Burman, Chief Inspector, Rampurhat, in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, has temporarily been appointed to act as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Rampurhat, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 3rd April 1948, until further orders.

No. 8101D.C.S.—26th June 1948.—Sri D. K. Lahiri Choudhury, Rationing Officer, Khardah, is temporarily appointed to act as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Rampurhat, *vice* Sri Indrajit Malla Burman.

No. 8147D.C.S.—28th June 1948.—Sri Naresh Chandra Chowdhury, B.J.C.S., now employed as Special Officer (Establishments), under the Joint Controller of Rationing (Establishments), in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, is appointed to act as Special Officer, Kerosene, under the Joint Controller of Rationing (Initial Area), in the same Directorate.

2. Sri Satyen Roy, Special Officer (Initial Area,) is appointed to act as Special Officer (Establishments), *vice* Sri Naresh Chandra Chowdhury.

No. 8252D.C.S.—29th June 1948.—Sri Sitangshu Kumar Das Gupta, B.J.C.S. employed as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Alipore, is appointed to be Assistant Director of Procurement and Supply, under the Directorate of Procurement and Supply, with headquarters at Calcutta, *vice* Sri S. N. Ray.

Sri Sudhindra Nath Ray, B.C.S., Deputy Regional Controller of Procurement, Calcutta, under the Directorate of Procurement and Supply, is appointed to be Deputy Director (Rice and Pulses) in the same Directorate, *vice* Sri P. C. Mazumder.

No. 8257D.C.S—29th June 1948.—The services of Sri Priya Mohan Ghatak, B.J.C.S., employed as Rationing Officer, Hare Street, Calcutta, under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, are replaced at the disposal of Home Department, General Administration Branch.

No. 8267D.C.S.—29th June 1948.—Sri Sitaram Banerjee, District Assistant Controller of Civil Supplies, Maldah, is appointed to act as District Assistant Controller of Civil Supplies, Nadia, Sadar, with headquarters at Krishnagar.

By order of the Governor,
P. R. SINHA, Dy. Secy.

No. 8107D.C.S.—26th June 1948.—Janab Syed Mohammed Ali, B.J.C.S. (temporary), employed as Rationing Officer, was granted earned leave for one day, viz., 15th April 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read with the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, notification No. 2658F., dated 16th October 1943.

No. 8190D.C.S.—28th June 1948.—Sri Sudhindra Nath Ray, B.C.S., Deputy Regional Controller of Procurement, Calcutta, was granted earned leave for seven days from the 6th May 1948, under rule 167(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him under this department notification No. 5835D.C.S., dated the 4th May 1948.

No. 8197D.C.S.—28th June 1948.—Sri Nani Gopal Bakshi, B.J.C.S. (temporary), Personal Manager (Sales and Organisation), in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, has been granted earned leave for ten days, with effect from the 21st June 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 8523D.C.S.—6th July 1948.—Sri Satyendra Kumar Chakravarty, B.J.C.S., is appointed to be Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Midnapore, in the Directorate of Procurement and Supply, with headquarters at Midnapore, *vice* Sri N. N. Mukherji.

By order of the Governor,
A. BOSE,
Budget Officer and Asst. Secy. (*ex-officio.*)

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATIONS.

24-Parganas.—No. 5351L.R.—7th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 101(*1*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act (Act VIII of 1885), the Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of the lands which are comprised within the areas as mentioned below in the district of 24-Parganas:—

District 24-Parganas.

Police-station Bongaon.

(All the villages.)

Police-station Gaighata.

(All the villages.)

Police-station Mathurapur.

Serial No.	Village.	Jurisdiction list No.
1	Gunjirpur	1
2	Muraripur	2
3	Basudebpur	3
4	Rambati	4
5	Uttar Sibpur	5
6	Sitagachhi	6
7	Uttar Janardanpur	7
8	Ramjibannagar	8
9	Uttar Gobindapur	9
10	Harekrishnapur	10
11	Mukundapur	11
12	Kaipukhuria	12
13	Sekhpukhuria	13
14	Daudpur	14
15	Sekhpur	15
16	Tajpur	16
17	Noabad	17
18	Rajpur	18
19	Bhagabatipur	19
20	Uttar Gangadharpur	20
21	Uttar Ramnagar	21
22	Mirzapur	22
23	Tentulbaria	23
24	Rajapur	24
25	Uttar Durgapur	25
26	Siddheswar	26
27	Bazar	27
28	Debipur	28
29	Satghara	29
30	Khoda Dadpur	30
31	Uttar Sibganj	31
32	Paschim Ranaghata	32
33	Purba Ranaghata	33
34	Taluk Ranaghata	34
35	Nalua	35
36	Krishnachandrapur	36
37	Lalpur	37
38	Santoshnagar	38
39	Subuddhipur	39
40	Rampur	40
41	Chhatrabhog	41
42	Khonjkhidir	42
43	Badebarasi	43
44	Mathurapur	44
45	Uttar Raypur	45
46	Barasi	46
47	Sobhanagar	47
48	Sadinal	48
49	Khari	49
50	Uttar Kasinagar	50
51	Madpur	51
52	Sarberia	52
53	Uttar Jaykrishnapur	53
54	Narayanipur	54
55	Chak Sarberia	55
56	Batiswar	56
57	Raghabpur	57
58	Ramkrishnapur	58
59	Chak Madhusudanpur	59
60	Gupinathpur	60
61	Ramjibanpur	61
62	Uttar Madhusudanpur	62
63	Daulatabad	63
64	Radhakantapur	64
65	Dakshin Ramnagar	65
66	Panapukhuria	66
67	Jadabpur	67
68	Radhanagar	68
69	Srikrishnanagar	69
70	Uttar Lakshminarayanpur	70
71	Ghoradal	71
72	Krishnarampur	72
73	Himchi	73
74	Harindanga	74
75	Nandanpur	75
76	Rachhulpur	76
77	Rajarampur	77
78	Chak Bhagabanpur	78
79	Brahmapur	80
80	Gadberia	81
81	Imamdipur	82
82	Ramchandrapur	83
83	Bhimnagar	84
84	Fauzpur	85
85	Dakshin Janardanpur	86
86	Birampur	87
87	Sankarpur	88
88	Andharmanik	89
89	Dakshin Harindanga	90
90	Raghudebpur	91
91	Uttar Sarasberia	92
92	Krishnanagar	93
93	Bhagabanpur	94
94	Sarasberia	95
95	Kismat Sarasberia	96
96	Kandarpapur	97
97	Malaya	98
98	Ramdebpur	99
99	Nilerat	100
100	Dakshin Madhusudanpur	101
101	Dakshin Gangadharpur	102
102	Bhajna	103
103	Kautala	118
104	Gilar Chhat	119

Police-station Jaynagar.

1	Narayanitala	1
2	Belechandi	2
3	Kantapukuria	3
4	Khakurdaha	4
5	Sarberia	5
6	Bajra	6
7	Padmerat	7
8	Ramakantabati	8
9	Mashtikri	9
10	Khatsara	10
11	Mukundapur	11
12	Rajapur	12
13	Baharu	13
14	Tajpur Fatepur	14
15	Ajodhyanagar	15
16	Ramnarayanpur	16
17	Jaynagar	17
18	Hatpara	18
19	Majilpur	19
20	Banamalipur	20
21	Srirampur	21
22	Phutigoda	22
23	Doshra Bhagabanpur	23
24	Gaherpur	24
25	Bagbaria Narayanpur	25
26	Ser Hangampur	26
27	Nimpit	27

Serial No.	Village.	Jurisdiction list No.
28	Tulsighata	28
29	Khania Sahazadpur	29
30	Kalinagar	30
31	Bijaynagar	31
32	Sahazadpur	32
33	Ganganarayanpur	33
34	Ramkrishnapur	34
35	Uttar Durgapur	35
36	Alipur	36
37	Kasimpur Gangaghata	37
38	Sripur	38
39	Chandipur	39
40	Kamalpur	40
41	Mayda	41
42	Mahishgot	42
43	Napukuria	43
44	Uttarpara Abad	44
45	Gangapur	45
46	Uttarpara Nij	46
47	Kalikapur Barasat	47
48	Beledanga	48
49	Raynagar	49
50	Harinarayanpur	50
51	Paschim Gabberia	51
52	Andilpur	52
53	Nandanpur	53
54	Lakshminarayanpur	54
55	Ramchandrapur	55
56	Pachghara	56
57	Nurullapur	57
58	Abdulkarimpur	58
59	Baneswarpur	59
60	Hogla	60
61	Jangalia	61
62	Paschim Chak Pachghara	62
63	Punpo	63
64	Neutala	64
65	Santipur	65
66	Kismat Goalbaria	66
67	Goalberia	67
68	Uttar Raghunathpur	68
69	Srikrishnanagar	69
70	Purba Chak Pachghara	70
71	Nilkanthapur	71
72	Ramrudrapur	72
73	Arunnagar Dakshin	73
74	Chatra	74
75	Dewanganj	75
76	Hogaldahari	76
77	Arunnagar Uttar	77
78	Maldari	78
79	Andulbaria	79
80	Purba Gabberia	80
81	Dhosha	81
82	Chandaneswar	82
83	Tilpi	83
84	Maniknagar	84
85	Charaghata	85
86	Rajapur Karabeg	86
87	Batra	87
88	Kamaria	88
89	Khaiyamara	89
90	Mayahauri	90
91	Gardoani	91
92	Purba Bantra	113

Police-station Baruipur.

Serial No.	Village.	Jurisdiction list No.
1	Mallikpur	10
2	Hariharpur	11
3	Ganespur	12
4	Kholapota	13
5	Sultanpur	16
6	Beralia	17
7	Kapindapur	18
8	Madhbanpur	19
9	Tagarbaria	20
10	Atghara	30
11	Baruipur	31
12	Subuddhipur	32
13	Salipur	33
14	Dihi Medanmalla	34
15	Khasmallik	35
16	Baikunthapur	36
17	Biral Dhamnagar	37
18	Uttar Kalyanpur	38
19	Purandarpur	39
20	Khodarbazar	40
21	Dakshin Kalyanpur	41
22	Madhya Kalyanpur	42
23	Dhopagachhi	43
24	Jagadispur	44
25	Tangtala	45
26	Chandipur	46
27	Chak Alalpur	47
28	Chakarber	48
29	Nihata	49
30	Sanpukuria	50
31	Paschim Madhabpur	51
32	Kundarali	52
33	Kalikapur	53
34	Malayapur	54
35	Mahespur	55
36	Sonagachhi	56
37	Gopalpur	57
38	Bagdaha	58
39	Dhanberia	59
40	Chandanpukur	60
41	Durgapur Gazipur	61
42	Mamudpur	62
43	Indrapala	63
44	Sikharbali	64
45	Tripuranagar	65
46	Sasan	66
47	Beliaghata	67
48	Paschim Ramnagar	68
49	Komarhat	69
50	Mirpur	70
51	Banbere	71
52	Tularbada	72
53	Kanthalberia	73
54	Sankarpur	74
55	Khanpur	75
56	Ratanpur	76
57	Alampur	77
58	Teka	78
59	Balbalia	79
60	Durgo	80
61	Nor	81
62	Gazirhat	82
63	Dadpur	83
64	Kesabpur	84
65	Gangaduara	85
66	Rajgara	86
67	Gocharan	87
68	Panchgachhia	88
69	Keatala	89
70	Nachangachha	90
71	Kumrakhali	91
72	Bhatpoa	92
73	Ram Chandrapur	93
74	Belodahari	94
75	Teurhat	95
76	Saidpur	96
77	Ramnagar	97
78	Purushottampur	98
79	Paschim Mallikpur	99
80	Serpur	100
81	Alipur	101
82	Surjyapur	102
83	Chandkhali	103
84	Padmajala	104
85	Rana	105
86	Sankharipur	106
87	Dudhnai	107
88	Sitakundu	108
89	Bejo Orancha	109
90	Madhabpur	110
91	Phuldubi	111
92	Chitrasali	112
93	Uttarbhag	113
94	Brindakhali	129

Serial No.	Village.			Jurisdiction list No.
95	Paruldaha	...	...	130
96	Jayatala	...	...	131
97	Dandapur	...	...	132
98	Gordaha	...	...	133
99	Moutala	...	...	134
100	Nabagram	...	...	135
101	Kharampara	...	...	136
102	Dhankhola	...	...	137

Police-station Tollygunge.

Serial No.	Village.			Jurisdiction list No.
1	Tapsia	...	...	6
2	Purba Tapsia	...	...	7
3	Kushtia	...	...	14
4	Tiljala	...	...	15
5	Bondel	...	...	16
6	Gadsa	...	...	17
7	Dhakuria	...	...	18
8	Naktala	...	...	32
9	Raypur	...	...	33
10	Bade Raypur	...	...	34
11	Ibrahimpur	...	...	36
12	Silimpur	...	...	37
13	Gobindapur	...	...	38
14	Arakpur	...	...	39
15	Kaklia	...	...	40
16	Chandpur	...	...	41
17	Sibpur	...	...	42
18	Purba Putiari	...	...	43
19	Chakdaha	...	...	44
20	Bansdroni	...	...	45
21	Khanpur	...	...	46
22	Raynagar	...	...	47
23	Brahmapur	...	...	48
24	Kamdahari	...	...	49
25	Baishnabghata	...	...	28

Police-station Sonarpur.

Serial No.	Village.			Jurisdiction list No.
1	Chak Harinabhi	...	...	33
2	Bangsidharpur	...	...	34
3	Kodalia	...	...	35
4	Harinabhi	...	...	36
5	Baikunthapur	...	...	37
6	Barhans Fartabad	...	...	47
7	Kumrakhali	...	...	48
8	Kusumba	...	...	50
9	Jagannathpur	..	...	51
10	Teghari	.	...	52
11	Nischintapur	...	...	53
12	Malikapur	...	...	54
13	Rajpur	...	...	55
14	Ukhila Paikpara	...	...	56
15	Laskarpur	...	...	57
16	Ramchandrapur	..	...	58
17	Sripur Bagharghol	...	...	59
18	Paschim Nischintapur	...	...	60
19	Boral	...	...	61
20	Rania	...	...	62
21	Jaykrishnapur Chiari	...	...	63
22	Danga	...	...	64
23	Ban Hugli	...	...	65
24	Jayeupur	...	...	66
25	Hogalkuria	...	...	67
26	Raghunathpur	...	...	68
27	Dingelpota	...	...	69
28	Elachi	...	...	70
29	Jagaddal	...	...	71
30	Polghat	...	...	72
31	Sarmastapur	...	...	73
32	Raghabpur	. .	...	74
33	Dhamaitala	...	...	75
34	Chauhati	..	...	76
35	Manikpur	...	...	77
36	Malancha	...	...	78
37	Mahinagar	...	...	79
38	Bade Hugli	...	...	80
39	Gobindapur	...	...	81
40	Srirampur	...	...	82
41	Baruli	...	...	83
42	Baragachhia	...	...	84
43	Srikrishnapur	...	...	85
44	Bamangachhi	...	...	86
45	Radhaballabhpur	...	...	87
46	Langalber	...	...	88
47	Jaynagar	...	...	89
48	Andharia	...	...	90

Among the above list of villages in the district of 24-Parganas, the areas covering the following estates to be surveyed in pursuance of the following Government notifications already published in [illegible] *Calcutta Gazette*, shall be excluded:—

(1) Estate No. 2713/2835—Notification No. 12822L.R., dated 23rd September 1943, published at page 1514, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1943.

(2) Estate No. 2669—Notification No. 12822-L.R., dated 23rd September 1943, published at page 1514, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1943.

(3) Estate No. 1348/2835—Notification No. 12822L.R., dated 23rd September 1943, published at page 1514, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1943.

(4) Estate No. 2697—Notification No. 19534-L.R., dated 1st December 1944, published at page 1420, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th December 1944.

(5) Estate No. 336/2835—Notification No. 19534L.R., dated 1st December 1944, published at page 1420, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th December 1944.

(6) Estate No. 1530/2835—Notification No. 12822L.R., dated 23rd September 1943, published at page 1514, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1943.

(7) Estate No. 1075/2835—Notification No. 12822L.R., dated 23rd September 1943, published at page 1514, Part I ot the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1943.

(8) Estate No. 444/2835—Notification No. 19534L.R., dated 1st December 1944, published at page 1420, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th December 1944.

(9) Estate No. 3235—Notification No. 19535-L.R., dated 1st December 1944, published at page 1421, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th December 1944.

The particulars to be recorded in the record-of-rights shall be the following:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant or occupant;

(*b*) the class or classes to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat with or without a right of occupancy, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;

(*c*) the situation and quantity of the land held by each tenant or occupier;

(*d*) the name of each tenant's landlord;

(*e*) the name of each proprietor in the local area or estate with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation and quantity of the lands, if any, which are his private lands as defined in Chapter X of the Act;

(*f*) the rent and cess lawfully payable by each tenant at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared;

(*g*) the amount payable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest rights, rights over fisheries and the like at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared, the conditions and incidents appertaining to such rights, and if the amount is a gradually increasing amount, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(*h*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a court or other-[illegible] rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(*j*) the rights and obligations of each tenant and landlord in respect of—

(*i*) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, jhil, tank or well or any other source of supply, and

(*ii*) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each tenant whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundaries of each land;

(*k*) the special conditions and incident, if any, of the tenancy;

(*l*) any right-of-way or other easement attaching to the land for which record-of-rights is being prepared;

(*m*) if the land is claimed to be held rent-free, whether or not rent is actually paid, and if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and, if so entitled, under what authority:

Provided that if lands are not used for purposes connected with agriculture or horticulture, it shall be sufficient to record that fact together with the prescribed particulars relating to the occupant, the landlord and the tenancy.

24-Parganas.—No. 5353L.R.—7th July 1948.—Under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Act V of 1875), the Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made of the lands which are comprised within the areas as mentioned below in the district of 24-Parganas and that the boundaries of the estates, tenures, mauzas and fields be demarcated on the lands so to be surveyed;—

District 24-Parganas.

Police-station Bongaon.

(All the villages.)

Police-station Gaighata.

(All the villages.)

Police-station Mathurapur.

Serial No.	Village.	Jurisdiction list No.
1	Gunjirpur	1
2	Muraripur	2
3	Basudebpur	3
4	Rambati	4
5	Uttar Sibpur	5
6	Sitagachhi	6
7	Uttar Janardanpur	7
8	Ramjibannagar	8
9	Uttar Gobindapur	9
10	Harekrishnapur	10
11	Mukundapur	11
12	Kaipukhuria	12
13	Sekhpukhuria	13
14	Daudpur	14
15	Sekhpur	15
16	Tajpur	16
17	Noabad	17
18	Rajpur	18
19	Bhagabatipur	19
20	Uttar Gangadharpur	20
21	Uttar Ramnagar	21
22	Mirzapur	22
23	Tentulbaria	23
24	Rajapur	24
25	Uttar Durgapur	25
26	Siddheswar	26
27	Bazar	27
28	Nebipur	28
29	Satghara	29
30	Khoda Dadpur	30
31	Uttar Sibganj	31
32	Paschim Ranaghata	32
33	Purba Ranaghata	33
34	Taluk Ranaghata	34
35	Nalua	35
36	Krishnachandrapur	36
37	Lalpur	37
38	Santoshnagar	38
39	Subuddhipur	39
40	Rampur	40
41	Chhatrabhog	41
42	Khonjkhidir	42
43	Badebarasi	43
44	Mathurapur	44
45	Uttar Raypur	45
46	Barasi	46
47	Sobhanagar	47
48	Sadial	48
49	Khari	49
50	Uttar Kasinagar	50
51	Madpur	51
52	Sarberia	52
53	Uttar Jaykrishnapur	53
54	Narayanipur	54
55	Chak Sarberia	55
56	Batiswar	56
57	Raghabpur	57
58	Ramkrishnapur	58
59	Chak Madhusudanpur	59
60	Gupinathpur	60
61	Ramjibanpur	61
62	Uttar Madhusudanpur	62
63	Daulatabad	63
64	Radhakantapur	64
65	Dakshin Ramnagar	65
66	Panapukhuria	66
67	Jadabpur	67
68	Radhanagar	68
69	Srikrishnanagar	69
70	Uttar Lakshminarayanpur	70
71	Ghoradal	71
72	Krishnarampur	72
73	Himchi	73
74	Harindanga	74
75	Nandanpur	75
76	Rachhulpur	76
77	Rajarampur	77
78	Chak Bhagabanpur	78
79	Brahmapur	80
80	Gadberia	81
81	Imamdipur	82
82	Ramchandrapur	83
83	Bhimnagar	84
84	Fauzpur	85
85	Dakshin Janardanpur	86
86	Birampur	87
87	Sankarpur	88
88	Andharmanik	89
89	Dakshin Harindanga	90
90	Raghudebpur	91
91	Uttar Sarasberia	92
92	Krishnanagar	93
93	Bhagabanpur	94
94	Sarasberia	95
95	Kismat Sarasberia	96
96	Kandarpapur	97
97	Malaya	98
98	Ramdebpur	99
99	Nilerat	100
100	Dakshin Madhusudanpur	101
101	Dakshin Gangadharpur	102
102	Bhajna	103
103	Kautala	118
104	Gilar Chhat	119

Police-station Jaynagar.

Serial No.	Village.	Jurisdiction list No.
1	Narayanitala	1
2	Belechandi	2
3	Kantapukuria	3
4	Khakurdaha	4
5	Sarberia	5
6	Bajra	6
7	Padmerat	7
8	Ramakantabati	8
9	Mashtikri	9
10	Khatsara	10
11	Mukandapur	11
12	Rajapur	12
13	Baharu	13
14	Tajpur Fatepur	14
15	Ajodhyanagar	15
16	Ramnarayanpur	16
17	Jaynagar	17
18	Hatpara	18
19	Majilpur	19
20	Banamalipur	20
21	Srirampur	21
22	Phutigoda	22
23	Doshra Bhagabanpur	23
24	Gaherpur	24
25	Bagbaria Narayanpur	25
26	Ser Hangampur	26
27	Nimpit	27
28	Tulsighata	28
29	Khania Sahazadpur	29
30	Kalinagar	30
31	Bijaynagar	31
32	Sahazadpur	32
33	Ganganarayanpur	33
34	Ramkrishnapur	34
35	Uttar Durgapur	35
36	Alipur	36
37	Kasimpur Gangaghata	37
38	Sripur	38
39	Chandipur	39
40	Kamalpur	40
41	Mayda	41
42	Mahishgot	42
43	Napukuria	43
44	Uttarpara Abad	44
45	Gangapur	45
46	Uttarpara Nij	46
47	Kalikapur Barasat	47
48	Beledanga	48
49	Raynagar	49
50	Harinarayanpur	50
51	Paschim Gabberia	51
52	Andilpur	52
53	Nandanpur	53
54	Lakshminarayanpur	54
55	Ramchandrapur	55
56	Pachghara	56
57	Nurullapur	57
58	Abdulkarimpur	58
59	Baneswarpur	59
60	Hogla	60
61	Jangalia	61
62	Paschim Chak Pachghara	62
63	Punpo	63
64	Neutala	64
65	Santipur	65
66	Kismat Goalbaria	66
67	Goalberia	67
68	Uttar Raghunathpur	68
69	Srikrishnanagar	69
70	Purba Chak Pachghara	70
71	Nilkanthapur	71
72	Ramrudrapur	72
73	Arunnagar Dakshin	73
74	Chatra	74
75	Dewanganj	75
76	Hogaldahari	76
77	Arunnagar Uttar	77
78	Maldari	78
79	Andulbaria	79
80	Purba Gabberia	80
81	Dhosha	81
82	Chandaneswar	82
83	Tilpi	83
84	Maniknagar	84
85	Charaghata	85
86	Rajapur Karabeg	86
87	Batra	87
88	Kamaria	88
89	Khaiyamara	89
90	Mayahauri	90
91	Gardoani	91
92	Purba Bantra	118

Police-station Baruipur.

Serial No.	Village.	Jurisdiction list No.
1	Mallikpur	10
2	Hariharpur	11
3	Ganespur	12
4	Kholapota	13
5	Sultanpur	16
6	Beralia	17
7	Kapindapur	18
8	Madhubanpur	19
9	Tagarbaria	20
10	Atghara	30
11	Baruipur	31
12	Subuddhipur	32
13	Salipur	33
14	Dihi Medanmalla	34
15	Khasmallik	35
16	Baikunthapur	36
17	Biral Dhamnagar	37
18	Uttar Kalyanpur	38
19	Purandarpur	39
20	Khodarbazar	40
21	Dakshin Kalyanpur	41
22	Madhya Kalyanpur	42
23	Dhopagachhi	43
24	Jagadispur	44
25	Tangtala	45
26	Chandipur	46
27	Chak Alalpur	47
28	Chakarber	48
29	Nihata	49
30	Sanpukuria	50
31	Paschim Madhabpur	51
32	Kundarali	52
33	Kalikapur	53
34	Malaypur	54
35	Mahespur	55
36	Sonagachhi	56
37	Gopalpur	57
38	Bagdaha	58
39	Dhanberia	59
40	Chandanpukur	60
41	Durgapur Gazipur	61
42	Mamudpur	62
43	Indrapala	63
44	Sikharbali	64
45	Tripuranagar	65
46	Susan	66
47	Beliaghata	67
48	Paschim Ramnagar	68
49	Komarhat	69
50	Mirpur	70
51	Banbere	71
52	Tularbada	72
53	Kanthalberia	73
54	Sankarpur	74
55	Khanpur	75
56	Ratanpur	76
57	Alampur	77
58	Teka	78
59	Balbalia	79
60	Durgo	80
61	Nor	81
62	Gazirhat	82
63	Dadpur	83
64	Kesabpur	84
65	Gangaduara	85
66	Rajgara	86
67	Gocharan	87
68	Panchgachhia	88

Serial No.	Village.	Jurisdiction list No.
69	Keatala	89
70	Nachangachha	90
71	Kumrakhali	91
72	Bhatpoa	92
73	Ram Chandrapur	93
74	Beledahari	94
75	Teurhat	95
76	Saidpur	96
77	Ramnagar	97
78	Purushottampur	98
79	Paschim Mallikpur	99
80	Serpur	100
81	Alipur	101
82	Surjyapur	102
83	Chandkhali	103
84	Padmajala	104
85	Rana	105
86	Sankharipur	106
87	Dudhnai	107
88	Sitakundu	108
89	Baje Orancha	109
90	Madhabpur	110
91	Phuldubi	111
92	Chitrasali	112
93	Uttarbhag	113
94	Brindakhali	129
95	Paruldaha	130
96	Jayatala	131
97	Dandapur	132
98	Gordaha	133
99	Moutala	134
100	Nabagram	135
101	Kharampara	136
102	Dhankhola	137

Police-station Tollygunge.

Serial No.	Village.	Jurisdiction list No.
1	Tapsia	6
2	Purba Tapsia	7
3	Kushtia	14
4	Tiljala	15
5	Bondel	16
6	Gadsa	17
7	Dhakuria	18
8	Naktala	32
9	Raypur	33
10	Bade Raypur	34
11	Ibrahimpur	36
12	Silimpur	37
13	Gobindapur	38
14	Arakpur	39
15	Kaklia	40
16	Chandpur	41
17	Sibpur	42
18	Purba Putiari	43
19	Chakdaha	44
20	Bansdroni	45
21	Khanpur	46
22	Raynagar	47
23	Brahmapur	48
24	Kamdahari	49
25	Baishnabghata	28

Police-station Sonarpur.

Serial No.	Village.	Jurisdiction list No.
1	Chak Harinabhi	33
2	Bangsidharpur	34
3	Kodalia	35
4	Harinabhi	36
5	Baikunthapur	37
6	Barhans Fartabad	47
7	Kumrakhali	48
8	Kusumba	50
9	Jagannathpur	51
10	Teghari	52
11	Nischintapur	53
12	Malikapur	54
13	Rajpur	55
14	Ukhila Paikpara	56
15	Laskarpur	57
16	Ramchandrapur	58
17	Sripur Bagharghol	59
18	Paschim Nischintapur	60
19	Boral	61
20	Rania	62
21	Jaykrishnapur Chiari	63
22	Danga	64
23	Ban Hugli	65
24	Jayenpur	66
25	Hogalkuria	67
26	Raghunathpur	68
27	Dingelpota	69
28	Elachi	70
29	Jagaddal	71
30	Polghat	72
31	Sarmastapur	73
32	Raghabpur	74
33	Dhamaitala	75
34	Chauhati	76
35	Manikpur	77
36	Malancha	78
37	Mahmagar	79
38	Bade Hugli	80
39	Gobindapur	81
40	Srirampur	82
41	Baruli	83
42	Baragachhia	84
43	Srikrishnapur	85
44	Bamangachhi	86
45	Radhaballabhpur	87
46	Langalber	88
47	Jaynagar	89
48	Andharia	90

Among the above lists of villages in the district of 24-Parganas, the areas covering the following estates to be surveyed in pursuance of the following Government notifications already published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall be excluded:—

(1) Estate No. 2713/2835—Notification No. 12824L.R., dated 23rd September 1943, published at page 1516, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1943.

(2) Estate No. 2669—Notification No. 12824-L.R., dated 23rd September 1943, published at page 1516, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1943.

(3) Estate No. 1348/2835—Notification No. 12824L.R., dated 23rd September 1943, published at page 1516, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1943.

(4) Estate No. 2697—Notification No. 19533-L.R., dated 1st December 1944, published at page 1420, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th December 1944.

(5) Estate No. 336/2835—Notification No. 19533L.R., dated 1st December 1944, published at page 1420, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th December 1944.

(6) Estate No. 1530/2835—Notification No. 12824L.R., dated 23rd September 1943, published at page 1516, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1943.

(7) Estate No. 1075/2835—Notification No. 12824L.R., dated 23rd September 1943, published at page 1516, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1943.

(8) Estate No. 444/2835—Notification No. 19533L.R., dated 1st December 1944, published at page 1420, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th December 1944.

(9) Estate No. 3235—Notification No. 19533-L.R., dated 1st December 1944, published at page 1420, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th December 1944.

By order of the Governor,
K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

Burdwan.—No. 5329L.A.(P.W.).—6th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48(*1*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of three pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 0·83 of an acre comprising cadastral survey plots Nos. 641, 799 and part of cadastral survey plot No. 1082 in the village of Amladahi, out of 808·28 acres of land notified for acquisition under declaration No. 1210L.A.(P.W.), dated the 6th February 1948, published at page 217, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, for the Locomotive Building Works Project (Block "C") in the village of Amladahi, jurisdiction list No. 48, thana Salanpur, pargana Pandra, district Burdwan.

Nadia-24-Parganas.—No. 5333L.A.(P.W.).—6th July 1948.—The Collector of Nadia is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to be Land Acquisition Collector in the district of 24-Parganas in connection with the acquisition of land required for the establishment of a Central Live Stock Research-*cum*-Breeding Station at Haringhata in the districts of Nadia and 24-Parganas and is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in the district of 24-Parganas.

Midnapore.—No. 5355L.A.—7th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of Divisional Forest Officer's Rest House at Belpahari, in the village of Muransol, jurisdiction list No. 190, thana Binpur, district Midnapore, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 144, 146, 147 and 148, and measuring, more or less, 4·24 acres is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Muransol.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Midnapore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to this area which is waste.

Midnapore.—No. 5361L.A.(P.W.).—7th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the main canal and distributary in connection with the Putrangi Irrigation Scheme, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 15·71 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are likely to be required in the district of Midnapore:—

District Midnapore.

Thana Jhargram, village Barakala, jurisdiction list No. 806.

Cadastral plots in part.

28, 29, 34, 74, 73, 72, 83, 111, 97, 98.

Thana Jhargram, village Ukta, jurisdiction list No. 853.

Cadastral plots in part.

50, 43, 48, 47, 46, 62, 65, 64, 67.

Thana Jhargram, village Shalgura, jurisdiction list No. 854.

Cadastral plots in part.

31, 35, 34, 53, 92.

Thana Jhargram, village Kanyaduba, jurisdiction list No. 855.

Cadastral plots in part.

18, 85, 20, 22, 63, 62, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 1.

Thana Jhargram, village Dhenkbahara, jurisdiction list No. 860.

Cadastral plot in part.

10.

Thana Jhargram, village Gokulpur, jurisdiction list No. 862.

Cadastral plots in part.

53, 52, 51, 50, 56, 49, 57, 58, 64, 46, 45, 44, 38, 66, 68, 79, 78, 81, 76, 145, 130, 129, 128, 118, 120, 122, 100, 101, 133, 112, 113, 114, 104.

Thana Jhargram, village Galaghutia, jurisdiction list No. 863.

Cadastral plots in part.

7, 8, 9, 45, 26, 28, 47, 43, 6.

Thana Jhargram, village Bhandarikata, jurisdiction list No. 864.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 2, 3, 4, 17, 30, 22, 32.

Thana Jhargram, village Shirishbani, jurisdiction list No. 865.

Cadastral plots in part.

147, 149, 148, 144, 141, 142, 140, 137, 133, 135, 132, 131, 130.

Thana Gopiballabhpur, village Bhadua, jurisdiction list No. 569.

Cadastral plots in part.

266, 264, 263, 259, 260, 289, 325, 321, 320, 319, 318, 365, 306, 305, 297, 369, 370.

Thana Gopiballabhpur, village Kayma, jurisdiction list No. 568.

Cadastral plots in part.

13, 18, 21, 22, 17, 25, 28, 29.

Thana Gopiballabhpur, village Muchinala, jurisdiction list No. 566.

Cadastral plots in part.

43, 45, 46, 47, 56, 51, 50, 53, 54, 61, 62, 80, 78, 81, 90, 91, 124, 125, 117, 119, 345, 105, 107.

Thana Gopiballabhpur, village Ranjia, jurisdiction list No. 567.

Cadastral plots in part.

41, 42, 48.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, South Western Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Midnapore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*l*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Calcutta.—No. 5435L.A.—10th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government partly at the public expense and partly at the expense of the University of Calcutta, for a public purpose, viz., for the expansion of the Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Geography, Botany, Zoology, statistics and other Science Departments of the University of Calcutta for the creation of a new Department of Radio Physics and Electronics and for the construction of a hostel for Science students and a Central Scientific Library in ward No. 4 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose three pieces of land as described below and altogether measuring, more or less, 4·8582 acres are likely to be required within the aforesaid ward No. 4 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

Block I.

(Comprising premises No. 14, Kalidas Singhee Lane).

Area 12 cottas 8 chataks equivalent to 0·2066 of an acre.

Bounded on the—

North—By premises No. 92, Upper Circular Road.

East—By premises No. 92, Upper Circular Road and premises No. 15, Giris Bidyaratna Lane.

South—By premises No. 13/1/1, Kalidas Singhee Lane.

West—By Kalidas Singhee Lane.

Block II.

(Comprising premises No. 9, Kalidas Singhee Lane, premises Nos. 147, 149 and 155, Keshab Chandra Sen Street, premises Nos. 17/1, 17/2 and 18, Giris Bidyaratna Lane excluding the mosque therein, premises Nos. 86/1, 87, 88, 89, 90/A, 90/B, 90/1A and 90/1B, Upper Circular Road.)

Area 13 bighas 10 cottas 4 chataks equivalent to 4·4669 acres.

Bounded on the—

North—By Kalidas Singhee Lane, premises Nos. 15 and 17, Giris Bidyaratna Lane, Giris Bidyaratna Lane, premises Nos. 19, 19/1, 20B, 21, 21/1, 22/1, 22, 23, 23/1 and 23/2, Giris Bidyaratna Lane, Giris Bidyaratna Lane, and premises No. 24, Giris Bidyaratna Lane.

East—By Upper Circular Road.

South—By Keshab Chandra Sen Street, premises No. 153, Keshab Chandra Sen Street and Keshab Chandra Sen Street.

West—By premises Nos. 145, 143, Keshab Chandra Sen Street, premises Nos. 2, 2/1, 3B, 4, 7 and 8, Kalidas Singhee Lane.

Block III.

(Comprising premises No. 91, Upper Circular Road.)

Area 11 cottas 2 chataks 35 square feet equivalent to 0·1847 of an acre.

Bounded on the—

North—By premises No. 92, Upper Circular Road.

East—By Upper Circular Road.

South—By Giris Bidyaratna Lane.

West—By premises No. 8, Giris Bidyaratna Lane.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4, of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the First Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the First Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

Burdwan.—No. 5467L.A.—12th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills for the construction of mills, labour quarters and school, in the village of Dihika, jurisdiction list No. 31, thana Asansol, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 127-161, 163-218, 393-404 and 1989 and measuring, more or less, 66·84 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Dihika.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Managing Director, Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

Burdwan.—No. 5469L.A.—12th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government partly at the public expense and partly at the expense of Jaharmull Jalan Institution, Asansol, for a public purpose, viz., for extension of Jaharmull Jalan Institution at Asansol Municipality, in the village of Asansol Municipality, jurisdiction list No. 24, thana Asansol, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·235 of an acre, bounded on the east by Jaharmull Jalan Institution, on the south by the Leighton Street on the west by the Asansol Municipal main drain and on the north by a small drain and the land and buildings of late Mahammed Hossain comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 6691 and 6692, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Asansol Municipality.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Secretary, Juharmull Jalan Institution, Asansol.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

Nadia.—No. 5471L.A.—12th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of Krishnagar Hridaypur Road, in the village of Paninala, jurisdiction list No. 43, thana Krishnagar, pargana Mahatpur, district Nadia, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 383, 384, 385, 386, 387 and measuring, more or less, 6·24 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Paninala.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Nadia.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Nadia.

Calcutta.—No. 5499L.A.—12th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a new Automatic Telephone Exchange Building in ward No. 15 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising premises Nos. 11, 11A and 12, Wood Street, and measuring, more or less, 0·5033 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Short Street,

East—By premises No. 2, Short Street,

South—By premises No. 10, Wood Street,

West—By Wood Street,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid ward No. 15 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the 2nd Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the 2nd Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta.—No. 5501L.A.—12th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a new Automatic Telephone Exchange Building in ward No. 22 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising premises Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 21/1, Chakrabere Road, South and Nos. 9 and 9A, Jogesh Mitra Road, and measuring, more or less, 0·6027 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By premises Nos. 63A, Puddapukur Road, 22/1C, 22/1B, Chakrabere Road, South, common passage and 22/1A, Chakrabere Road, South,

East—By Chakrabere Road, South,

South—By premises No. 18/2, Chakrabere Road, South, and common passage,

West—By premises Nos. 11A and 9/1, Jogesh Mitra Road, common passage and 5/1B, 5/1A, 5B and 5, Jogesh Mitra Road,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid ward No. 22 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the 2nd Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the 2nd Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta.—No. 5503L.A.—12th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a new Automatic Telephone Exchange Building in ward No. 1 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising premises Nos. 104A, 104/1A, 104/1B, Grey Street, a common passage, and premises Nos. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1/1A, 1/1B, and 3A, Raja Kali Krishna Lane, and measuring, more or less, 0·5027 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By common passage,

East—By Raja Kali Krishna Lane,

South—By Grey Street,

West—By common passage and premises No. 5A, Raja Kali Krishna Lane,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid ward No. 1 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the 2nd Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the 2nd Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta.—No. 5505L.A.—12th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a new Automatic Telephone Exchange Building in ward No. 14 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising premises Nos. 107, 107A, 107B, 107C, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, and Nos. 88A, 88B and 88C, Wellesley Street, and measuring, more or less, 0·4972 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By public passage,

East—By premises No. 106/1, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road,

South—By Surendra Nath Banerjee Road,

West—By Wellesley Street,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid ward No. 14 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the 2nd Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the 2nd Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

ERRATA.

Bankura.—No. 5404L.A.(P.W.).—9th July 1948.—In notification No. 2375L.A.(P.W.), dated the 2nd April 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*, of the 5th idem, in respect of the land required for the construction of the Bankura-Ranibandh Road (portion in thana Ranibandh), the following changes will occur:—

District Bankura.

Thana Ranibandh, village Sindurpur, jurisdiction list No. 84.

Omit 574, 592, 597, 478, 486, 493, 473 under cadastral plots in part.

Read 616, 591 under cadastral plots in part instead of those under cadastral plots in full.

Thana Ranibandh, village Khutakata Krishnagar, jurisdiction list No. 85.

Omit 2266, 1519, 1604, 1471, 1400, 1370, 470, 560, 565, 591, 592, 593, 594, 606, 408, 406 under cadastral plots in part.

Read 400, 445 under cadastral plots in part instead of those under cadastral plots in full.

Insert 974 under cadastral plots in full and 424, 427, 453 under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Ranibandh, village Hetiapathar, jurisdiction list No. 80.

Omit 64 under cadastral plots in part.

Insert 14, 15 under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Ranibandh, village Chilagara, jurisdiction list No. 78.

Read 658, 674, 675, 609, 529, 527 under cadastral plots in full instead of those under cadastral plots in part and 484 under cadastral plots in part instead of that under cadastral plots in full.

Insert 217, 533, 822 under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Ranibandh, village Bhurkura, jurisdiction list No. 76.

Omit 160, 175 under cadastral plots in part.

Insert 376 under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Ranibandh, village Talgara, jurisdiction list No. 114.

Omit 101, 102 under cadastral plots in part.

Read 959 under cadastral plots in full instead of that under cadastral plots in part and 16, 78, 79 under cadastral plots in part instead of those under cadastral plots in full.

Thana Ranibandh, village Ranibandh, jurisdiction list No. 75.

Omit 471 under cadastral plots in part.

DECLARATIONS.

Nadia.—No. 5400L.A.—9th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Krishnagar Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for trenching ground in ward No. V of Krishnagar Municipality, in the village of Krishnagar, jurisdiction list No. 92, thana Kotwali, pargana Ukhra, district Nadia, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 14541 and 14571, and measuring, more or less, 2;09 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Krishnagar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Nadia as well as in the office of the Chairman, Krishnagar Municipality.

Bankura.—No. 5408L.A.(P.W.).—9th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Bankura-Ranibandh Road (portion in thana Ranibandh), it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 9·53 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below are required in the district of Bankura.

District Bankura.

Thana Ranibandh, village Sindurpur, jurisdiction list No. 84.

Cadastral plots in part—678, 167, 660, 475.

Thana Ranibandh, village Khutakata Krishnanagar, jurisdiction list No. 85.

Cadastral plots in full—1473, 1602.

Cadastral plots in part—2265, 1567, 1603, 1633, 1472, 1423, 1406, 1662, 1664, 511, 605, 618, 368, 351, 453, 418, 420, 1686, 1371, 1663.

Thana Ranibandh, village Hetiapathar, jurisdiction list No. 80.

Cadastral plots in part—694, 2, 66, 62, 909, 9, 10.

Thana Ranibandh, village Keliapathar, jurisdiction list No. 79.

Cadastral plots in full—46, 47, 64.

Cadastral plots in part—66, 50, 49, 108, 136, 139, 146, 65.

Thana Ranibandh, village Chilagara, jurisdiction list No. 78.

Cadastral plots in full—659, 232.

Cadastral plots in part—781, 633, 880, 874, 306, 242, 230, 233, 218, 212, 484, 199, 197, 668.

Thana Ranibandh, village Bhurkura, jurisdiction list No. 76.

Cadastral plots in part—216, 296, 161.

Thana Ranibandh, village Talgara, jurisdiction list No. 114.

Cadastral plots in full—960, 959.

Cadastral plots in part—77, 35, 16, 78, 79.

Thana Ranibandh, village Ranibandh, jurisdiction list No. 75.

Cadastral plots in part—401, 361, 457, 400.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bankura.

Calcutta.—No. 5402L.A.—9th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., for the construction of one of the Standard 33/6-K.V. distributing stations of the company in ward No. 32 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising a portion of premises No. 11/5, Cossipore Road, and measuring, more or less, 0·1936 of an acre and bounded on the—

North and West—By remaining portion of premises No. 11/5, Cossipore Road,

East—By Cossipore Road,

South—By Bengal and Assam Railway land,

is required within the aforesaid ward No. 32 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the First Land Acquisition Collector at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

ERRATA.

Burdwan.—No. 5331L.A.(P.W.).—6th July 1948.—In declaration No. 1210L.A.(P.W.), dated the 6th February 1948, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 217, Part I of *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, in respect of the land required for the Locomotive Building Works Project (Block "C") in the village of Amladahi, thana Salanpur, pargana Pandra, district Burdwan—

(1) *Insert*—

"208," *after* "207," in line 19.
"390," *before* "454," in line 21.
"336," *after* "276," in line 20.
"784," *after* "658," in line 21.
"791," *after* "790," in line 22.
"1082," *after* "1070," in line 22.
"1250," *after* "1247," in line 22.
"1382," *before* "1428," in line 22.
"1432," "1433," *after* "1428," in line 22.

(2) *Delete*—

The figure "208" in line 11.
The figures "272" and "273" in line 20.
The figure "452" in line 13.
The figure "784" in line 14.
The figures "1060-1062", "1064" and "1065" in line 15.
The figure "1358" in line 17.
The figures "101", "106" and "178" in line 19.
The figure "218" in line 20.
The figures "249", "272" and "273" in line 20.
The figures "345" and "348" in line 20.
The figures "355", "359" and "360" in line 21.
The figure "374" in line 21.
The figures "460", "464", "465", "658" and "787" in line 21.
The figures "788" and "790" in line 22.
The figures "1236", "1239", "1240" and "1245" in line 22.

The figures and word "1451 and 1460" in line 23.

(3) *Read*—

"1-5, 7-15", *for* "1-15", in line 10.
"18-41, 43-53" *for* "18-53", in line 10.
"145-168, 170-177", *for* "145-177", in line 10.
"182-184", *for* "181-184", in line 10.
"237-240", *for* "236-240", in line 11.
"249-273", *for* "250-271", in line 11.
"281-335, 337-344", *for* "280-344" in line 12.
"532-640, 642-655", *for* "532-657", in line 13.
"663-676", *for* "661-676", in line 14.
"678-701, 703-783", *for* "678-784", in line 14.
"792, 793",*for* "791-793", in line 14.
"795-798, 800-892", *for* "795-892", in line 14.
"894-906, 909-920, 922-993", *for* "894-993", in line 14.
"1055", *for* "1056-1058", in line 15.
"1078-1081", *for* "1078-1082", in line 16.
"1084-1121, 1125-1204", *for* "1084-1204", in line 16.

"1251-1344", *for* "1250-1344", in line 16.
"1360-1381", *for* "1360-1382", in line 17.
"1434-1448", *for* "1432-1449", in line 18.
"1453-1461", *for* "1453-1459, 1461", in line 18.

"1246, 1247", *for* "1245-1247", in line 22.
"42", *for* "99", in line 19.
"791", *for* "788, 790", in line 22.
"1246, 1247", *for* "1245-1247", in line 22.
"784·17 acres", *for* "808·28 acres", in line 24.

Bankura.—No. 5406L.A. (P.W.).—9th July 1948.—In declaration No. 2756L.A.(P.W.), dated the 23rd April 1946, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, published in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 26th idem, in respect of the land required for the construction of the Bankura-Ranibandh Road (portion in thana Ranibandh), the following changes will occur:—

District Bankura.

Thana Ranibandh, village Sindurpur, jurisdiction list No. 84.

Omit 574, 592, 597, 478, 486, 493 under cadastral plots in part.

Read 616, 591 under cadastral plots in part instead of those in full.

Thana Ranibandh, village Khutakata Krishnagar, jurisdiction list No. 85.

Omit 1519, 1400, 1370, 470, 560, 565, 592, 593, 594, 606, 618, 408, 406 under cadastral plots in part.

Read 400, 445 under cadastral plots in part instead of those under cadastral plots in full.

Insert 974 under cadastral plots in full and 424, 427, 605 under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Ranibandh, village Hetiapathar, jurisdiction list No. 80.

Omit 64, 10 under cadastral plots in part.

Insert 14, 15 under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Ranibandh, village Keliapathar, jurisdiction list No. 79.

Omit 46, 47 under cadastral plots in full.

Thana Ranibandh, village Chilagara, jurisdiction list No. 78.

Omit 659, 232 under cadastral plots in full and 633, 306, 242, 218 under cadastral plots in part.

Read 658, 674, 675, 609, 529, 527 under cadastral plots in full instead of those under cadastral plots in part and 668, 197 under cadastral plots in part instead of those under cadastral plots in full.

Insert 198 under cadastral plots in full and 217, 533, 822, 653, 655 under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Ranibandh, village Bhurkura, jurisdiction list No. 76.

Omit 160, 175 under cadastral plots in part.

Insert 376 under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Ranibandh, village Talgara, jurisdiction list No. 114.

Omit 16, 78, 79 under cadastral plots in full and 959, 101, 102 under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Ranibandh, village Ranibandh, jurisdiction list No. 75.

Omit 457 under cadastral plots in part.

Insert 749 under cadastral plots in part.

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE,

Member, Board of Revenue, and
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal

Requisition

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

No.463/48.

Calcutta, the 8th June 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed/are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector, Bankura, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

Holding No. 281 of Idga Mahalla (Schooldanga) of Bankura Municipality, district Bankura.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

No. 597L.A.

Copy forwarded to Janab Najima Begum, wife of Janab M. A. Ahmed, Schooldanga, Bankura, landlady of the premises referred to in the order above.

[ILLEGIBLE],

Collector of the district Bankura
(under West Bengal Act V of 1947).

The 28th June 1948.

No. 490/48.

Calcutta, the 18th June 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

11B, Ramanath Kaviraj Lane, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the order above is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 17th July 1948 at 1-30 p.m., on or any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 10th July 1948.

ORDERS.

No. 288/48.

Calcutta, the 6th July 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 288/48, dated 21st May 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

14, Gopal Chandra Lane.

No. 390/48.

Calcutta, the 6th July 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 390/48, dated 1st June 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

19, Chhaku Khansama Lane, Calcutta.

No. 431/48.

Calcutta, the 6th July 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 431/48, dated 3rd June 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

21/B, Beniapara Lane, Calcutta.

No. 445/48.

Calcutta, the 6th July 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 445/48, dated 3rd June 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

4/1, Hyat Khan Lane, Calcutta. (1st floor, 4 rooms with separate latrine and water-supply).

No. 492/48.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1948.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector, Nadia, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

Holding No. 5 of Ward No. 1(A) in Samsuddin Lane, Kathuriapara, within Krishnagar Municipality, district Nadia—Two single-storied buildings.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES

Forests

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling.—No. 4017For.—22nd June 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor is pleased to declare that, with effec from the 15th day of July 1948, the lands measuring, more or less, 336·33 acres and situated i blocks Echhay (No. 8), Sangsay (No. 3), Dalapchen (No. 9), and Paiyong (No. 10) appertainin to Kalimpong Crown Estate bearing tauzi No. 93 district Darjeeling, and within the boundarie specified below shall be a reserved forest to be know as the Dalapchen Ridge reserve:—

Patch No. I.

(Approximate area in acres—290·24.)

Eastern boundary.

Starting from a point on the southern boundar of plot No. 564 which point is at a distance of abou 100 feet measured along the boundary of plot No 564 from the south-west corner of plot No. 68 of the Sangser Khas-mahal block, the line goe uphill 1,030 feet bearing about 160° through plot Nos. 555 and 554, crosses an unnamed stream unti it meets the southern boundary of the Sangser Khasmahal block at a point coincident with the south-east corner of the above plot No. 554.

Southern boundary.

The line follows westward the southern boundar of Sangser Khasmahal block up to its boundar pillar No. nil, which pillar is about 130 feet westward measured along the southern boundary o plot No. 544 from the south-east corner of the plot Then it enters into the Echhay Khasmahal bloc goes eastward for 380 feet at a bearing of abou 81° until it crosses and meets the southern edg of the Murray Road passes through plot No. 77 first for about 330 feet at a bearing of about 191 then for about 210 feet at a bearing of about 323 then towards north until it meets again the southern edge of the Murray Road at a point which is about 132 feet eastward measured along the Murray Road from the north-east corner of plot No. 1067, follows westward the southern edge of the said road for about 240 feet, then goes southward at a bearing of about 150° for about 170 feet through plots Nos. 1067 and 771, then the line goes westward at a bearing of about 235° and meets the eastern boundary of plot No. 765, follows southward the eastern boundary of the said plot down to its south-east corner. From there the line follows westward the southern boundary of plot No. 765 up to its south-west corner, thence the lines goes westward until it meets the southern edge of the Murray Road at a point coincident with the north-east corner of plot No. 1061. Then it follows westward the southern edge of the Murray Road for about 1,050 feet, goes southward through plot No. 733, first for about 100 feet at a bearing of about 148° and then westward through the same plot at a bearing of about 235° and meets the western boundary of the plot, and from there it goes northward along the western boundary of the same plot, meets the southern edges of the Murray Road at a point coincident with the north-west corner of the same plot, then goes westward along the southern edge of the Murray Road for about 140 feet, crosses the road and meets the south-west corner of plot No. 731 which is coincident with pillar No. 32 of the pasture ground plot No. 715, then straight through to pillar No. 29 of the same plot. Then the line follows westward the southern boundary of the same pasture ground up to its boundary pillar No. 25 and then it goes northward along the western boundary of the same pasture ground until it meets the southern boundary of the Sangser Khasmahal block at a point coincident with pillar No. 24 of plot No. 715. From there the line follows westward for about 2,055 feet the southern boundary of the Sangser Khasmahal block up to the south-west corner of Sangser plot No. 693 excluding cadastral survey plot Nos. 469 and 470 of Sangser block.

Western boundary.

The line goes along the western boundaries of plot Nos. 693, 401 and 425 of the Sangser Khasmahal block up to the north-west corner of plot No. 425.

Northern boundary.

Then the line follows eastward the northern boundary of plot No. 425 of Sangser Khasmahal block, goes through plot No. 401 for about 140 feet at a bearing of 91°, meets the eastern boundary of the said plot, then follows the southern boundaries of plot Nos. 426, 427 and 428 until it meets the west bank of an unnamed stream forming plot No. 436 crosses the said stream and goes along the southern boundary of plot Nos. 430 up to its south-east corner, goes through plot No. 461 at a bearing of about 830° until it meets the eastern boundary of plot No. 463, follows the northern boundary of the said plot up to its north-east corner. From there it goes first through plot No. 461 for about 230 feet at a bearing of about 78° and meets the eastern boundary of the plot and then through plot No. 460 for about 250 feet at a bearing of about 53° and meets the south-west corner of plot No. 759 and from there the line follows the south and east boundaries of plot No. 759. the southern boundaries of plots Nos. 459, 760 and 486 up to the north-east corner of plot No. 480, goes first through the plot No. 486 for about 720 feet at a bearing of about 83° until it meets the eastern boundary of the plot, then through plot No. 537 for about 610 feet at a bearing of about 69° to its eastern boundary, then through plot No. 536 for about 170 feet at a bearing of about 69° and then through plot No. 535 for about 600 feet at a bearing of about 63° and meets the west bank of an unnamed stream forming the eastern boundary of plot No. 535, crosses the stream, follows the southern boundaries of plots Nos. 543 and 531 and the eastern boundary (part) of plot No. 531 up to the south-west corner of plot No. 548 and from there the line goes along the northern boundary of plot No. 547 until it meets the west bank of an unnamed stream forming plot No. 530, crosses the said stream and follows the southern boundary of plot No. 526 for about 265 feet, goes through plot No. 549 for about 380 feet at a bearing of about 39°, then through plot Nos. 550 and 551 for about 180 feet and 275 feet, respectively, at about 64° bearing until it meets the west bank of an unnamed stream forming plot No. 528, crosses the said stream and goes through plot No. 555 for about 310 feet at a bearing of about 60° and meets the southern boundary of plot No. 564 at a point coincident with the starting point.

Patch No. 2.

(Approximate area in acres 12·68.)

Eastern boundary.

The boundary line starts from the north-east corner of Dalapchen block which is a point on the west bank of Darikhola on the reserved forest boundary, and follows southward the western bank of Darikhola for about 100 feet.

Southern boundary.

Then the line leaves Darikhola and goes across plots Nos. 694 and 581 at a bearing of about 233°, until it meets the western bank of an unnamed stream forming plot No. 580. Then it follows southward the western bank of the said stream until it meets the Murray Road, crosses the road and follows it westward along its southern edge until it meets the junction of the said road and the old Cinchona road. Then it leaves the road, goes across plot No. 497 at a bearing of about 159° until it meets the southern boundary of the said plot. It follows westward the southern boundary of plot No. 497 to the south-west corner of the plot, and then goes across plot No. 519 at a bearing of about 254° until it meets the east bank of an unnamed stream forming plot No. 512.

Western boundary.

The line then follows northward the east bank of the unnamed stream forming plot No. 512 until it meets the northern boundary of the Dalapchen Khasmahal block coincident with the southern boundary of Paiyongoan block of the Pankhasari reserved forest.

Northern boundary.

The line then follows eastward the northern boundary of the Dalapchen Khasmahal block up to its end and at Darikhola which was the starting point.

Patch No. 3 (A triangular patch).

(Approximate area in acres—2·06.)

Eastern boundary.

The boundary line starts from the north-east corner of plot No. 905 and follows southward along the west bank of an unnamed stream forming plot No. 904 for about 220 feet.

Southern boundary.

Then the line goes westward through plots Nos. 905, 1039, 906 and 1038 at a bearing of about 245° until it meets the north-west corner of Paiyong Khasmahal block on the reserved forest boundary.

Northern boundary.

The line then follows eastward the northern boundary of the Paiyong Khasmahal block up to the north-east corner of plot No. 905 which was the starting point.

Patch No. 4.

(*Approximate area in acres—31·35.*)

Eastern boundary.

Starting from a point 60 feet from boundary pillar No. 19 on the southern boundary of Paiyong block of the Pankhasari reserved forest, coincident with pillar No. nil on the northern boundary of Paiyong Khasmahal block, and at about 90° bearing from the said boundary pillar, the line goes down-hill 190 feet at about 150° bearing through plot No. 796 of the said Khasmahal block, and meets the southern edge of the Murray Road.

Southern boundary.

Then the line follows the southern edge of the Murray Road for about 930 feet up to the north-western corner of plot No. 800 of Paiyong Khasmahal block, crosses the road to the south-western corner of plot No. 799 of the said block, goes across plot No. 805, and meets its western boundary at a bearing of about 264°, goes through plot No. 806 first for 395 feet at a bearing of about 305°, then for 260 feet at a bearing of 209° and then for 105 feet at a bearing of 260° until it meets the western boundary of the said plot, goes across plot No. 807 at a bearing of about 262° until it meets the western boundary of the plot, goes through plot No. 893, first for 90 feet at a bearing of about 270°, then for 190 feet at a bearing of about 287°, and then for 185 feet at a bearing of about 265° until it meets the western boundary of the plot, goes across plot No. 894 at a bearing of about 249° until it meets the western boundary of the plot, at the south-eastern corner of plot No. 896, follows the southern boundaries first of plot No. 896 then f plot No. 1051, and then of plot No. 897 until it meets the eastern bank of an unnamed stream forming plot No. 901.

Western boundary.

Then it follows the eastern bank of the said stream northward until it meets the northern boundary of the Paiyong Khasmahal block coincident with the southern boundary of Paiyongoan block of the Pankhasari reserved forest.

Northern boundary.

The line then follows eastward the northern boundary of the Paiyong Khasmahal block to a point on the northern boundary of plot No. 796, 60 feet eastward from the north-western corner of plot No. 796 which was the starting point.

By order of the Governor,
P. M. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

Tank Improvement

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.—No. 4026T.I.—23rd June 1948.—Sri Kanakendu Roy, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), is appointed to be Tanks Improvement Officer, Hooghly, and posted to the headquarters station of the district, until further orders.

Hooghly.—No. 4027T.I.—23rd June 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Bengal Tanks Improvement Act, 1939 (Bengal Act XV of 1939), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Kanakendu Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary) and Tanks Improvement Officer, Hooghly, to exercise all the powers and functions of a Collector in the said district, under the aforesaid Act.

By order of the Governor,
N. CHAKRAVARTI, Asst. Secy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 2284Edn.—30th June 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons to reconstitute the Governing Body of the Government School of Art, Calcutta:—

(1) Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi—*President.*

Members.

(2) Sri B. K. Acharya, I.C.S.

(3) The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan

(4) Mr. E. J. Fielden.

(5) Lady Pratima Mitter.

(6) Lady Ranu Mookerjee.

(7) Mr. George Noronha, General Secretary The Indian Institute of Art in Industry.

(8) Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy, Bagiswari Professor of Fine Art, Calcutta University.

(9) Mr. Justice A. N. Sen.

(10) Sri Jamini Kanta Sen.

(11) Dr. W. D. West, Director-General, Geological Survey of India.

(12) One representative of the teaching staff o the School (to be elected).

(13) The Principal, Government School of Art Calcutta—*Secretary.*

Members other than the representative of the teaching staff of the School shall hold office fo three years with effect from the 1st July 1948 whereas the representative of the teaching staff shal hold office for one year from the same date.

By order of the Governor,
A. K CHANDA, Addl. Secy.

No. 2309Edn.—2nd July 1948.—The Governor i pleased to appoint Dr. D. N. Maitra as an additional member of the Adult Education Committee constituted in terms of Resolution No. 2136Edn. dated the 18th June 1948.

Calcutta.—No. 2311Edn.—2nd July 1948.—Mr. E. V. Staynor, officiating Inspector of European Schools, West Bengal, in the Bengal Senior Educational Service, is appointed substantively t the Bengal Senior Educational Service and in the post, with effect from the 15th August 1947.

Hooghly.—No. 2360Edn.—6th July 1948.—Sri Tara Sankar Bhattacharyya, officiating Professor of Philosophy, Hooghly Mohsin College, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the date on which he joined the post, *vice* Dr. Jitendra Kumar Chakravarty retired.

No. 2364Edn.—7th July 1948.—The Governor i pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Committee constituted in Government resolution No. 1264Edn., dated the 20th April 1948, to consider and make proposals for the development in the entire field of school education in West Bengal:—

(1) Sreemati Mira Datta-Gupta.

(2) Sreemati Renuka Bose.

(3) Sri N. K. Majumdar.

Jalpaiguri-24-Parganas.—No. 2373Edn.—7th July 1948.—Sri Tamosh Ranjan Roy, Head Master, Jalpaiguri Zilla School, is transferred as the Head Master, Barrackpore Government High School, with effect from the date on which he joins there, *vice* Sri Mani Mohan Sen Gupta, transferred.

Howrah-Jalpaiguri.—No. 2374Edn.—7th July 1948.—Sri Biresh Chandra Chakravarty, Assistant Head Master, Howrah Zilla School, is appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service as the Head Master, Jalpaiguri Zilla School, with effect from the date he joins there, *vice* Sri Tamosh Ranjan Roy, transferred.

24-Parganas.—No. 2375Edn.—7th July 1948.—Sri Prakriti Nath Chatterjee, officiating Assistant Head Master, Barrackpore Government High School in the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service as Head Master of the school, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the higher post, *vice* Sri Moni Mohan Sen Gupta, transferred and pending the arrival of Sri Tamosh Ranjan Roy.

By order of the Governor,

D. M. SEN, Secy.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

Leave.

Murshidabad.—No. 4115A.—8th July 1948.—Sri Haridas Ghosh, Munsif of Berhampore, in the district of Murshidabad, is allowed earned leave, under rule 171(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for six days with effect from the 14th June 1948.

Nadia.—No. 4119A.—8th July 1948.—Sri Nirmal Chandra Datta, Munsif of Krishnagar, in the district of Nadia, is allowed earned leave, under rule 171(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for four days in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 23rd June 1948.

Powers.

Howrah.—No. 4112A.—8th July 1948.—Sri Manmatha Ranjan Thakur, Munsif of Howrah (Sadar), is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Sadar munsifi of Howrah.

S. K. SEN, Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

It is hereby notified for general information:—

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Board to which elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Election to Union Board.		
No. 651J., dated 29th June 1948.	Domjur union board, police-station Domjur, Sadar subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I—Fatic Chandra Bhattacharjee	Section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	A. H. M. Wazir Ali, Additional District Magistrate, Howrah.
	Dakshin Jhapardah union board, police-station Domjur, Sadar subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I—Kalipada Santra ..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Narna union board, police-station Domjur, Sadar subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. III—Sudhi Bhusan Banerjee ..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Jagacha union board, police-station Jagacha, Sadar subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I—Atul Chandra Ghose ..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Pantihal union board, police-station Jagatballavpur, Sadar subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. II—Provat Kusum Manna ..	Ditto	Ditto.
		Election to Union Board.		
No. 5080J. G., dated 29th June 1948.	Mahipalpur union board, police-station Balagarh, Sadar subdivision, district Hooghly.	Ward No. IV—Sri Haradhan Biswas, *vice* Tarak Prosad Ghose, deceased.	Section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	C A Noronha, District Magistrate, Hooghly.
	Kodalia-Devanandapur union board, police-station Chinsurah, Sadar subdivision, district Hooghly.	Ward No. 1—Sri Satya Charan Ghose, *vice* Becharam Das, deceased.	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 1235J.G.—3rd July 1948.—The orders contained in this office notification No. 1008J.G. of the 25th May 1948, posting Sri Bijoy Krishna Das Gupta, temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector to the Arambagh subdivision of the district of Hooghly to act as Circle Officer, Khanakul, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1237J.G.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Bijoy Krishna Das Gupta, temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, posted to the headquarters station of the district of Bankura with Government notification No. 1743G.A., dated the 11th June 1948, is appointed in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Midnapore to act as Circle Officer, Dantan.

2. This appointment is made in the public interest.

No. 1240J.G.—3rd July 1948.—The orders contained in this office notification No. 1083J.G., dated the 4th June 1948, transferring Sri Ananda Mohan Roy, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Khanakul, in the Arambagh subdivision of the district of Hooghly, to the Serampore subdivision of the same district for employment on general duties, are hereby cancelled.

No 1267J G.—7th July 1948.—Sri Rama Ranjan Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme at Polba, in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Hooghly, is appointed in the same subdivision of the district for employment on general duty.

This appointment is made in the public interest

No. 1270J G.—7th July 1948—Sri Ranendra Kumar Mitra, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, is transferred to the Contai subdivision of the district of Midnapore for employment as Circle Officer, Contai.

This transfer is made in the public interest.

No. 1272J.G—7th July 1948.—Sri Santosh Kumar Mukherji, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is transferred to the Serampore subdivision of the district of Hooghly, for employment as Circle Officer, Serampore.

2 This transfer is made in the public interest.

B SARKAR, Commissioner.

Presidency Division—Calcutta

It is hereby notified for general information:—

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority	Board to which elected with police-station, subdivision and district	Name	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority	Name of authority and designation.
		CORRIGENDUM		
		Election to Union Board.		
No 24/48-4 V S-G, dated 26th June 1948	Bhowanipur union board, police-station Hasnabad, subdivision Basirhat, district 24-Parganas	*Read* Nitai Chandra Mandal *in place of* Nitai Chand Mandal and Kanuram Mandal *in place of* Kinuram Mandal, published in "Calcutta Gazette", dated 20th November 1947	Sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919)	[Illegible], *for* Additional District Magistrate, 24-Parganas
	Amlani union board, police-station Hasnabad, subdivision Basirhat, district 24-Parganas	*Read* Phani Gopal Santra *in place of* Phini Gopal Santra and Banka Behari Das *in place of* Banko Behari Das, published in "Calcutta Gazette", dated 20th November 1947	Ditto	Ditto
	Sambhunagar union board, police-station Sandeshkhali subdivision Basirhat, district 24-Parganas	*Read* Sachinath Singh Roy *in place of* Shashindra Nath Singharay and Siddeswar Sen *in place of* Siddeswar Saha, published in "Calcutta Gazette", dated 1st May 1947	Ditto	Ditto
		By-election to Union Board.		
No. 1491L S G., dated 26th June 1948	Kurunnuran union board No VII, police-station Burwan, subdivision Kandi, district Murshidabad	Ward No I—Sri Laru Gopal Mondal of Kurunnuran, *vice* Sri Hrishikesh Mondal, deceased.	Section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act of 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919)	[Illegible], *for* District Magistrate, Murshidabad

No. 600L.S-G.—9th July 1948.—It is notified for general information that three vacancies have occurred in the Managing Committee of the Chakdah Municipal Charitable Dispensary reconstituted last under this office notification No 196L S.-G, dated 27th February 1948, on account of death of Sri Ashutosh Datta and resignation tendered by Sri Abani Kumar Das and Kazi Abdul Fartta. Under rule 23 of the Dispensary Manual the following gentlemen are appointed to fill up the vacancies and they will hold office as members of the Managing Committee of the Chakdah Municipal Charitable Dispensary till the expiry of the term of the present Committee:—

Sri Santosh Kumar Datta
Sri Baidya Nath Bose
Jonab Kazi Abu Tayeb Saleh

J N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

Notice under section 4 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

Calcutta, the 13th July 1948.

Whereas the premises described in the Schedule below have been requisitioned under the provisions of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the aforesaid Act I hereby direct Sri Aswini Kumar Biswas of 12, Linton Street, tenant/occupier of the premises, to vacate the said premises on or before 26th July 1948 at 2-30 p m. when possession thereof will be taken on behalf of the Provincial Government.

The Schedule

Premises No 3, Linton Street

C SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta

Presidency Division—Jalpaiguri

No 826L.S-G.—3rd July 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that the following persons are appointed to be members of the Advisory Committee of the Malda Sadar Hospital for a period of three years or for the period during which the management of the hospital is retained by Government whichever is less:—

(1) District Magistrate, Malda (*ex-officio*).
(2) Subdivisional Officer, Malda (*ex-officio*).
(3) Civil Surgeon, Malda (*ex-officio*).
(4) Chairman, District Board, Malda (*ex-officio*).
(5) Vice-Chairman, District Board, Malda (*ex-officio*).
(6) Dr. Abdul Ali, M.B.
(7) Dr Dwijendra Nath Chakravartti, M B.
(8) Sri Nanda Dulal Dutta, M.A., B.L.
(9) Chairman, Englishbazar Municipality.
(10) Janab Akbar Ali Munshi.
(11) Janab Asadulla Choudhury
(12) Sri Sachindra Nath Misra.
(13) Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan.
(14) Sri Charu Chandra Sarkar.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 11711/2E/88/47-48C.T.—3rd July 1948.—Rai Sahib P. C. Dutta, M.Sc., Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Range No. III, Calcutta, is allowed under Fundamental Rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) leave on average pay for three months with effect from 1st July 1948 to 30th September 1948. It is certified that the officer is likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he is proceeding on leave or to a post carrying same rates of allowances.

No. 12160/2E/11/48-49C.T.—7th July 1948.—Mr. M. Mannan, B.Sc., Income-tax Officer, District II(1), Calcutta, was allowed under Fundamental Rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) leave on average pay for five days with effect from 22nd April 1948 to 26th April 1948. Certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave.

S. NARGOLWALA, Commissioner.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX (CENTRAL), CALCUTTA

No. 886/2E-8/48-49C.T.C.—5th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), read with sub-section 4A of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), and the notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. F.99/36, dated the 14th April 1947, the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Calcutta, hereby appoints Mr. S. Bhattacharyya, M.A., as Income-tax Officer.

2. Mr. S. Bhattacharyya, M.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Calcutta, by the Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal, is, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd July 1948, appointed as temporary Income-tax Officer in the Income-tax Department (Central), Calcutta, and is posted to the Central Income-tax Circle-III, Calcutta. He will be designated as Additional Income-tax Officer, as indicated in the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)'s letter C. No. 61(4)-Est.(H.Q.)/48, dated the 10th May 1948.

H. P. SINGH, Commissioner.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Jails

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1352H.J.—9th July 1948.—Sri Sudhir Chandra Chaudhuri, Senior Head Assistant, Prisons Directorate, officiating as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons, West Bengal (retired), was allowed leave on average pay for two months and four days with effect from the 1st December 1947, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) read with rule 185 of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Bankura.—No. 1370H.J.—9th July 1948.—Sri Dhirendra Nath Mazumdar, officiating Deputy Superintendent, Borstal School, Bankura, was appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Superintendent of the school, with effect from the 1st June 1948 up to and including the 17th June 1948, *vice* Sri Kshirode Bihari Mukherji.

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

Constitution and Elections

NOTIFICATION.

No. 881A.R.—12th July 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (*7*) of rule 8 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce Constituency is published for general information:—

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION.

Indian Chamber of Commerce Constituency.

Under the provision of rule 8(*2*) of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, I declare that Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarkar of 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the seat in the Indian Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, in place of Sri P. D. Himatsingka, resigned.

J. N. TALUKDAR,
Commissioner,
Presidency Division (Returning Officer).

Office of the Commissioner,
Presidency Division.

11, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta,
The 7th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
M. A. T. IYENGAR, Jt. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Requisition

ORDER.

No. 298 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 298 of 1948, dated the 21st May 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

259, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta (Block No. E4, 1st floor).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 503 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 18th June 1948.

Whereas it is proposed to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below for a public purpose under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 3 of the said Act, the Provincial Government is pleased to direct that Sri A. T. Koomar of P 48/B, B. K. Paul Avenue, Calcutta, shall not, without the permission of the Provincial Government in any way dispose of, or structurally alter, the premises in any manner until further orders.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

17/1, Nimtala Ghat Street, Calcutta (four storied, western portion).

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above may carry on with the normal work of construction.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 13th July 1948.

ORDER.

No. 493 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1948.

Whereas it is proposed to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below for a public purpose under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 3 of the said Act, the Provincial Government is pleased to direct that Sri Surendra Mohan Das, post office and village Rajpur, district 24-Parganas, shall not, without the permission of the Provincial Government in any way dispose of, or structurally alter, the premises in any manner until further orders.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

21, Nandan Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

No 10 of 1946.

Re Stanley Richard Bagnall.

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 2nd March 1948 suspending the abovenamed insolvent's discharge for two months and directing that he be discharged as from the 3rd May 1948 The said order was completed on the 29th June 1948.

M A HAQUE, Official Assignee

10, Old Post Street, Calcutta, the 9th July 1948

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER

No. 13 of 1948.

Re Banshi Badan Dutt residing at No 13/2, Baburam Seal Lane in the town of Calcutta and formerly working as an under-broker in the firm of Messrs Kishan Chandra & Bros, share-brokers and dealers at No 2, Royal Exchange Place in Calcutta aforesaid and at present out of employment, ex parte the debtor in person

ON the 24th day of June 1948, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent

NOTE—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me

Dated this 2nd day of July 1948.

M. A. HAQUE, Official Assignee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER

No. 14 of 1948.

Re Panchu Gopal Dutt at present residing at No 5/C, Ballav Street, Shambazar, in the town of Calcutta and formerly residing at No 61, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road Bhowanipore in Calcutta aforesaid, and lately carrying on business as a hotel-keeper at No 23, Cornwallis Street, under the name and style of Mahamaya Ashram and No. 61, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Jagabandhu Ashram and at present of no occupation, ex parte the debtor in person

ON the 30th day of June 1948, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 7th day of July 1948

M A. HAQUE, Official Assignee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 101 of 1934

Estate Hemendra Lal Roy and Ors (Firm of Lalji & Co.) —2nd Dividend Account at Rs 4 per cent

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend in the above estate has been declared and will be paid to creditors on their applying to the undersigned with necessary documents in support of their claims

M A HAQUE, Official Assignee

10, Old Post Office Street Calcutta, the 8th July 1948

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No 15 of 1948.

Re John Farrant, ordinarily residing at No 3, Clyde Row, Calcutta, and working for gain as an Engineer at the office of the United Iron and Steel Corporation at No 9, Clive Row, Calcutta, within the ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court, ex parte the debtor

Bimal Chandra Chakrabarti, debtor's solicitor.

ON the 30th day of June 1948 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

M A. HAQUE, Official Assignee

Dated this 9th day of July 1948

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Original Civil Jurisdiction

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913;

and

In the matter of section 221 of the Indian Companies Act;

and

In the matter of Economic Provident Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for an order that the voluntary winding-up of the abovenamed Company be continued but subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 28th day of June 1948 presented to the said Court by Susil Ranjan Mukherjee of 16 Jiban Krishna Mitra Lane, Paikpara, in the suburbs of the town of Calcutta, and Hemanta Kumar Das of 31B, Musalmanpara Lane, Calcutta, a policy-holder and a creditor respectively of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on Monday, the 9th day of August 1948, and any policy-holder, creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the continuance of the voluntary winding-up of the said Company under the supervision of this Court should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or advocate for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any policy-holder, creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the prescribed charge for the same

A B LAHIRI

Attorney for the petitioner,

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta

Dated the 7th July 1948.

NOTE —Rule 58 provides that any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do The notice must state the name and address of the person or if a firm the name and address of the firm and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the said 9th day of August 1948

(289—1)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act

and

In the matter of Sree Bank, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 11th day of May 1948 presented to the said Court by Bhutavrit Brahmachari, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 2nd day of August 1948, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or advocate for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the prescribed charge for the same Dated the 2nd day of July 1948.

BIMAL CHANDRA CHAKRABARTI,
Attorney-at-Law and Attorney
for the petitioner abovenamed,
10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta

(290—1)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Acts, 1913-36

and

In the matter of Mozumdar Battery Co. (India), Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 2nd day of June 1948 presented to the said Court by Usharanjan Ghosh, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 2nd day of August 1948, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or advocate for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the prescribed charge for the same.

S. M CHATTERJEE,
Attorney for the petitioner,
12/1, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta

Dated the 12th July 1948.

NOTE—Rule 58 provides that any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 2nd day of August 1948.

(295—1)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 31.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment Upper age limit relaxable by three years for Scheduled Caste candidates Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No 186, New Delhi When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs 7-8 (Rs 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 7th August 1948 Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so

1 **Four Assistant Works Managers (Administration) under the Ministry of Defence.**- Posts temporary but likely to be made permanent Women ineligible. **Age:—** Preferably below 40 years **Pay:—For direct recruits:** Rs 350—350—380—30—590—E. B.—30—770—40—850 **For persons in continuous Government employ since 28th September 1931:** Rs 600—50—800 or the new 1947 scales of pay at the successful candidate's discretion **Qualifications:—Essential:** (a) Degree of a recognised University or its equivalent (b) Training and experience for at least three years in a large organisation on matters relating to administration, welfare and general labour control. (c) Tact and ability to maintain good relations with labour and to win the confidence of the workers. **Desirable:** (i) experience in purchasing, provisioning of stores and materials and store-keeping. (ii) Familiarity with the Factories' Acts, and other Industrial Legislation, the Central Pay Commission Report and with rules and regulations relating to Trade Unions and similar organisations.

2 **One temporary post of Deputy Chief Adviser, Factories (Technical), Ministry of Labour.—Age:**- Preferably below 48 years **Pay:**—Rs 1,000—50—1,400 or Grade pay **plus** Special Pay Rs 200 for Chief Inspectors appointed to the post **Qualifications:**—(i) University degree in engineering or equivalent qualification (ii) A good knowledge of working conditions of Indian factories, some experience of factory design, lighting and ventilation, a knowledge of technical literature relating to working conditions and safety measures in factories and of drawing and planning (iii) Practical experience of similar work particularly the co-ordinating of other technical officers' work will be considered an additional qualification

3 **Three temporary posts of Sub-Regional Employment Officers Deputy Regional Employment Officers for Bihar.**—Other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates from the Bihar Province One post reserved for Scheduled Castes Women eligible. **Age:**—Preferably below 40 years **Pay:**—Rs. 450—25—750 **Qualifications:** (a) Good University degree (b) At least three years' experience in administration, commerce, industry or labour employment and organisation in a managerial or supervisory capacity or at least three years' service in a Commissioned rank in His Majesty's Armed Forces Any period spent on work connected with resettlement and employment in an officer's grade will count towards this latter. period

4 **Two temporary posts of Lady Assistant Regional Employment Officers for Bihar and Orissa and East Punjab Regions under the Ministry of Labour.**—Other things being equal preference will be given to candidates from the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa Provinces **Age:**—Preferably below 35 years **Pay:**—Rs. 275—25—500 **Qualifications:**—(a) Degree (b) Four years' experience in Commerce, Industry, Labour Employment and Organisation or Administration (c) Ex-personnel of the WAC(I)/WRINS who have passed the Intermediate or equivalent examination and have sufficient experience in administration, office routine and maintenance of office records are also eligible.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 48.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a temporary gazetted post of Superintendent, Nursing Services, West Bengal The post is sanctioned up to 28th February 1949 for the present but its tenure is likely to be extended beyond that date and the post made permanent.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among the candidates possessing the qualifications specified below

(2) **Pay.**—The post carries a pay of Rs 600 per month (fixed) and the following allowances:—
Diet allowance—Rs. 150 per month
House rent allowance—Rs 100 per month.
Conveyance allowance—Rs 35 per month

(3) **Qualifications.**—A candidate—

(i) must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India is also eligible to apply, provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal;

(ii) must have a Senior Certificate in Nursing,

(iii) must have a Senior Certificate in Midwifery,

(iv) must have a long experience in nursing administration and have been a Matron of a large hospital,

(v) must be able to speak Bengali or Hindi fluently

No age limit is fixed but the retiring age is 55 years

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 5th August 1948

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B N. BANERJEA, Secretary
Alipore, the 6th July 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 50.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a quasi-permanent vacancy in the post of Professor of Philosophy in the Bengal Senior Educational Service.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below

Persons holding substantive appointments or appointments on probation are eligible to apply.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 300—50/2—700—75/2—1,000 (efficiency bars after 14th and 18th stages)

If a candidate having no substantive appointment in the Education Department, Government of West Bengal, is selected for the post, he will be given an initial position in the scale on the basis of age as follows.—

Age	Stage of time scale Rs
25 or under	300
26	300
27 and 28	350
29 and 30	400
31 and 32	450
33 and 34	500
35 or over	550

The initial pay of a departmental officer, if selected for appointment, will be regulated under the normal rules.

The selected candidate, if not already in Government service, will be on probation for two years, and if in Government service, for one year. If his mother tongue is not Bengali, he will be required to pass the Departmental Examination in Bengali (Higher Standard) during the period of probation.

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications.—

(i) a First Class Master's degree in Philosophy of an Indian or foreign University, or a First Class Honours degree of a foreign University, or a Doctorate degree of an Indian or a foreign University with a First Class Honours or Second Class Master's degree In addition he must be able to produce evidence of having conducted significant research work in the subject Experience of teaching Honours or Post-graduate classes in the subject will be an additional qualification,

(ii) he must not be over 45 years of age on 1st August 1948 The age limit may be relaxed in the case of a candidate possessing exceptionally high qualifications,

(iii) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India will also be eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 7th August 1948.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt" Money orders, cheques, etc , in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service

B N BANERJEA Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.
Alipore, the 9th July 1948

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 51.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill temporarily a vacancy in the post of Physical Training Instructor and Games Master, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong The post is a gazetted one and is included in the Bengal General Service Appointment to the post will be made for one year in the first instance with prospect of extension The incumbent of the post will be provided with rent free and moderately furnished quarters

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs 200—20/2—260—30/2—320 plus dearness allowance and ad interim pay admissible under the rules.

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications.—

(i) he must be a British subject of Indian or British domicile;

(ii) he must possess a degree or diploma in Physical Training and have some experience in actual training work in a school or college He must also be able to coach in one or more of the usual school games and organise all the games of the school Ability to instruct in cadet drill will be considered an additional qualification.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 9th August 1948.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted In no circumstances will this fee be refunded

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.
Alipore the 9th July 1948.

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

15, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

ADMISSION to the Day Course (equivalent to the I. Com. Course) and different classes of the Evening Section—B.A., Banking, Book-Keeping (Junior and Advanced), Modern English, Mercantile Law, Shorthand and Typewriting—will commence immediately after the publication of the Matriculation results of the Calcutta University in the "Calcutta Gazette". For details apply in writing to the Principal enclosing postage stamps worth 9 pies for prospectus or call at the office of the institute personally during office hours.

The tuition fee is only Rs. 5 per month and there are various concessions in the shape of stipends and scholarships.

[ILLEGIBLE], for Principal,
Government Commercial Institute,
Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 20th May 1948.

NOTICE OF WRECK IN THE CUSTODY OF A RECEIVER.

Description of articles and marks thereon (if any).	Where found	When found	Supposed value	Where lying.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Recovery Register No. 5 P.A., dated 23rd June 1948			Rs.		
Country Boat No. C 15452— Length .. 46 ft. Beam .. 17 ft. Depth .. 6 ft	Moyapur	2-6-48	400	Moyapur, Semaphore	Damaged under waterline.

B. S. DAVIES,
for Deputy Conservator,
Receiver.

Dated this 23rd day of June 1948. (293—3)

NOTICE is given that Mr. Afzal Ameen of No. 45, Theatre Road, Calcutta, has from the 16th April 1948 retired from the partnership business of Messrs. Standard Metal Products Company of No. 17, Zacharia Street, Calcutta As he has ceased to represent the firm, any one dealing with him on behalf of the firm will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 1st day of June 1948.

A. P. ROY & CO.,
Attorneys for Standard Metal Products Company.
(288—1)

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given of the final general meeting of the Company to be held at its Registered Office, Olympia House, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 22nd August 1948, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the Accounts ended the 9th July 1948 relating to the members' voluntary liquidation of the Company.

By order of the liquidators,
B. C. DAS GUPTA
(294—1)

WARRANT No. 48/118 having been lost or mislaid, a duplicate has been applied for. Any objections to the issue of this document are to be filed with the Secretary, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, Calcutta, within two weeks from date.

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.
(292—1)

NOTE

PORTIONS of the following note of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of its value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the number. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to it is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Note No.	Value Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
WD114/47-48	A/31-179525	100	Krishna Chandra Adhikary, son of late Pancharam Adhikary, Village Pakshirchar, Post Office Haiderganj, District Noakhali.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 21st June 1948.

LOST.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos. 356806 and 341326 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 and 1900-01 for Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Panch Kori Kar and Prosad Das Boral and Bros., respectively, and last endorsed to Sm. Bagala Bala Dasi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and the application is about to be made for payment of discharge value thereof to the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Signature—Sm. Bagala Bala Dasi.

Residence—Katghara Lane, post office Hooghly, district Hooghly.

(291—3)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

5, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 9-30 a.m to 1-30 p.m.

Persons above 18 years of age are eligible to make use of the Library, which is a free lending Library, open to any one residing in any part of the Dominion of India. There is no subscription to pay; but security in cash is essential.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1948

PART V—Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor-General and Ordinances promulgated by the Governor-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th March, 1948, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XVII of 1948.

An Act further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911, and the Indian Air Force Act, 1932, for certain purposes and to make certain consequential amendments to the Administrator General's Act, 1913.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), and the Indian Air Force Act, 1932 (XIV of 1932), for the purposes hereinafter appearing and to make certain consequential amendments to the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913);

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Indian Army and the Indian Air Force (Amendment) Act, 1948.

2. Amendment of section 114, Act VIII of 1911.—In section 114 of the Indian Army Act, 1911,—

(*i*) in the opening paragraph for the word "rules" the word "provisions" shall be substituted and after the words "this Act" the words "not being an Indian commissioned officer," shall be inserted;

(*ii*) for clause (*2*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*2*) In the case of a deceased person who has left in a bank (including any post office savings bank, co-operative bank or society or any other institution receiving deposits in money, however named) a deposit not exceeding one thousand rupees, the commanding officer may, if he thinks fit, require the agent, manager or other proper officer of such bank, society or other institution to pay the deposit to him forthwith, notwithstanding anything in any rules of the bank, society or other institution and when any money has been paid by such bank, society or other institution in compliance with such requisition, no person shall have any claim against the bank, society or other institution in respect of such money";

(*iii*) in clause (*4*) after the words "cause the moveable property to be sold by public auction" the words "and may convert into money any cash certificates (including post office cash certificates, defence savings certificates and national savings certificates)" and after the words "proceeds of the sale" the words "or conversion" shall be inserted;

(*iv*) clause (*7*) and the *Explanations* shall be omitted and clause (*8*) shall be renumbered (*7*);

(*v*) in clause (*7*) as so renumbered the words "or the Standing Committee of Adjustment, as the case may be" shall be omitted and after the words "a deceased person" the words "or deserter" shall be inserted.

3. Substitution of new sections for section 116, Act VIII of 1911.—For section 116 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"116. *Application of sections 114 and 115 to lunatics, etc.*—The provisions of sections 114 and 115 shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply in the case of a person subject to this Act, not being an Indian commissioned officer, who, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), is ascertained in the prescribed manner to be insane, or, who, being on active service, is officially reported missing, as if he had died on the day on which his insanity is so ascertained, or, as the case may be, on the day on which he is officially reported missing:

Provided that in the case of a person so reported missing no action shall be taken under clauses (*2*) to (*5*), inclusive, of section 114 until such time as such person is officially presumed to be dead.

116A. *Property of Indian commissioned officers who die or desert.*—The provisions of sections 116B to 116I, inclusive, shall apply to the disposal of the property of Indian commissioned officers subject to this Act, who die or desert.

116B. *Powers of Committee of Adjustment.*—(*1*) On the death or desertion of an Indian commissioned officer, a Committee of Adjustment appointed in this behalf in the manner prescribed (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) shall, as soon as may be, subject to the rules made in this behalf under this Act,—

(*a*) secure all the moveable property belonging to the deceased or deserter, that is in camp or quarters, and cause an inventory thereof to be made, and ascertain and draw the pay and allowances, if any, due to him; and

(*b*) ascertain the amount, and provide for the payment, of the regimental and other debts in camp or quarters (if any) of the deceased or deserter.

(*2*) In the case of a deceased Indian commissioned officer whose representative, widow (if any), or next of kin has given security to the satisfaction of the Committee for the payment of the regimental and other debts in camp or quarters (if any) of the deceased, the Committee shall deliver any property received by it under sub-section (*1*) to that representative, widow or next of kin, as the case may be, and shall not further interfere in relation to the property of the deceased.

(*3*) In the case of a deceased Indian commissioned officer, the Committee, save as may be prescribed, shall, if it appears to it necessary for the payment of regimental and other debts in camp or quarters and the expenses, if any, incurred by the Committee, and may, in any other case, collect all moneys left by the deceased in any bank (including any post office savings bank, co-operative bank or society or any other institution receiving deposits in money, however named) and for that purpose may require the agent, manager or other proper officer of such bank, society or other institution to pay the moneys to the Committee forthwith, and such agent, manager or other officer shall be bound to comply with the requisition notwithstanding anything in any rules of the bank, society or other institution, and when any money has been paid by a bank, society or other institution in compliance with the requisition under this sub-section, no person shall have a claim against the bank, society or other institution in respect of such money.

(*4*) In the case of a deceased Indian commissioned officer whose estate has not been dealt with under sub-section (*2*) and in the case of a deserter, the Committee, subject to any rules made in this behalf under this Act, shall, for the purpose of paying the regimental and other debts in camp or quarters, and may, in any other case, sell or convert into money the moveable property of the deceased or deserter.

(*5*) The Committee shall, out of the moneys referred to in sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), pay the regimental and other debts in camp or quarters (if any) of the deceased or deserter.

(*6*) In the case of a deceased Indian commissioned officer the surplus (if any) shall be remitted to the prescribed person.

(*7*) In the case of an Indian commissioned officer who is a deserter, the surplus (if any) shall be forthwith remitted to the prescribed person and shall, on the expiry of three years from the date of his desertion, be forfeited to the Central Government unless the deserter shall in the meantime have surrendered or been apprehended:

Provided that the prescribed person may pay the whole or such part of the surplus as he may deem proper to the wife or children or other dependents of the commissioned officer.

(*8*) If in any case a doubt or difference arises as to what are the regimental and other debts in camp or quarters of a deceased officer or deserter or as to the amount payable therefor, the decision of the prescribed person shall be final and shall be binding on all persons for all purposes.

(*9*) For the purpose of the exercise of its duties under this section, the Committee shall, to the exclusion of all authorities and persons whomsoever, have the same rights and powers as if it had taken out representation to the deceased, and any receipt given by the Committee shall have effect accordingly.

116C. *Power of Central Government to hand over the estate of a deceased officer to Administrator General.*—(*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), an Administrator General shall not interpose in any manner in relation to any property of a deceased Indian commissioned officer which has been dealt with under the provisions of section 116B except in so far as he is expressly required or permitted to do so by or under the provisions contained in this Chapter.

(*2*) The Central Government may at any time and in such circumstances as it thinks fit direct that the estate of a deceased Indian commissioned officer shall be handed over by the Committee to the Administrator General of a Province for administration and thereupon the Committee shall make over the estate to such Administrator General.

(*3*) Where under this section any estate is handed over to the Administrator General he shall administer the estate in accordance with the provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913):

Provided that the regimental and other debts in camp or quarters of the deceased officer (if any) shall be paid in priority to any other debt due by him.

(*4*) The Administrator General shall pay the surplus, if any, remaining in his hands after discharging all debts and charges, to the heirs of the deceased and, if no heir is traceable, shall remit such surplus to the prescribed person in the prescribed manner.

(*5*) The Administrator General shall not charge in respect of his duties any fee exceeding three per cent. of the gross amount coming to or remaining in his hands after payment of the regimental and other debts in camp or quarters.

116D. *Disposal of surplus by the prescribed person.*—On receipt of the surplus referred to in sub-section (*6*) of section 116B or sub-section (*4*) of section 116C, the prescribed person shall proceed as follows:—

(*1*) If he knows of a representative of the deceased, he shall pay the surplus to that representative.

(*2*) If he does not know of any such representative, he shall publish every year a notice in the prescribed form and manner for six consecutive years. If no claim to the surplus is made by a representative of the deceased within six months after the publication of the last of such notices, the prescribed person shall deposit the surplus together with any income or accumulation of income accrued therefrom to the credit of the Central Government:

Provided that such deposit shall not bar the claim of any person to such surplus or any part thereof.

116E. *Disposal of effects not money.*—Where any part of the estate of a deceased Indian commissioned officer consists of effects, securities or other property not converted into money, the provisions of section 116B and section 116D with respect to paying the surplus shall, save as may be prescribed, extend to the delivery, transmission or transfer of such effects, securities or property, and the prescribed person shall have the same power of converting the same into money as a representative of the deceased.

116F. *Disposal of certain property without production of probate, etc.*—Property deliverable and money payable to the representative of a deceased Indian commissioned officer under section 116B or section 116D may, if the total amount or value thereof does not exceed five thousand rupees, and, if the prescribed person thinks fit, be delivered or paid to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased, without requiring the production of any probate, letters of administration, succession certificate or other such conclusive evidence of title.

116G. *Discharge of Committee, prescribed person and the Crown.*—Any payment of money or delivery, application, sale or other disposition of any property or money made, or purported to be made, by the Committee or the prescribed person in good faith in pursuance of section 116B, section 116D, section 116E or section 116F shall be valid and shall be a full discharge to the Committee or the prescribed person, as the case may be, and to the Crown from all further liability in respect of that money or property; but nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any executor or administrator or other representative, or of any creditor of the deceased officer against any person to whom such payment or delivery has been made.

116H. *Property in the hands of the Committee or the prescribed person not to be assets at the place where the Committee or the prescribed person is stationed.*—Any property coming under section 116B or under sub-section (4) of section 116C into the hands of the Committee or the prescribed person shall not, by reason of so coming, be deemed to be assets or effects at the place in which that Committee or the prescribed person is stationed and it shall not be necessary by reason thereof that representation be taken out in respect of that property for that place.

116I. *Saving of rights of representative.*—After the Committee has deposited with the prescribed person the surplus of the property of any deceased officer under sub-section (6) of section 116B, any representative of the deceased or any Administrator General, shall, as regards any property of the deceased not collected by the Committee and not forming part of the aforesaid surplus, have the same rights and duties as if section 116B had not been enacted.

116J. *Application of sections 116B to 116I to lunatics, etc.*—The provisions of sections 116B to 116I shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply in the case of Indian commissioned officer who, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), is ascertained in the prescribed manner to be insane, or who, being on active service, is officially reported missing, as if he had died on the day on which his insanity is so ascertained or, as the case may be, on the day on which he is officially reported missing:

Provided that in the case of an officer so reported missing no action shall be taken under sub-sections (2) to (5) of section 116B or under section 116C until such time as he is officially presumed to be dead.

116K. *Appointment of Standing Committee of Adjustment when officers die or desert while on active service.*—When an Indian commissioned officer dies or deserts while on active service, the references in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter to the Committee shall be construed as references to the Standing Committee of Adjustment, if any, appointed in this behalf in the manner prescribed.

116L. *Interpretation.*—For the purposes of this Chapter—

(1) the expression 'regimental and other debts in camp or quarters' includes money due as military debts, namely, sums due in respect of, or of any advance in respect of—

- (a) quarters;
- (b) mess, band, and other regimental accounts;
- (c) military clothing, appointments and equipments, not exceeding a sum equal to three months' pay of the deceased, and having become due within eighteen months before his death;

(2) 'representation' includes probate and letters of administration with or without the will annexed, and a succession certificate, constituting a person the executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased person or authorising him to receive or realize the assets of a deceased person;

(3) 'representative' means any person who has taken out representation but does not include an Administrator General."

4. Amendment of section 126, Act XIV of 1932.—In section 126 of the Indian Air Force Act, 1932,—

(i) in the opening paragraph for the word "rules" the word "provisions" shall be substituted and after the words "this Act" the words ", not being an officer or warrant officer of the Indian Air Force," shall be inserted;

(ii) for clause (2) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) In the case of a deceased person who has left in a bank (including any post office savings bank, co-operative bank or society or any other institution receiving deposits in money, however named) a deposit not exceeding one thousand rupees, the commanding officer may, if he thinks fit, require the agent, manager or other proper officer of such bank or other institution to pay the deposit to him forthwith, notwithstanding anything in any rules of the bank or the other institution and when any money has been paid by such bank or other institution in compliance with such requisition, no person shall have any claim against the bank or the other institution in respect of such money";

(iii) in clause (4) after the words "cause the moveable property to be sold by public auction" the words "and may convert into money any cash certificates (including post office cash certificates, defence savings certificates and national savings certificates)" and after the words "proceeds of the sale" the words "or conversion", shall be inserted;

(iv) clause (7) and the *Explanations* shall be omitted and clause (8) shall be renumbered (7);

(v) in clause (7) as so renumbered the words "or the Standing Committee of Adjustment, as the case may be" shall be omitted and after the words "a deceased person" the words "or deserter" shall be inserted.

5. Substitution of new sections for section 128, Act XIV of 1932.—For section 128 of the Indian Air Force Act, 1932, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"128. *Application of sections 126 and 127 to lunatics, etc.*—The provisions of sections 126 and 127 shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply in the case of a person subject to this Act (not being an officer or warrant officer of the Indian Air Force) who notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), is ascertained in the prescribed manner to be insane, or, who, being on active service, is officially reported missing, as if he had died on the day on which his insanity is so ascertained, or, as the case may be, on the day on which he is officially reported missing:

Provided that in the case of a person so reported missing, no action shall be taken under clauses (2) to (5) inclusive of section 126 until such time as such person is officially presumed to be dead.

128A. *Property of officers of the Indian Air Force who die or desert.*—The provisions of sections 128B to 128I shall apply to the disposal of the property of the officers and warrant officers of the Indian Air Force who die or desert.

128B. *Powers of Committee of Adjustment.*—(1) On the death or desertion of an officer or warrant officer of the Indian Air Force, a Committee of Adjustment appointed in this behalf in the manner prescribed (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) shall, as soon as may be, subject to the rules made in this behalf under this Act,—

(a) secure all the moveable property belonging to the deceased or deserter, that is in camp or quarters, and cause an inventory thereof to be made, and ascertain and draw the pay and allowances, if any, due to him; and (*b*) ascertain the amount, and provide for the payment, of the service and other debts in camp or quarters (if any) of the deceased or deserter.

(*2*) In the case of a deceased officer or warrant officer whose representative, widow (if any) or next of kin has given security to the satisfaction of the Committee for the payment of the service and other debts in camp or quarters (if any) of the deceased, the Committee shall deliver any property received by it under sub-section (*1*) to that representative, widow or next of kin, as the case may be, and shall not further interfere in relation to the property of the deceased.

(*3*) In the case of a deceased officer or warrant officer, the Committee, save as may be prescribed, shall, if it appears to it necessary for the payment of service and other debts in camp or quarters and the expenses, if any, incurred by the Committee, and may, in any other case, collect all moneys left by the deceased in any bank (including any post office savings bank, co-operative bank or society or any other institution receiving deposits in money, however named) and for that purpose may require the agent, manager or other proper officer of such bank, society or other institution to pay the moneys to the Committee forthwith, and such agent, manager or other officer shall be bound to comply with the requisition notwithstanding anything in any rules of the bank or other institution; and when any money has been paid by a bank or other institution in compliance with the requisition under this sub-section, no person shall have a claim against the bank or other institution in respect of such money.

(*4*) In the case of a deceased officer or warrant officer whose estate has not been dealt with under sub-section (*2*) and in the case of a deserter the Committee, subject to any rules made in this behalf under this Act, shall, for the purpose of paying the service and other debts in camp or quarters, and may, in any other case, sell or convert into money the moveable property of the deceased or deserter.

(*5*) The Committee shall, out of the moneys referred to in sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), pay the service and other debts in camp or quarters (if any) of the deceased or deserter.

(*6*) In the case of a deceased officer or warrant officer, the surplus (if any) shall be remitted to the prescribed person.

(*7*) In the case of an officer or warrant officer who is a deserter, the surplus (if any) shall be forthwith remitted to the prescribed person and shall, on the expiry of three years from the date of his desertion, be forfeited to the Central Government unless the deserter shall in the meantime have surrendered or been apprehended:

Provided that the prescribed person may pay the whole or such part of the surplus as he may deem proper to the wife or children or other dependents of the officer or warrant officer.

(*8*) If in any case a doubt or difference arises as to what are the service and other debts in camp or quarters of a deceased officer or deserter or as to the amount payable therefor, the decision of the prescribed person shall be final and shall be binding on all persons for all purposes.

(*9*) For the purpose of the exercise of its duties under this section, the Committee shall, to the exclusion of all authorities and persons whomsoever, have the same rights and powers as if it had taken out representation to the deceased, and any receipt given by the Committee shall have effect accordingly.

128C. *Powers of Central Government to hand over the estate of a deceased officer to Administrator General.*—(*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), an Administrator General shall not interpose in any manner in relation to any property of a deceased officer or warrant officer which has been dealt with under the provisions of section 128B except in so far as he is expressly required or permitted to do so by or under the provisions contained in this Chapter.

(*2*) The Central Government may at any time and in such circumstances as it thinks fit direct that the estate of a deceased officer or warrant officer shall be handed over by the Committee to the Administrator General of a Province for administration and thereupon the Committee shall make over the estate to such Administrator General.

(*3*) Where under this section any estate is handed over to the Administrator General, he shall administer the estate in accordance with the provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913):

Provided that the service and other debts in camp or quarters of the deceased officer (if any) shall be paid in priority to any other debt due by him.

(*4*) The Administrator General shall pay the surplus, if any, remaining in his hands after discharge of all debts and charges, to the heirs of the deceased and, if no heir is traceable, shall remit such surplus to the prescribed person in the prescribed manner.

(*5*) The Administrator General shall not charge in respect of his duties any fee exceeding three per cent. of the gross amount coming to or remaining in his hands after payment of the service and other debts in camp or quarters.

128D. *Disposal of surplus by the prescribed person.*—On receipt of the surplus referred to in sub-section (*6*) of section 128B or sub-section (*4*) of section 128C, the prescribed person shall proceed as follows:—

(*1*) If he knows of a representative of the deceased, he shall pay the surplus to that representative.

(*2*) If he does not know of any such representative, he shall publish every year a notice in the prescribed form and manner for six consecutive years. If no claim to the surplus is made by a representative of the deceased within six months after the publication of the last of such notices, the prescribed person shall deposit the surplus together with any income or accumulation of income accrued therefrom to the credit of the Central Government:

Provided that such deposit shall not bar the claim of any person to such surplus or any part thereof.

128E. *Disposal of effects not money.*—Where any part of the estate of a deceased officer or warrant officer consists of effects, securities or other property not converted into money, the provisions of section 128B and section 128D with respect to paying the surplus shall, save as may be prescribed, extend to the delivery, transmission or transfer of such effects, securities or property, and the prescribed person shall have the same power of converting the same into money as a representative of the deceased.

128F. *Disposal of certain property without production of probate, etc.*—Property deliverable and money payable to the representative of a deceased officer or warrant officer under section 128B or section 128D may, if the total amount or value thereof does not exceed five thousand rupees, and, if the prescribed person thinks fit, be delivered or paid to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased, without requiring the production of any probate, letters of administration, succession certificate or other such conclusive evidence of title.

128G. *Discharge of Committee, prescribed person and the Crown.*—Any payment of money or delivery, application, sale or other disposition of any property or money made, or purported to be made by the Committee or the prescribed person in good faith in pursuance of section 128B, section 128D, section 128E or section 128F shall be valid and shall be a full discharge to the Committee or the prescribed person, as the case may be, and to the Crown from all further liability in respect of that money or property; but nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any executor or administrator or other representative, or of any creditor of the deceased officer or warrant officer against any person to whom such payment or delivery has been made.

128H. *Property in the hands of the Committee or the prescribed person not to be assets at the place where the Committee or the prescribed person is stationed.*—Any property coming under section 128B or under sub-section (*4*) of section 128C into the hands of the Committee or the prescribed person shall not, by reason of so coming, be deemed to be assets or effects at the place in which that Committee or the prescribed person is stationed and it shall not be necessary by reason thereof that representation be taken out in respect of that property for that place.

128I. *Saving of rights of representative.*—After the Committee has deposited with the prescribed person the surplus of the property of any deceased officer or warrant officer under sub-section (*6*) of section 128B, any representative of the deceased or any Administrator General, shall, as regards any property of the deceased not collected by the Committee and not forming part of the aforesaid surplus, have the same rights and duties as if section 128B had not been enacted.

128J. *Application of sections 128B to 128I to lunatics, etc.*—The provisions of sections 128B to 128I shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply in the case of an officer or warrant officer of the Indian Air Force who, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), is ascertained in the prescribed manner to be insane, or, who, being on active service, is officially reported missing, as if he had died on the day on which his insanity is so ascertained or, as the case may be, on the day on which he is officially reported missing:

Provided that in the case of an officer or warrant officer so reported missing no action shall be taken under sub-sections (*2*) to (*5*) of section 128B or under section 128C until such time as he is officially presumed to be dead.

128K. *Appointment of Standing Committee of Adjustment when officers die or desert while on active service.*—When an officer or warrant officer dies or deserts while on active service, the references in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter to the Committee shall be construed as references to the Standing Committee of Adjustment, if any, appointed in this behalf in the manner prescribed.

128L. *Interpretation.*—For the purposes of this Chapter—

(*1*) the expression 'service and other debts in camp or quarters' includes money due as air force debts, namely, sums due in respect of, or of any advance in respect of—

(*a*) quarters;

(*b*) mess, band, and other service accounts;

(*c*) air force clothing, appointments and equipments, not exceeding a sum equal to three months' pay of the deceased, and having become due within eighteen months before his death;

(*2*) 'representation' includes probate and letters of administration with or without the will annexed, and a succession certificate, constituting a person the executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased person or authorising him to receive or realize the assets of a deceased person;

(*3*) 'representative' means any person who has taken out representation but does not include an Administrator General."

6. Amendment of sections 15, 16 and 17, Act III of 1913.—In the Administrator General's Act, 1913,—

(*i*) to section 15, after the words and figures "Regimental Debts Act, 1893" the words and figures "the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911) or the Indian Air Force Act, 1932 (XIV of 1932)" shall be added;

(*ii*) in section 16, after the words and figures "the Regimental Debts Act, 1893" the words and figures "the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911) or the Indian Air Force Act, 1932 (XIV of 1932)" shall be inserted; and

(*iii*) in section 17,—

(*a*) after the words and figures "the Regimental Debts Act, 1893", at both places where they occur, the words and figures "the Indian Army Act, 1911 or the Indian Air Force Act, 1932" shall be inserted, and

(*b*) after the words "subject to the Army Act or the Air Force Act" the words and figures "or of an Indian commissioned officer subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), or of an officer or warrant officer of the Indian Air Force subject to the Indian Air Force Act, 1932 (XIV of 1932)" shall be inserted.

S. A. LAL, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th April, 1948, and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT NO. XXXIII OF 1948.

An Act to provide for the transfer of control over pilotage on the River Hooghly to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the transfer of control over pilotage on the River Hooghly to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta and for other matters incidental thereto, and to make certain consequential amendments in the Calcutta Pilots Act XII of 1859;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(*1*) This Act may be called the Calcutta Port (Pilotage) Act, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "appointed day" means the date on which this Act comes into force;

(*b*) "Commissioners" means the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta incorporated under the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890);

(*c*) "Hooghly area" means the part of the Hooghly River extending from the Port of Calcutta to the sea to which section 31 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), has been extended.

3. Commissioners' duty to maintain pilots.—As from the appointed day it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to maintain pilots for the safe navigation of vessels in the Hooghly area and the Commissioners shall be bound to maintain a sufficient number of pilots for the purpose as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

4. Appointment of pilots.—No person shall be appointed to be a pilot by the Commissioners who is not for the time being authorised by the Central Government under the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, to pilot vessels.

5. Rules regarding pilots.—(*1*) The Commissioners may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) for fixing and regulating the salaries, wages and allowances for pilotage to be received by the pilots, and

(*b*) for regulating the behaviour and conduct of pilots,

and may enforce the observance of such rules by the imposition of pecuniary penalties not exceeding two hundred rupees for every breach thereof or by suspension or deprivation of appointment or otherwise, as to them may appear expedient:

Provided that any such order made by the Commissioners shall, as respects any officer whose salary amounts to or exceeds one thousand rupees, be subject to the previous sanction of the Central Government.

(*2*) No such rules shall take effect until they are approved by the Central Government and published in the official Gazette.

6. Levy of pilotage fees.—As from the appointed day the Commissioners shall be entitled to levy fees for the pilotage of vessels in the Hooghly area at rates fixed under the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908).

7. Pilotage account and items to be credited to it.—(*1*) In the accounts of the Commissioners a pilotage account shall be kept separate from the general account.

(*2*) All fees for pilotage and all fines and penalties levied under this Act from pilots or other persons employed in the pilot service shall be credited to the pilotage account and shall be held by the Commissioners in trust.

8. Expenditure in pilotage account.—All sums credited to the pilotage account may be applied in such proportions as the Commissioners may from time to time direct to the following purposes, namely:—

(*a*) the purchase and maintenance in repair of such vessels and the supply of such material, stores or other things as the Commissioners may deem necessary to purchase, maintain or supply for the efficiency of the pilot service;

(*b*) the payment of the salaries, wages and allowances of pilots or other officers and servants of the Commissioners employed in the pilot service;

(*c*) the payment of pensions or retiring gratuities or compassionate allowances to pilots and other officers and servants engaged in the pilot service and the contributions to the provident fund or bonuses, if any, duly authorised to be made in their behalf;

(*d*) the payment of pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances granted by the Commissioners to pilots and other officers and servants engaged in the pilot service who are injured in the execution of their duty and to the surviving relatives of pilots, officers and servants so engaged who may die in the service of the Commissioners;

(*e*) the provision of educational, recreational and other amenities for pilots and other officers and servants of the Commissioners employed in pilot service.

9. Power to transfer moneys from the general account to pilotage account and vice versa.—The Commissioners shall have the power, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, to apply the moneys credited to the general account towards meeting deficits, if any, in the pilotage account and to transfer the whole or part of the surplus funds in the pilotage account to the general account.

10. Application of certain provisions of Bengal Act III of 1890.—Sections 18, 19, 24B, 29 to 34 inclusive, 47 to 54 inclusive, 55, 57, 58 and 69 to 80 inclusive of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, are hereby incorporated in this Act subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(*a*) that the references in the said sections to the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, shall be taken as references to this Act;

(*b*) that in clause (*b*) of section 19, for the words "the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges" the words "pilotage fees" shall be substituted and the words "sum of five and-a-half lakhs set apart by the Commissioners as a reserve fund prior to the passing of this Act, and the further" shall be omitted;

(*c*) that the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 30 shall be omitted;

(*d*) that the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 31 shall be omitted;

(*e*) that in sub-section (*1*) of section 34 for the words "the Deputy Chairman, Secretary, Engineer, Traffic Manager or Chief Accountant of the Commissioners, or to any other" the word "any" shall be substituted;

(*f*) that sub-section (*2*) of section 34 shall be omitted.

11. Amendment of the Calcutta Pilots Act XII of 1859.—The following amendments in the Calcutta Pilots Act No. XII of 1859 shall be made, namely:—

(*a*) in the preamble and in section 2, for the words "the Pilot Service of Government at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" the words "the Hooghly Pilot Service of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in section 21, for the words "the marine authorities of the Government" the words "the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta" shall be substituted and the words "provided that no order for suspension, reduction or deprivation of appointment shall be made without the previous sanction of the Central Government" shall be added at the end;

(*c*) in section 23, for the words "all persons employed in the Pilot-service at the said Presidency and borne on the rolls of the Government establishment" the words "all persons employed in the Hooghly Pilot Service and borne on the rolls of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta" shall be substituted.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

Registered No. C207 *No. 29 of 1948.*

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SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crops, etc., for the week ending the 30th June 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province. The weather was on the whole favourable. Sowing and weeding of Aus and Jute were continuing and transplantation of Aman commenced in some subdivisions. Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in six subdivisions and cattle-disease was reported from two subdivisions. Wages of labourers varied from annas fourteen to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated out-turn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar ..	2 20	2⅝	2 7/16	Wet, favourable.	Normal ..	Sufficient	. . . .	Sufficient ...	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12.
Diamond Harbour	4 00	2¼	2 7/16	Hot ..	...	Ditto ..	. . .	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, high.
Barrackpore ..	3 72	2⅜	2 7/16	Dry, favourable	Plantation of Aman begins.	Ditto ..	Crops, 80 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8.
Barasat ..	1·20	1⅝	1⅝	Wet, favourable.	Aus and jute are growing.	Ditto ..	Aus, 70 per cent., Cane 95 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-10.
Basirhat ..	2 42	1 15/16	1⅞	Favourable ..	....	Ditto	. .	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8.
Bongaon ..	2 00	1 9/16	(*n*)	Ditto ..	Weeding of jute suspended due to rains.	Ditto ..	Fair ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2, high.
Nadia.										
Sadar ..	1 90	2¼	23½	Seasonable ..	Aus healthy ..	Sufficient ..	Good ..	....	Nil ..	Rs. 2.
Ranaghat ..	..	1¾	1¾	Ditto ..	Weeding continues.	. .	Unsatisfactory	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 2.
Murshidabad.										
Sadar ..	3 23	2 3/16	2	Wet, favourable.	Sowing of Aus and jute completed.	Sufficient .	Aus, 70 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12.
Lalbagh ..	3 50	2	2 1/16	Cloudy ..	Weeding of Aus and jute nearing completion.	Ditto ..	....	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8.
Jangipore ..	4·72	2 1/16	2¼	Seasonable, favourable.	Transplantation of Aman commenced.	Available ..	....	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 1-14, high.
Kandi ..	6·30	2 9/16	2 11/16	Cloudy, favourable.	Sowing of Aman seeds continues.	Sufficient ..	Cane, fair ..	....	Nil ..	Rs. 1-4, high.
Burdwan.										
Sadar ..	2 20	2 3/8	2 3/8	Wet, favourable	Aus sowing brisk.	...	....	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs 1-8, normal.
Asansol ..	(*n*)	(*n*)	2¼	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
Katwa ..	4·15	2 15/16	2 15/16	Favourable ..	Ploughing for Aman continues.	Sufficient ..	Aus, 70 per cent.	...	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12, high
Kalna ..	0·90	2¼	2 5/16	Ditto ..	....	....	Aus, fair ..	Sufficient ..	Cattle-disease reported from Kalna police-station	Rs. 1-6, high.

(*n*) Report not received.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operation.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated out-turn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Birbhum.										
Sadar	6 89	2 11/16	2 11/16	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Aus and Aman paddy continues.	....	....	Insufficient	Cattle-disease reported.	Rs. 2.
Rampurhat	3 86	2 9/16	2 9/16	Wet	Sowing of paddy continues.	....	....	....	Nil	Rs. 1-4, normal.
Bankura.										
Sadar	3 54	2⅜	2⅜	Cloudy	Sowing continues.	Sufficient	Summer crop, 50 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Vishnupur	2 40	2½	2 9/16	Wet, favourable	Aus transplantation commenced.	Ditto	Fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Midnapore.										
Sadar	3 50	2½	2⅜	Seasonable	Sowing of paddy continues.	Sufficient	Satisfactory (south).	Ample	Nil	Rs. 1-4, high (north). Re. 1, normal (south).
Contai	2 57	2⅜	2⅜	Cloudy	....	....	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Tamluk	1 97	2⅜	2⅜	Cloudy, favourable.	Ploughing of Aman normal.	Sufficient	Aus, 75 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2, high
Ghatal	(n)	2 9/16	2 9/16	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Jhargram	3 65	2 9/16	2 9/16	Wet, good	Transplantation of Aman commenced.	....	....	Sufficient	Nil	As.14, normal
Hooghly.										
Sadar	(n)	2 7/16	2 7/16	....	....	..	....	..	...	....
Serampore	1·86	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Re-weeding and sowing of Aus and jute brisk.	Sufficient	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Arambag	1·18	2 5/16	2 5/16	Ditto	Lands being prepared for Aman transplantation.	....	....	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Howrah.										
Sadar	2 19	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Weeding of paddy continues.	Insufficient	Paddy fair	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10, fai
Uluberia	4·56	1⅞	1⅞	Seasonable, favourable.	Sowing continues.	Sufficient	Fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10.
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar	0 52	1½	1 9/16	Dry, unfavourable.	....	.....	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-8, high
Alipur-Duar	5·12	2	1 11/16	Wet, favourable	....	....	Crops, 35 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 3, high.
Darjeeling.										
Sadar	6 90	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable		Sufficient	Paddy, 70 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-4, hig
Kurseong	11 80	2 7/16	2 7/16	Good	Good	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Siliguri	4 98	1⅝	1 9/16	Favourable	Nursing of Aman seedlings continues.	Ditto	Paddy, 70 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2-8.
Kalimpong	8 05	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Sowing of paddy commenced.	Ditto	Maize fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8, hig
Malda	7·37	1 9/16	1 11/16	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Bhadoi continues.	No demand of seeds.	Favourable	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
West Dinajpur	(n)	(n)	2 11/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(n) Report not received.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 6th July 1948.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

10, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 2nd July 1948.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under section 47(3) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (as amended), that the Board of Trustees for the Improveme of Calcutta, have applied to the Local Governme for sanction to the Improvement Scheme No. LI (Park Circus) which was first published in tl *Calcutta Gazette* and in local newspapers on tl 4th March 1948.

S. N. RAY, Chairman.

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

Orders by His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal

No. 2074G.A.—9th July 1948.—The services of Lt.-Col. B. B. Chatterjee, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, for appointment as Military Secretary and *ex-officio* Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor-General of India, with effect from the 21st June 1948.

No. 2075G.A.—9th July 1948.—The services of Mr. S. Krishnamurti, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, for appointment as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General of India, with effect from the 21st June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 2203G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

Calcutta.—No. 2136G.A.—14th July 1948.—Mr. P. W. Mann, officiating Registrar, Home Department, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Secretary to Government in that department.

West Dinajpur.—No. 2141G.A.—14th July 1948.—Sri Ramprosad Ganguli, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, West Dinajpur, is appointed to have charge of the Raiganj subdivision of that district.

Bankura.—No. 2150G.A.—16th July 1948.—The orders of the 11th June 1948, posting Sri Bijoy Krishna Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), to the headquarters station of the Bankura district on being relieved of his present appointment in the Civil Supplies Department, are cancelled.

Bankura-Midnapore.—No. 2152G.A.—16th July 1948.—The orders of the 21st June 1948, posting Sri Sailendra Nath Ganguli, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), Bankura, to the Ghatal subdivision of the Midnapore district, are cancelled.

Leave.

General.

Midnapore.—No. 2064G.A.—9th July 1948.—Sri Upendra Chandra De Sarkar, temporary Magistrate, Contai, Midnapore, was allowed earned leave for thirty days from the 1st March 1948 and thereafter extraordinary leave for two days, under rules 168(*1*) and 174(*1*)(*a*), respectively, of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 2091G.A.—12th July 1948.—Sri Sudhansu Sekhar Lahiri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), was allowed leave on average pay for two months, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 17th April 1948.

Presidency Divn.—No. 2093G.A.—12th July 1948.—Sri Khagendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Presidency Division, was allowed leave on average pay for six days, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 23rd June 1948.

No. 2094G.A.—12th July 1948.—Sri Surendra Nath Sen Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), is allowed leave on average pay on medical certificate for six months, under the proviso to rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 26th April 1948.

No. 2106G.A.—13th July 1948.—Sri Sudarsan Chandra Maitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was allowed leave as follows up to 21st May 1948, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 2nd May 1948, viz., leave on average pay up to 16th May 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period, under rule 184(*d*) of those rules.

NOTIFICATION.

West Dinajpur.—No. 2139G.A.—14th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by subsection (*1*) of section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor is pleased to declare that there shall be a subdivision in the district of West Dinajpur, namely, the Raiganj subdivision and that the local areas of the following police-stations shall be included within the limits of that subdivision, namely, (1) Raiganj, (2) Hemtabad, (3) Bangshihari, (4) Kushumundi, (5) Kaliaganj, and (6) Itahar.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

POLICE DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 4476A.—9th July 1948.—**Murshidabad-Dinajpur (West).**—The transfers of the following officers are sanctioned in the interests of the public service:—

(1) Sri Jiban Bandhu Chaturji, Inspector, District Intelligence Branch, Murshidabad, to Central Enforcement Branch temporarily to fill post sanctioned in Government Order No. 1170Pl., dated 11th May 1948. He is posted on paper to West Dinajpur.

(2) Sri Surendra Nath Chakrabatti, Inspector, District Intelligence Branch, West Dinajpur, to District Intelligence Branch, Murshidabad.

(3) Sub-Inspector Bibhuti Gopal Biswas of Intelligence Branch to District Intelligence Branch, West Dinajpur, to act as Inspector, *vice* No. 1.

Calcutta.—No. 4484A.—9th July 1948.—**24-Parganas-Jalpaiguri.**—Sri Mangal Indup Bhutia, officiating Armed Inspector, Range Reserve Force, 24-Parganas, now on deputation to Jalpaiguri, is posted, on paper, to Midnapore to fill the post of Inspector in the Range Reserve Force, sanctioned in Government Order No. 1711Pl., dated 28th May 1947.

Officiating Armed Sub-Inspector Budman Singh of the 24-Parganas is, in the interests of the public service, appointed to act as Armed Inspector, Range Reserve Force, 24-Parganas, sanctioned in Government Order No. 1711Pl., dated 28th May 1947.

S. GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

Transport

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2535T.—20th July 1948.—The following draft of amendments, which in exercise of the power conferred by section 68 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Governor proposes to make in the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, published under notification No. 1930Pl., dated the 21st September 1940, at pages 2655-2829, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th October 1940, as subsequently amended, is published for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft amendments will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st September 1948, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft amendments.

In clause (*iv*) of sub-rule (*a*) of rule 52 of the said rules *after* the words "Muslim Chamber of Commerce" *insert* the words "Marwari Chamber of Commerce".

By order of the Governor,

A. K. GHOSH,

Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal and Dy. Provincial Transport Commissioner (*ex-officio*).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 2204G.A.

Powers.

Murshidabad.—No. 2085G.A.—10th July 1948.—Sri Prasanta Kumar Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate (temporary), Jangipur, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Murshidabad.—No. 2086G.A.—10th July 1948.—Sri Niharbindu Ray, Sub-Deputy Magistrate (temporary), Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Murshidabad.—No. 2087G.A.—10th July 1948.—Sri Haripada Das, Sub-Deputy Magistrate (temporary), Kandi, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Murshidabad.—No. 2088G.A.—10th July 1948.—Sri Bejoy Kumar Guha Roy, Sub-Deputy Magistrate (temporary), Jangipur, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

REGISTRATION DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, West Bengal

Birbhum.—No. 157.—8th June 1948.—Sri Nagendra Nath Biswas, No. I, a surplus Sub-Registrar, now on temporary deputation as Inspector-Assessor, Birbhum, under the Department of Civil Supplies, West Bengal, is allowed leave for forty-five days, viz., supplementary earned leave for thirty-two days, under the rule published by Government notification No. 2658F., dated the 16th October 1943, with effect from the 28th February 1948 in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 72, dated the 19th March 1948, and leave on medical certificate under rule 173(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for the remaining period of thirteen days.

Calcutta.—No. 158.—11th June 1948.—Sri Hirendra Nath Guha, a surplus Sub-Registrar, now on temporary deputation as Inspector of Commercial Taxes, Beadon Street, District I Charge, under the Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, is allowed quarantine leave for thirty days, under rule 196 of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 12th January 1948 to the 10th February 1948 (both the days inclusive).

24-Parganas.—No. 159.—11th June 1948.—Sri Siddhartha Prosad Barua, a surplus Sub-Registrar, now on temporary deputation as Inspector-Assessor, Basirhat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under the Department of Civil Supplies, is allowed earned leave for thirty-seven days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 25th December 1947.

This cancels this department notification No. 111, dated the 17th April 1948, sanctioning him leave for forty-five days, with effect from the 17th December 1947.

Burdwan.—No. 160.—15th June 1948.—Sri Bishnupada Sinha, Sub-Registrar of Raina, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed earned leave for eight days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 30th May 1948.

Burdwan-Howrah.—No. 161.—15th June 1948.—Sri Tejendra Kishore Choudhuri, probationary Sub-Registrar, attached to the Sadar Registration office at Burdwan, in the district of Burdwan, under orders of transfer to the headquarters station of the district of Howrah, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Raina, in the district of Burdwan, during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Malda.—No. 162.—15th June 1948.—Sri Bejoy Kumar Ray, probationary Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Malda, is appointed to act, with effect from the 2nd June 1948, as Sub-Registrar of Chanchal, in the same district, till relieved by the permanent incumbent Sri Jagadish Prasad Saha or until further orders.

Bankura.—No. 163.—17th June 1948.—Sri Parimal Das, Joint Sub-Registrar of Vishnupur at Kotalpur, in the district of Bankura, is allowed earned leave for six days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 21st June 1948 or any subsequent date from which it is availed.

Calcutta-Hooghly.—No. 164.—19th June 1948.—Sri Jitendra Kumar Chakrabarty, a surplus Sub-Registrar, now on temporary deputation as Inspector of Commercial Taxes, Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, under the Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, is allowed earned leave for ten days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 14th May 1948 in extension of the leave already granted to him in this department notification No. 146, dated the 31st May 1948.

Hooghly-Midnapore.—No. 165.—21st June 1948.—Sri Sadhan Kumar Choudhury, Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Chinsurah, in the district of Hooghly, at present posted as Sub-Registrar of Khajri, in the district of Midnapore, acted as Sub-Registrar of Janai, in the district of Hooghly, with effect from the 5th September 1947 to the 9th September 1947 (both the days inclusive).

Burdwan.—No. 166.—21st June 1948.—Sri Bishnupada Sinha, Sub-Registrar of Raina, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed earned leave for four days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 7th June 1948, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 160, dated the 15th June 1948.

Midnapore.—No. 167.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Rajeswar Chakrabarty, Sub-Registrar of Chandrakona, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed earned leave for ten days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 13th June 1948 or any subsequent date from which it is availed.

Midnapore.—No. 168.—22nd June 1948.—Sri Phanindra Nath Haldar, Sub-Registrar of Balichak, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed earned leave for eight days under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 8th June 1948 or any subsequent date from which it is availed of.

Calcutta-24-Parganas.—No. 169.—24th June 1948.—Sri Sudhir Kumar Basu, Sub-Registrar, on the termination of his officiating appointment as Inspector of Rationing, in the Directorate of Rationing, is appointed to be the Sub-Registrar of Joynagar, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

Howrah.—No. 170.—5th July 1948.—Sri Sunil Kishore Chakrabarty, surplus Sub-Registrar, now employed temporarily as Inspector of Rationing, Howrah, in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, West Bengal, is allowed earned leave for thirty-five days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 27th May 1948.

P. R. DAS GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Budget

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5641F.B.—10th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 151 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to make the following rules as exception to the Treasury Rules, Bengal, made thereunder namely:—

Rules.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Treasury Rules, Bengal, the amount received from the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, as cash credit advance to finance all food procurement operations in West Bengal during 1948-49 shall not be paid into the Treasury or the Bank as defined

in clause (*c*) and clause (*d*), respectively, of rule 2 of the said rules, but shall be held in a current account in the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, to be operated upon by the Controller of Finance in the Civil Supplies Department of the Government of West Bengal.

2. The said Controller shall furnish, through the Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in the Finance Department, a statement of cash credit advances from, and repayments made to, the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, not later than the 10th of the month following that to which the transactions relate, duly verified by the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, to the Accountant-General, West Bengal, in such detail as the said Accountant-General may prescribe to enable him to carry out the necessary adjustment in his books to incorporate the transactions in the Public Account.

By order of the Governor,

B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local Self-Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. L.S.-G./4A-23/48.—10th July 1948.—Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government, the West Bengal District Boards Association has been established in West Bengal with the sole object of encouraging the discussion of matters of importance relating to the administration of local self-government in West Bengal and generally promoting the interests of local self-government therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Associations (Recognition) Act, 1936 (Bengal Act XVI of 1936), the Governor is pleased to recognise the said West Bengal District Boards Association.

Calcutta.—No. L.S.-G. 1C-40/48.—16th July 1948.—Sri Debendra Nath Ghosh, retired Accounts Officer of the Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, is appointed to act as Office Superintendent and Assistant Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation Investigation Commission with effect from the 21st April 1948 until further orders.

24-Parganas.—No. L. S.-G. 1M-6/48.—16th July 1948.—It is hereby notified under section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), that the following gentlemen have been duly elected as Commissioners of the Taki Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas at the general election held on the 3rd January 1948:—

Ward No. I.

Sri Pratip Chandra Ghosh, B.A.
Sri Nripendra Nath Das.

Ward No. II.

Sri Susil Kumar Ghosh.
Sri Kesab Chandra Rai Chaudhuri.

Ward No. III.

Sri Nemaidas Ray Chaudhury.

Ward No. IV.

Sri Surendra Nath Dutt.

Ward No. V.

Sri Jyotish Chandra Sarkar.

Ward No. VI.

Sri Anadi Prosad Bandopadhaya, M.A.

Ward Nos. I, III and IV.

Janab Ruhul Kuddus (Reserved seat).

Ward Nos. II, V and VI.

Janab Muhammad Abul Kasem (Reserved seat).

By order of the Governor,

S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3234/MD/5L-1/48.—13th July 1948.—Sri Santi Bhusan Roy, Personal Assistant to Deputy Director of Health Services (Administration), West Bengal, is granted leave on average pay for one month from 5th July 1948 or any subsequent date from which the leave is availed of under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3234/MD/5L/1/48.—13th July 1948.—Sri Abhoydas Chakravarty, Head Assistant (Administration Branch), Directorate of Health Services, West Bengal, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to Deputy Director of Health Services (Administration), West Bengal, *vice* Sri Santi Bhusan Roy, granted leave.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.(D.H.S.)-1T-1/48-II.—13th July 1948.—Dr. B. K. Das Gupta, M.B. (Cal.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.O. (Oxon.), D.O.M.S. (Lond.), Honorary Senior Visiting Surgeon, Eye Infirmary, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act, until further orders, as Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which Dr. T. Ahmed is relieved of his duties in the said post.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3231/(D.H.S.)-1D-38/47II.—13th July 1948.—Dr. S. C. Sinha, B.Sc., M.B. (Cal.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Professor of Surgery, Lake Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act, until further orders, as Superintendent of the Lake Medical College Hospital in addition to his own duties with effect from the date on which Dr. D. C. Chakravarti is relieved of his duties as Principal Superintendent of the Lake Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3231/(D.H.S.)-1D-38/47II.—13th July 1948.—Dr. Kiranlal Sen, M.B. (Cal.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.O.M.S. (Lond.), Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Lake Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act, until further orders, as Principal of the same institution in addition to his own duties with effect from the date on which Dr. D. C. Chakravarti is relieved of his duties as Principal Superintendent of the Lake Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.

No. Medl.(MD)3237/4D-40/48.—13th July 1948.—The following gentlemen are temporarily appointed as Assistant Engineers in connection with the establishment of Health Centres under the Government Scheme in the rural areas of West Bengal for a period of six months for the present from the date or dates on which they take over charge:—

(1) Sj. S. Das Gupta.

(2) Sj. J. N. Roy.

No. Medl.3238/MD/1J-8-48.—13th July 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. J. C. Mitra was allowed leave for three months with effect from the 21st March 1948, viz., leave on proper medical certificate for one month and seventeen days under rules 172(*2*) and (*3*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, and thereafter extraordinary leave for the remaining period under rule 174(*1*)(*a*) of the said rules.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

Public Health

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta.—No. P.H.1M-35/48.—9th July 1948.—Captain J. D. Singha, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.T.M. & H., L.M., D.P.H., Deputy Director of Health Services (Public Health), West Bengal, on his retirement from Government service on superannuation is re-employed until further orders, in the same post temporarily with effect from the 30th June 1948, the date of his retirement.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

No. 32.—30th June 1948.—Sri Bisweswar Maitra, Assistant Executive Engineer, is confirmed in the rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the date of this notification.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. DEY, Secy.

IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DIRECTORATE

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 38C.I.E.—10th July 1948.—Sri Nirode Kumar Ghosh, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Special Repairs Division, is granted earned leave for six days with effect from the 12th July 1948 under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 39C.I.E.—12th July 1948.—This office notification No. 60C.I.E., dated the 11th December 1947, granting earned leave from 29th December 1947 to 17th January 1948 to Sri Satya Kar Gupta, temporary Assistant Engineer, is hereby cancelled.

G. B. MONDAL, Chief Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

ORDER.

No. 2740Com.—14th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 34 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Governor is pleased to exempt the Marine boiler owned by the Director-General of Disposals and now located at 500 T. N. Stores Depot, Garden Reach, Calcutta, from the operation of section 7(*1*) of the said Act in respect of the provision for payment of the prescribed fee only.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. CHATTERJEE, Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2728Com.—14th July 1948.—Sri Bimala Prasad Roy, B.A., B.L., R.A., is appointed temporarily to be the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal, until further orders.

No. 2729Com.—14th July 1948.—Sri Bimala Prasad Roy, B.A., B.L., R.A., is appointed temporarily to be the Registrar of Firms, West Bengal, until further orders.

No. 2730Com.—14th July 1948.—Sri K. C. Dutt, Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Additional Registrar of Firms, West Bengal, now acting as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Registrar of Firms, West Bengal, is appointed temporarily to be Special Officer in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal, *vice* Sri Bimala Prasad Roy appointed as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Registrar of Firms, West Bengal.

No. 2779Com.—19th July 1948.—Sri Pradyat Kumar Bhattacharya, B.Sc. (Glasgow), is appointed to act until further orders as Rural Distribution Engineer in the office of the Chief Electrical Engineer, Electricity Development, West Bengal, with effect from 1st July 1948.

No. 2793Com.—20th July 1948.—Sri Sachindra Nath Chakravarty, Special Officer, Paper Control, West Bengal, and Labour Welfare Officer, West Bengal Government Press, has been granted leave on average pay for one month, under the proviso to rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from 19th June 1948.

No. 2794Com.—20th July 1948.—Sri Jatindra Nath Chakraborty, Chief Inspector, Paper Control, West Bengal, is appointed to act in addition to his own duties as Special Officer, Paper Control, West Bengal, in place of Sri S. N. Chakravarty granted leave with effect from 19th June 1948, *vide* notification No. 2793Com., dated 20th July 1948.

ADDENDUM.

No. 2718Com.—13th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in this department order No. 1499Com., dated the 9th April 1948, published at page 463 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I, of the 22nd April 1948, namely:—

Amendment.

In the said order, in clause (*a*) of the conditions, after sub-clause (*i*) insert the following as sub-clause (*ii*) and re-number the existing sub-clause (*ii*) as sub-clause (*iii*):—

"(*ii*) a license is granted to any other party whose area of supply includes the said premises within its boundaries and the licensee is in a position to supply energy to the said premises, or".

By order [illegible] the Governor,
N. M. MAZ[illegible]DAR, Dy. Secy.

Labour

ORDER.

No. 2395Lab.—17th July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 954Lab., dated the 30th March 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. Ram Charitra Singh, Jung Bahadur Singh, Chand Kumar Singh, Deb Narain Singh and Indra Bahadur Singh all of 35/20, Rustomji Parsee Road, Cossipore, Calcutta, and their workmen as represented by the Bengal National Chamber of Labour, 51, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the 1st of July 1948.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. Ram Charitra Singh, Jung Bahadur Singh, Chand Kumar Singh, Deb Narain Singh and Indra Bahadur Singh all of 35/20, Rustomji Parsee Road, Cossipore, Calcutta, and their workmen as represented by the Bengal National Chamber of Labour, 51, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

PRESENT: SRI P. K. SARKAR, *Judge, Industrial Disputes Tribunal.*

Present for the employers—Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate.

Present for the employees—Janab Shafaatullah Khan of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour.

Award.

By Government Order No. 954Lab., dated the 30th March 1948, this dispute was referred to me as a Tribunal constituted under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. I gave notice to the parties and the workmen represented by the Bengal National Chamber of Labour filed written statement on 12th April 1948 and the employers filed written statement on 4th May 1948 and the case was heard on 29th May 1948 and 15th June 1948 when the hearing was completed.

The above named five employers are boat owners and the dispute is between them and their boatmen who are of two categories, namely, Manjhis and Dandies. These boatmen are members of the Delta Manjhis and Dandies Union, a registered Trade Union affiliated to the Bengal National Chamber of Labour. The five boat-owners are closely related to one another. Ram Charitra Singh is the elder brother of Chand Kumar Singh and father of Jung Bahadur Singh. Indra Bahadur Singh is the son of Chand Kumar Singh and Deb Narain Singh is the nephew of Ram Charitra Singh and Chand Kumar Singh. These boat-owners stated in their written statement that they carried on their business separately and had no relation with each other. This, however, does not appear to be true and it is stated by the Union that they live in the same house and constitute one family. Ram Charitra Singh is the owner of four boats of 58 tons, 139 tons, 159 tons and 180 tons, respectively. He had two more boats of 46 tons and 50 tons, respectively, which were sold off in March 1948. The Manjhis of the boats sold off are, however, still in service of Ram Charitra Singh. Another boat mentioned in the written statement of the workmen has been rejected. Jung Bahadur Singh is the owner of two boats of 60 tons and 85 tons, respectively. Chand Kumar Singh is the owner of two boats of 55 tons each, Deb Narain Singh owns one boat of 85 tons and Indra Bahadur Singh another boat of 99 tons. For each of these boats Manjhis and Dandies have to be engaged, but, according to the long standing custom prevalent in the boat business, the boat-owners employ the Manjhis and pay them lump sums while the Manjhis employ and pay the Dandies. The number of Dandies required for a boat is fixed by the Port Commissioners who grant licences to the boat-owners for plying boats in the Hooghly river according to the size and tonnage of the boat. Thus boats varying in tonnage from 46 to 60 tons require one Manjhi and four Dandies each, while boats of 85 tons and upwards require one Manjhi and six Dandies. The Manjhis of the boats, kept by these boat-owners, are paid by them lump sums out of which they pay the Dandies engaged by them.

The Companies and the big owners who have boats for plying in the river Hooghly have organised themselves in an association called the Calcutta River Transport Association with its Head Office in Calcutta. There is also a Union of the workmen of these boats called the Bengal Mariners' Union. Some time in February 1947, the Calcutta River Transport Association and the Bengal Mariners' Union came to an agreement by which the basic pay for the Manjhis was fixed at Rs. 25 and for the Dandies Rs. 21 per month and Dearness Allowance was fixed at Rs. 25 and Rs. 23, respectively. This agreement was given retrospective effect from the 1st January 1947. The case of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour is that after this agreement the workmen of the boats belonging to the owners, who were not members of the Calcutta River Transport Association, approached their employers for acceptance of the rates fixed by the agreement and that the five boat-owners of this case were similarly approached, but that whereas most of the boat-owners accepted the demand of their workmen, these five boat-owners refused to abide by the agreement. It is next stated that the Bengal National Chamber of Labour on behalf of the workmen of these boat-owners requested them to pay their Manjhis and Dandies according to the rates fixed by the agreement in May 1947 but that this demand was also refused. The Chamber then approached the Conciliation Officer and conciliation proceedings commenced under the Industrial Disputes Act. The said proceedings having failed, the dispute has been referred to the Tribunal. It is claimed by the Bengal National Chamber of Labour that the abovenamed five boat-owners should pay to their Manjhis and Dandies the difference between what would be due to them according to the rates fixed by the agreement referred to above and the amount which they have already paid with interest at 8 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st January 1947 and that in future the rates current in the industry, *i.e.*, the rates fixed by the agreement, should be paid to the Manjhis and the Dandies. The names of the Manjhis who were in the service of these boat-owners from 1st January 1947 and the amounts paid to them from that date and the balances due to them calculated on the basis of the rates fixed by the agreement between the Calcutta River Transport Association and the Bengal Mariners' Union have been mentioned in detail in the Appendix to the written statement filed by the Bengal National Chamber of Labour.

The boat-owners in their written statement have denied the existence of any dispute between them and their boatmen. Their case is that they are not members of the Calcutta River Transport Association and were no parties to the alleged agreement between that Association and the Bengal Mariners' Union. They contend accordingly that they are not, and were never, bound to pay the rates fixed by the agreement. They also deny that those rates are the rates current in the industry. They next contend that the claim for payment from 1st January 1947 is illegal and inequitable and is beyond the jurisdiction of the Industrial Tribunal to grant under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Issues.

1. Fixation of the basic pay of the Manjhis and the Dandies engaged by the employers.
2. Dearness Allowance.
3. Whether the award should be retrospective and, if so, from what date.

There was also a claim for recognition of the Union but it was not pressed.

Issues Nos. 1 and 2.—Fixation of the basic pay of the Manjhis and the Dandies engaged by the employers and Dearness Allowance.

As already stated, the practice in the boat business is that Manjhis are engaged for boats and the boat-owners pay them lump sums per month for payment to Dandies who are engaged by the Manjhis, according to the requirements of the boats. At present the Manjhis of boats requiring four Dandies are paid Rs. 160 per month and the Manjhis of boats requiring six Dandies are paid at varying rates, namely, Rs. 200 for boats of 85 tons, Rs. 210 for boats of 99 tons, Rs. 245 for boats of 139 and 149 tons and Rs. 275 for boats of 180 tons.

The boat-owners' case is that they have nothing to do with the employment of the Dandies or the remuneration paid to them and that they have no knowledge of the terms on which the Dandies are engaged by the Manjhis. They also say that the Manjhis engage the full complement of Dandies only when the boats are on voyage and that at other times the full complement may not be engaged. The boat-owners are not willing to take the responsibility for the engagement of Dandies and it was strongly urged at one stage on their behalf that the Dandies are not even employees of the boat-owners. However, Mr. Sen stated at the end of the hearing that there was no objection on the part of these boat-owners to treat the Dandies henceforth as their employees and to pay the Manjhis and the Dandies henceforth at the rates fixed in the agreement between the Calcutta River Transport Association and the Bengal Mariners' Union, though these boat-owners are not members of the said Association and are no parties to the agreement. The rates fixed by the agreement appear to be quite reasonable and since there is no objection to these being fixed for the Manjhis and the Dandies employed under these boat-owners for the future, I fix the said rates for them—the rates being Rs. 25 for the Manjhis and Rs. 21 for the Dandies as the basic pay and Rs. 25 for the Manjhis and Rs. 23 for the Dandies as dearness allowance per month. I am glad that the boat-owners have accepted these rates which, as I understand, have also been accepted by many other boat-owners who are not members of the Calcutta River Transport Association or parties to the agreement, as current rates. The Dandies should be treated as the employees of the boat-owners and the Manjhis should inform the boat-owners about the Dandies engaged by them if the custom of entrusting the Manjhis with the employment of the Dandies is maintained, and the Manjhis should also pay the Dandies the rates fixed above, as far as possible in the presence and to the knowledge of the boat-owners. The boat-owners should satisfy themselves, that the Dandies have been paid at these rates, if they do not themselves make payment to the Dandies but pay them through the Manjhis. The boat-owners should maintain a register containing the names of the Dandies and the payments made to them month by month, as they do in the case of the Manjhis.

Issue No. 3.—Whether the award should be retrospective and, if so, from what date.

The next point is from what date the Manjhis and the Dandies should be paid at the rates fixed above. The demand of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour is that they should be so paid from 1st January 1947 and that the award should be given retrospective effect to that extent. As already stated, in the written statement filed by the Chamber the names of the different Manjhis and the payments already made to them from 1st January 1947 have been shown and the difference between the payment made in each case and the amount calculated at the rates fixed by the agreement has been claimed as the balance due to the said Manjhis with interest. The names of the Dandies have not been mentioned in the written statement but Mr. Safaatullah Khan, on behalf of the Chamber, stated that he had got the complete list of the Dandies who had been engaged by the Manjhis for the boats of these boat-owners and was prepared to file the said list. The date, 1st January 1947, has been chosen because the agreement between the Bengal Mariners' Union and the Calcutta River Transport Association came into effect from that date.

On behalf of the boat-owners Mr. Sen contended that the award could not be given retrospective effect from 1st January 1947, as demanded by the Bengal National Chamber of Labour, or from any other subsequent date and that to give retrospective operation to the award would be illegal and beyond the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, according to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is also contended that since these boat-owners were not members of the Calcutta River Transport Association or parties to the agreement, the date from which the rates fixed by the agreement came into force is altogether immaterial and is not in any way binding on these boat-owners, even though they may have now accepted those rates as current rates and agreed to pay their Manjhis and Dandies in future according to them.

In the Industrial Disputes Act there is no provision to give retrospective operation to an award. It is not in the power of the Tribunal to declare an award to be binding from this or that date. Under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act a Tribunal is only to submit its award to the Government and, on receipt of such award, it is for the Government to declare by an order in writing that the award shall be binding and under section 19, sub-section (*3*) an award so declared to be binding shall come into operation on such date as may b specified by the Government and shall remain i operation for such period, not exceeding one yea as may be fixed by that Government. Thus unde the law it is for the Government to declare a award to be binding and to specify the period fo which it may remain in operation—the maximun period being one year. In this position of the la I do not see how a Tribunal can be expected t make an award retrospective in operation. In m opinion, it would be beyond the powers of Tribunal to do so and any such direction given b the Tribunal in the award making it bindin retrospectively would be against the provisions (the Industrial Disputes Act. It has, howeve been argued by Mr. Safaatullah Khan on behal of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour that th

Tribinal need not give any specific direction making the award retrospectively binding from 1st January 1947, but that it will be sufficient if the Tribunal directs the boat-owners to pay the amount claimed in the written statement to the Manjhis whose names have been specified in the written statement. But a direction that the boat-owners are liable to pay or should pay the amounts claimed, as being the differences between the amounts already paid to the Manjhis with effect from 1st January 1947 and the amounts calculated on the basis of the rates fixed by the agreement, would really mean an amount to giving retrospective operation to the award from 1st January 1947. There is no liability on the part of the boat-owners to pay the differences claimed, unless they are directed to pay the rates now fixed with effect from 1st January 1947 which means that the portion of the award fixing the rates will have to be given retrospective operation from that date. Without giving such retrospective operation to this portion of the award the boat-owners cannot be forced to pay the amounts claimed and to give such direction would mean that the award would have to be made effective from a date about 1½ years prior to the date of the award. An award under the Industrial Disputes Act can only be binding for a maximum period of one year. It cannot therefore be made binding from a date more than one year prior to the date of the award. And even if it is made binding for only a year prior to the date of the award, the result will be that it would not be binding for any period in future which would be absurd. No doubt, Tribunals can, and often do, recommend to the Government the date from which a particular award should be operative in their opinion and the Government accepts such date. But that is and should be done only for a short time and when such a date prior to the date of the award is recommended and accepted, the maximum period for which the award is to be operative is calculated from that date. The date, 1st January 1947, being more than one year prior even to the date on which this dispute was referred to this Tribunal, the claim made by the Bengal National Chamber of Labour for giving operation to the award from that date can never be entertained. My attention has been drawn to the award given in the case of Messrs. Mahammed Jahangir Alam Gotawalla and their employees which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of April 22, 1948. This was also a dispute between boat-owners and their employees and a similar claim was advanced by the Bengal Mariners' Union on behalf of the employees that the agreement between that Union and the Calcutta River Transport Association should be enforced with effect from January 1947. In this case the Tribunal fixed the rates of wages of the Manjhis and the Dandies according to the agreement and directed the employers to pay at these rates with effect from January 1947. It appears, however, that the matter had been previously settled and that the rates of the Manjhis and the Dandies had been revised according to the rates of the Calcutta River Transport Association, as was urged by the employers' advocate before the Tribunal. With great respect, I am unable to agree with the view taken by the Tribunal in this case regarding the date from which payment was to be directed, for the reasons mentioned above.

In the present case, as already stated, the boat-owners were not members of the Calcutta River Transport Association. They had nothing to do with the agreement between that Association and the Bengal Mariners' Union. In January 1947 there had been no dispute between these boat-owners and their workmen. It was only on the 9th May 1947 that the Bengal National Chamber of Labour demanded rates according to the agreement from these boat-owners, as would appear from the copies of correspondence filed, and it was on the 11th May that letters were sent by the Bengal National Chamber of Labour to the Labour Department of the Government of Bengal giving first notice of an industrial dispute between these boat-owners and their workmen. It has been argued that since the dispute which has led to the present reference to the Tribunal commenced in May 1947, and there was a great delay in the conciliation proceedings the Tribunal should compel the boat-owners to pay according to the rates demanded from the time of the commencement of the dispute. But even May 1947 would be beyond one year from the date of the present award. The dispute which was ultimately referred to the Tribunal might have commenced long before such reference, and there might have been delay in the conciliation proceedings, but that does not mean that the award which is to be given by the Tribunal should be operative from the date of the commencement of the dispute. Even apart from the questions of law and jurisdiction, there is no equitable justification for advancing such a claim. Some of the Manjhis on behalf of whom the claim for payment from 1st January 1947 has been made are no longer in the service of these boat-owners. Some of the boats have been sold off or disabled. There is nothing to show that the Dandies who worked in those boats are still working under these employers and, as already stated, no Dandies have been mentioned by name in the written statement. The employers are under no liability to pay any additional sums for past services. They had paid to the Manjhis according to the then contract rates. They cannot be asked to pay more unless the contract rates are revised. If they are asked to pay at higher rates for services done in the past, that means that the contract will have to be revised with retrospective effect from the date claimed, which would be absolutely inequitable apart from the fact that it cannot be done under the law. There is therefore no justification in law and equity for the claims for past services with interest. In my opinion, the claim should be altogether rejected, and the award fixing the rates of pay and dearness allowance of the Manjhis and the Dandies should be operative not for any past period before the date of the award but for the future after the date of the award. I recommend that the award be made operative from the beginning of the next month, namely, 1st July 1948.

P. K. SARKAR,

Judge, Industrial Tribunal.

The 26th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,

D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2396Lab.—17th July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 730-Lab., dated the 10th March 1948, the industrial dispute between the Bhagat Oil Mills Co., 34/2, Sahitya Parishad Street, Calcutta, and its workmen as represented by Bhagat Oil Mills Mazdoor Union, 65, Amherst Row, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Bhagat Oil Mills Co., 34/2, Sahitya Parishad Street, Calcutta, and its workmen as represented by Bhagat Oil Mills Mazdoor Union, 65, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

PRESENT: SRI P. R. MUKHERJEE, *Judge, Industrial Tribunal.*

For the Bhagat Oil Mills Co.—Sri S. K. Mukherjee, Bar.-at-Law, and Sri S. K. Ghose, Solicitor, instructed by the firm for Messrs. C. C. Bose.

For the Union.—Sri Sudhangsu Kumar Ghosh, Secretary of the Union and Sri Parimal Das.

Award.

By Government of West Bengal Order No. 730-Lab., dated the 10th March 1948, the above dispute was referred to me for adjudication. Parties appeared in due course and filed their written statements. The following issues were framed:—

Issues.

1. Basic wages and dearness allowance.
2. Grade system and time-scale.
3. Bonus.
4. Hours of work and overtime rates.
5. Leave and holidays.
6. Provident Fund.
7. Service rules.
8. Permanency of service.
9. Medical arrangements.
10. Quarters or house rent allowance.
11. Recognition of the Union.
12. Dismissals and punishment.

Issue No. 1—Basic wages and dearness allowance; and Issue No. 2—Grade system and time-scale.

According to the Union, the minimum wage at present is Rs. 50 per month including dearness allowance. It is urged that the existing wage structure is based on no scientific basis and that the wages are exceptionally low and below the average level of wages in other industries. The Union demanded (*a*) the minimum income of an unskilled worker be fixed at Rs. 75 per month, (*b*) classification of all categories of workers be made and total minimum income of each categories be fixed.

With regard to the wage demand, the Mill Authority submitted that this minimum wage at the rate of Rs. 50 per month including dearness allowance was a fairly good living wage and that if further increment was given it would raise the price of the commodity, *i.e.*, mustard oil and would affect the consumers. It is also urged that this Company is paying the highest amount to an unskilled labourer for in other Mills, the rates vary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per month.

In fixing the minimum living wage, the Tribunals are now being guided by the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission which had been arrived at after long, careful and industrious investigations and review of a very large mass of data. The Commission's decision was that in no case should a man's pay be less than a living wage. The Central Pay Commission fixes Rs. 55 per month as the minimum requirement of a working class family at a cost of living index of about 260 (basic pay Rs. 30 and dearness allowance Rs. 25). This is the most fair minimum standard. The Company is paying Rs. 50 including dearness allowance as the basic minimum wage. The Company is also supplying coal, fire wood, free mustard oil and kerosene oil to the unskilled class of labour. Converted into the term of money the value of these commodities will be approximately near Rs. 5. I therefore accept the prevalent wages as the fair minimum for the unskilled class. There is another reason why Rs. 50, fixed as the minimum standard of an unskilled worker should not be revised; in this factory there had been an agreement between the workers and the Company in which Rs. 50 was adopted and accepted as the minimum living wage. It is clear from the statement submitted before the Tribunal that a coolie who was drawing a pay of Rs. 13 per month in 1941 is now drawing a pay of Rs. 50 per month including dearness allowance; similarly, a coolie who was drawing pay of Rs. 18 per month in the year 1941, is at present drawing a pay of Rs. 55 per month. This shows that the coolies were granted a handsome increment in pay. I see no reason why this should be disturbed. The Company also put forward a plea that the Oil Mills of the metropolis and suburb were not paying higher wages and if a departure is made in the case of this particular oil mill, the price of the commodity, *i.e.*, mustard oil, which is consumed by the largest number of citizens and people of the province will rise high up and as such it will affect the purse of the common people. Already the price of this mustard oil is high and any further increase in its price may be the last straw on camel's back.

Regarding grade of the unskilled worker, the Company had submitted a statement by which they had already agreed to increase the pay on the following grade—Rs. 13×2—2—40 per month and the period of the initial pay in 1941 is to be taken as the starting point for the purpose of increment.

Regarding the skilled there is no regular scale but the minimum pay of the skilled is Rs. 40 and dearness allowance Rs. 30 per month. According to the statement of the Company there are two classes of skilled workers—one class draw pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 100 and the other class draw pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150. There is no time-scale, nor any regular grade. I would advise the Company to introduce a regular grade and time scale on efficiency. This will give a good incentive to the workers.

Dearness Allowance.

The Company submitted a statement later on in which the scale of dearness allowance which is being paid by the Company has been stated as follows:—

Rs. 25 dearness allowance up to a pay of Rs. 30 per month.

Rs. 30 dearness allowance on a pay of Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per month.

Rs. 35 dearness allowance on a pay of Rs. 41 to Rs. 100 per month.

Rs. 40 dearness allowance on a pay of Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 per month.

As the maximum of pay of the skilled workers in the Company is Rs. 150, no further rate of dearness allowance over that is necessary to be prescribed.

The Company is now paying dearness allowance on the above scale, consolidated with pay. It is desirable that the Company should note in the account book the pay and dearness allowance of each worker separately. This will help the workers to know their present wages and it will also be helpful in calculating the annual increments. Dearness allowance at the above rate is to be maintained.

Issue No. 3—Bonus.

The Company by the agreement, dated 9th February 1948, with its Union conceded to pay a suitable bonus and the terms are as follows:—

(1) A labourer who has completed 12 months' continuous service in this factory will be paid a bonus every year the amount of which will be equal to his one month's wage.

(2) As a special case those labourers who have completed at least six months' continuous service in the year 1947 will be paid a sum of bonus which will be equal to their half month's wage.

The Union demanded two months' bonus, but in my opinion, this cannot be allowed in view of the recent agreement by which the Union conceded to accept only one month's bonus.

Issue No. 4—Hours of work and overtime rates.

The Company asserts that there is no overtime work in this Mill and that the Mill works in 3 shifts each for 8 hours. Whatever that may be, if overtime work is done by the workers, they should be paid double the daily wages plus dearness allowance.

Issue No. 5—Leave and holidays.

According to the agreement, Annexure (1) was entered into by the Union and the Company on 9th February 1948. The following provisions had been made for leave:—

A labourer will be entitled to a medical leave of fifteen days with pay and thereafter fifteen days with one-fourth of pay in a year provided he can satisfy the management by submitting medical certificate from a registered doctor.

Ten days' holiday will be granted to every labourer who has completed twelve months' service in this factory (this is according to the provisions of the Factories Act.) The workers will also enjoy 8½ days' holidays in a year on different days of the year for various festivals.

I see no reason to make any further provision for more leave. The agreement stands.

Issue No. 6—Provident Fund.

The Company reports that according to the Standing Orders, Service Rules are in the process of preparation with the Workers' Union named Bhagat Oil Mill National Workers' Union, and that the latter Union has made no such demand. The present case has been filed by the Bhagat Oil Mills Mazdoor Union who has advanced this claim. It will be evident later on that the Bhagat Oil Mill National Workers' Union does not truly represent the workers and is not a bona fide Association. The claim for Provident Fund is quite just and reasonable and it is highly desirable that the workers should be induced to make some savings. It is a matter of common experience that the labour class has got no saving habit and the introduction of Provident Fund will be a step in the right direction. It is desirable that some sort of Provident Fund Scheme should be introduced in the Company. As Social Insurance Legislation is soon coming to operation, I make no order for Provident Fund for the present.

Issues Nos. 7 and 8—Service Rules and Permanency of Service.

The demand of the workers is that some rules must be framed for security of their services. This is quite reasonable. I direct that Service Rules be framed immediately in consultation with the workers' representative in accordance with the Standing Order Act.

Regarding permanency of service, it is complained that a good number of workers are treated as temporary hands though they put in service for a pretty long time. I however find that the Company had agreed to make different workers permanent who had worked for the period of continuous six months in 1947. This term should be fully implemented if not already done. I, however, also direct that the workers putting in continuous service for 6 months should be treated as permanent hands. No fresh recruitment should be made by discharging the temporary hands and first chance will be given to those who are already working on temporary basis if such persons are found qualified for the job.

Issue No. 9—Medical Arrangements.

The Union demanded one whole-time doctor, one compounder, and a well-equipped dispensary to be provided for giving proper medical aid to the workers, and the doctor should attend the patients at home in case of necessity.

The Company asserts that there is proper medical arrangements according to Factories Act and that there is a medical attendant with all his paraphernalias such as First Aid Box, stretchers with all the necessary medicines. I do not see any reason to enforce the Company to maintain a whole-time doctor; nor can I ask the Company to make proper medical arrangement for treating the workers at home. I however like to insist on the Company that the First Aid Boxes should really contain the necessary medicines and equipment as provided in the Factories Act for the experience has shown that the First Aid Boxes are kept merely as a show and are kept almost empty.

Issue No. 10—Quarter or house rent allowance.

With regard to quarters, the Company asserts that free quarters are provided for for almost all the workers of this factory and they are fitted with all the sanitary arrangements. Some more new quarters are under construction with all the modern sanitary arrangements. I do not think that under the circumstances any further direction can be given on the Company for providing quarters or house rent allowance.

Issue No. 11—Recognition of the Union.

The present dispute has been filed by the Bhagat Oil Mills Mazdoor Union. It is urged by the Company that this is not a bona fide Union and that only 30 or 40 persons who are all ex-workers of the Mills and who have no concern whatsoever with welfare of the present workers of the Bhagat Oil Mills are members of that Union. It is urged that the Bhagat Oil Mills National Workers' Union is the real Union, duly registered under the Trade Unions Act, The Bhagat Oil Mills National Workers' Union also appeared before the Tribunal and wanted recognition. The question of recognition of the Union is left open to be decided by the Labour Courts which are going to function very shortly and I make no adjudication on the point. I, however, find that this Company entered into an agreement with one S. K. Ghose, Secretary of the Bhagat Oil Mills Mazdoor Union, who has represented the workers in this case. This agreement Annexure 1 of the Company was entered into on 9th February 1948 and as such I am in a position to say that the Bhagat Oil Mills Mazdoor Union is a bona fide representative body. The question as to which of these two Unions will have preference needs no further adjudication in this case.

Issue No. 12—Dismissals and punishment.

It is alleged that the Company at present dismisses and victimises workers often on very flimsy ground and that whims of the Company always triumph over justice. The Union demanded that no worker should be dismissed or punished without showing sufficient reason and that every case of dismissal or punishment should first be brought before a Committee composed of equal representatives of workers and employer and that if the Committee fails to reach a unanimous decision, the case should be referred to the appropriate Government machinery.

In my opinion, the demand of the workers that there should be a Committee to decide the question of dismissal is preposterous. Disciplinary action must be left to the hand of the Administration, otherwise it is difficult to control the workers. I however can only direct that there should be no discharge or dismissal except in the case of gross misconduct and that every worker should be given a written copy of the charge to explain his conduct. It is also desirable that in case of minor offences, punishment lesser than dismissal should be considered sufficient.

SUMMARY.

Minimum basic wages and dearness allowance.

Minimum basic wage for unskilled—Rs. 50 per month including dearness allowance.

Grade of unskilled worker—Biennial increment at the rate of Rs 2 per year from the initial pay in 1941 reaching up to the maximum of Rs. 40.

Regarding the skilled, the minimum pay is fixed at Rs. 40 and dearness allowance Rs. 30. The Company is advised to introduce a regular grade and time-scale on efficiency for the skilled workers. The dearness allowance should be paid as follows:—

Rs. 25 dearness allowance up to a pay of Rs. 30 per month.

Rs. 30 dearness allowance on a pay of Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per month.

Rs. 35 dearness allowance on a pay of Rs. 41 to Rs. 100 per month.

Rs. 40 dearness allowance on a pay of Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 per month.

Bonus.—Labourer completing 12 months' continuous service will be paid bonus every year. The amount will be equal to one month's wage.

Labourer completing at least 6 months' continuous service will be paid bonus equal to his half month's wage.

Overtime rates.—Double the daily wage plus dearness allowance.

Leave and holidays.—Medical leave of 15 days with pay and thereafter 15 days with ½ of pay in a year on production of medical certificate. 10 days' holidays under the Factories Act; also 8½ days' holidays for festivals in a year.

Provident Fund.—I make no such order for the present.

Service Rules.—Service rules should be framed in accordance with the provisions of the Standing Order Act.

Permanency of service.—Workers putting in continuous service for 6 months should be treated as permanent hands.

Medical arrangements.—Existing arrangements to continue.

Quarters or house rent allowance.—No house rent allowance is awarded, as quarters are provided.

Recognition of the Union.—Left to be decided by the Labour Courts.

Dismissals and punishment.—No discharge or dismissal; except in case of gross misconduct opportunity should be given to explain the conduct before taking final action.

This award will come into force from the date of publication in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that it should remain in force for a period of one year.

P. R. MUKHERJEE,
Judge, Industrial Tribunal.

The 22nd June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

CORRIGENDA.

No. 11(1)L.C.—9th July 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification published at page 723, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 3rd June 1948, *for* "Dr. H. K. Roy", *please read* "Captain R. N. Mitra" as one of the members of Works Committee of Khardah Co., Ltd., nominated by employers.

No. 10(1)L.C.—12th July 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification No. 10, dated 20th May 1948, published at page 723, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 3rd June 1948, *read* "Mr. J. R. MacKenzie", "Mr. P. B. Moitra" and "Mr. H. K. Sen" *in place of* "Mr. W. McCombs", "Mr. J. Nicholson" and "Mr. W. G. Robertson", respectively, as members of the Works Committee in the Baranagore Jute Factory Company, Limited.

No. Nil.—13th July 1948.—This Labour Directorate notification No. 3885L.C., dated 17th June 1948, published at page 845, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 24th June 1948, is hereby cancelled.

The name of "Mr. M. L. Khaitan" is substituted in place of "Mr. J. F. Bartos" as employers' representative in the Works Committee of Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., in partial modification of this Directorate notification No. 1, dated 28th May 1948, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on 10th June 1948.

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

Orders by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 14th July 1948.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Associated Chemicals, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Associated Chemicals, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of United Stationery and Arts, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of United Stationery and Arts, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Vijay Silk Mills, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Vijay Silk Mills, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Cycle Accessories, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Cycle Accessories, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Inland Trades, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Inland Trades, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Cyclo Chemical Works, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Cyclo Chemical Works, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Hindusthan Colours, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Hindusthan Colours, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Hindusthan Navigation and Shipping Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Hindusthan Navigation and Shipping Co., Ltd., has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Maxim Agents, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Maxim Agents, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Marks Brothers, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Marks Brothers, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Glass Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Glass Manufacturing Company, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Vijay Commercial Corporation, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Vijay Commercial Corporation, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Hindusthan Cement Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Hindusthan Cement Manufacturing Company, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Premier Publishing House, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Premier Publishing House, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Indian National Shipping Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Indian National Shipping Company, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Saganna Agricultural and Fisheries, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Saganna Agricultural and Fisheries, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Kajora Coal Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Kajora Coal Company, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Heagson (India), Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Heagson (India), Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Britasian Investment Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Britasian Investment Company, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Delhi Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Delhi Manufacturing Company, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Oriental Stores Supplying Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Oriental Stores Supplying Company, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Oriental Commercial House, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Oriental Commercial House, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Star Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Star Manufacturing Company, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Standard Trading Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Standard Trading Company, Limited, has, this day in pursuance of section 247 of the Act, been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

Calcutta, the 16th July 1948.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Kamala Book Depot, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Kamala Book Depot, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

K. C. DUTT,
Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

ORDER.

No. 8920D.C.S.—16th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), read with clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of that section and with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food, No. PY603(2)1, dated the 21st October 1946, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 21st October 1946, as subsequently amended, and in supersession of notification No. 4368D.C.S., dated the 29th March 1946, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th April 1946, as subsequently amended, the Governor has been pleased to direct that in the Calcutta Industrial Area and the Calcutta Industrial (Extended) Area the maximum retail prices of the commodities mentioned in column 1 of the schedule below shall, with effect from the 5th July 1948, be as specified in corresponding entries in column 2 of that schedule:

The Schedule.

Commodities. 1		Maximum retail price per seer. 2
1. Atta	..	7 as. 6 ps. (seven annas and six pies).
2. Flour	..	9 as. 6 ps. (nine annas and six pies).

Explanation.—In this Order, "the Calcutta Industrial Area" and "the Calcutta Industrial (Extended) Area" have the same meaning as in the Calcutta Industrial Area Rationing Regulations, 1943, and the Calcutta Industrial (Extended) Area Rationing Regulations, 1944, respectively.

By order of the Governor,
R. S. KRISHNASWAMI, Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 8525D.C.S.—6th July 1948.—The services of Sri Kulada Kinkar Ghosh, B.J.C.S., employed as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Serampore, under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, are replaced at the disposal of Home Department, General Administration Branch.

No. 8533D.C.S.—6th July 1948.—Sri Jitendra Chandra Mazumder, B.C.S., Assistant Director, Procurement and Supply, was appointed to act as Deputy Regional Controller of Procurement, Calcutta, for the period from the 13th April 1948 to the 12th May 1948 in addition to his own duties, *vice* Sri Sudhindra Nath Ray, granted leave.

No. 8598D.C.S.—9th July 1948.—Sri Narendra Nath Mukherji, B.J.C.S., is appointed to be Rationing Officer, Beliaghata, under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, *vice* Sri B. Chatterjee, transferred.

2. Sri Brahmananda Chatterjee, Rationing Officer, Beliaghata, is appointed to be Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Serampore, under the same Directorate, *vice* Sri K. K. Ghosh.

No. 8600D.C.S.—9th July 1948.—Notification No. 7404D.C.S., dated 12th June 1948, so far as it relates to Sri S. C. Mazumder, is cancelled.

2. Sri S. C. Mazumder, Deputy Assistant Controller of Civil Supplies, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Deputy Commercial Manager, under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution.

3. Sri Prava Ranjan Ganguly, B.J.C.S. (temporary), is appointed to be Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Kandi.

No. 8601D.C.S.—9th July 1948.—The services of Sri Monmohan Sircar, B.J.C.S. (temporary), employed as District Assistant Controller of Civil Supplies, Midnapore, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department (General Administration Branch).

No. 8763D.C.S.—12th July 1948.—Sri P. C. Majumdar, B.C.S., Deputy Director, Storage and Inspection, has been appointed as Director of Storage and Inspection in this department, *vice* Lt.-Col. W. H. C. E. Bishop.

By order of the Governor,
P. R. SINHA, Dy. Secy.

No. 8543D.C.S.—7th July 1948.—Sri N. N. Mukherjee, Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Kharagpur, is appointed to act as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Midnapore, in addition to his own duties, with headquarters at Kharagpur, until further orders, *vice* Sri R. C. Bose, on leave.

No. 8636D.C.S.—9th July 1948.— Sri Jnanendra Bhuson Chowdhury, B.J.C.S., Assistant Controller of Rationing, Barrackpore, is granted leave for the period from 29th November 1947 to 26th February 1948, as follows:—

(*a*) Earned leave for eight days from 29th November 1947, under rule 167(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, and

(*b*) Extension of leave on medical certificate for the period from 7th December 1947 to 26th February 1948, under rule 173(*i*) *ibid.*

This cancels this department notification No. 3598D.C.S., dated 20th March 1948, granting the officer leave for the period from 29th November 1947 to 31st March 1948.

No. 8718D.C.S.—12th July 1948.—Notification No. 8598D.C.S., dated 9th July 1948, is cancelled.

2. Sri Narendra Nath Mukherji, B.J.C.S., is appointed to be Rationing Officer, Howrah VI, under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, *vice* Sri Kali Sankar Roy.

3. Sri Kali Sankar Roy, Rationing Officer, Howrah VI, is appointed to be Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Serampore, under the same Directorate, *vice* Sri K. K. Ghosh.

By order of the Governor,
A. BOSE,
Budget Officer and Asstt. Secy.
(*ex-officio*).

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATIONS.

24-Parganas.—No. 5523L.R.—13th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (2) of section 2 of the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946 (Bengal Ordinance V of 1946), as enacted and continued in operation by and under the Bengal Ordinances Temporary Enactment Act, 1947 (Bengal Act I of 1947), and by the West Bengal Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act V of 1948), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Bhupesh Chandra Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), Sadar, as an Additional Rent Controller, under the said Ordinance, as so enacted and continued in operation for the Sadar subdivision of the district of 24-Parganas in addition to his normal duties.

Malda-West Dinajpur.—No. 5599L.R.—16th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 25 of the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946 (Bengal Ordinance V of 1946), as enacted and continued in operation by and under the Bengal Ordinances Temporary Enactment Act, 1947 (Bengal Act I of 1947) and by the West Bengal Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act V of 1948), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Rabindra Kumar Dutta Gupta, Additional District Judge, Malda, to hear appeals in the districts of West Dinajpur and Malda from orders of the Controller under the said Ordinance as so enacted and continued in operation to the exclusion of the District Judge.

By order of the Governor,
S. C. CHATTERJEE, Jt. Secy.

24-Parganas-Nadia-Murshidabad-Malda-Birbhum.—No. 5560L.R.—14th July 1948.—Sri Hiralal Chakrabarty, Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Sunderbans Settlement, is, in the interest of public service, transferred to Nadia-Murshidabad-Malda-Birbhum Settlement at Berhampore with effect from the date on which he joins his post there.

Murshidabad-Nadia-Malda-Birbhum.—No. 5561 L.R.—14th July 1948.—Under the provisions of section 3(*14*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Sri Hiralal Chakrabarty, Assistant Settlement Officer, is authorised to discharge in the districts of Murshidabad-Nadia-Malda and Birbhum, the functions of a Revenue Officer under Chapter X of that Act so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer under Chapter VII, Part I, of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid areas.

By order of the Governor,
K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.—No. 5525L.A.(P.W.).—13th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the re-excavation of the Saraswati River (section from Krishnapur and Kalipur to Begampur near chainage 100,035 feet) in connection with the Saraswati Scheme, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 61·34 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, is likely to be required in the district of Hooghly:—

District Hooghly.

Thana Chanditala, village Kalipur, jurisdiction list No. 99.

Cadastral plots in full.

134, 577.

Cadastral plots in part.

493, 492, 491, 490, 489, 488, 469, 467, 466, 172, 170, 155, 148, 139, 138, 136, 135, 132, 131, 133, 40, 39, 38, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 23, 22, 21, 20, 14, 17, 16, 15.

Thana Chanditala, village Garalgachha, jurisdiction list No. 90.

Cadastral plot in full.

151.

Cadastral plots in part.

168, 166, 165, 163, 160, 159, 157, 156, 152, 150.

Thana Chanditala, village Barijhati, jurisdiction list No. 86.

Cadastral plots in full.

739, 738, 737, 625, 1259.

Cadastral plots in part.

758, 1260, 756, 755, 754, 747, 735, 726, 723, 722, 718, 717, 712, 711, 703, 686, 689, 684, 683, 681, 679, 675, 674.

Thana Chanditala, village Beledanga, jurisdiction list No. 91.

Cadastral plots in full.

1173, 20, 1439, 19, 1436, 1263.

Cadastral plots in part.

1264, 1262, 1261, 1260, 1259, 1258, 1246, 1245, 1244, 1243, 1216, 1215, 1213, 1212, 1211, 1210, 1209, 1207, 1206, 1203, 1179, 1178, 1177, 1176, 1172, 1171, 1167, 1166, 1164, 1161, 1160, 1162, 113, 112, 109, 108, 107, 106, 105, 103, 102, 23, 22, 21, 18, 15, 14, 13, 6, 4, 1.

Thana Chanditala, village Chanditala, jurisdiction list No. 85.

Cadastral plot in full.

1138.

Cadastral plots in part.

1145, 1141.

Thana Chanditala, village Naiti, jurisdiction list No. 84.

Cadastral plots in full.

3652, 3627, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3511, 3512, 3515, 2092, 2088, 2087, 2084, 2083, 2080, 2079, 2076, 2075, 2071, 2072, 3736.

Cadastral plots in part.

3749, 3748, 3746, 3741, 3742, 3738, 3737, 3734, 3735, 3727, 3726, 3722, 3721, 3720, 3719, 3716, 3715, 3714, 3713, 3693, 3692, 3691, 3690, 3688, 3689, 3687, 3684, 3683, 3682, 3666, 3664, 3663, 3659, 3658, 3657, 3653, 3651, 3632, 3631, 3629, 3628, 3626, 3625, 3619, 3618, 3617, 3601, 3600, 3599, 3598, 3597, 3596, 3595, 3594, 3592, 3576, 3575, 3574, 3562, 3561, 3552, 3551, 3534, 3533, 3532, 3529, 3528, 3523, 3522, 3519, 3517, 3516, 3514, 3513, 3510, 3508, 3504, 3502, 3501, 3500, 3497, 3496, 2094, 2093, 2091, 2089, 2086, 2085, 2082, 2081, 2078, 2077, 2074, 2073, 2070, 2069, 2068, 2037, 2036, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2001, 289, 288, 287, 286, 285, 284, 283, 282, 281, 280, 279, 278, 277, 276, 273, 272, 268, 1581, 266, 267, 260, 261, 257, 255, 254, 252, 251, 248, 247, 246, 245, 243, 242, 240, 238, 237, 236, 234, 233.

Thana Chanditala, village Pairagachha, jurisdiction list No. 55.

Cadastral plots in full.

2023, 2024, 2026.

Thana Chanditala, village Chikrand, jurisdiction list No. 81.

Cadastral plots in full.

785, 778, 729, 26.

Cadastral plots in part.

1907, 822, 821, 1897, 820, 817, 816, 815, 814, 813, 812, 811, 810, 795, 794, 793, 792, 791, 790, 788, 787, 786, 784, 779, 776, 777, 774, 773, 759, 757, 756, 755, 753, 751, 750, 747, 746, 745, 744, 743, 741, 740, 737, 736, 735, 731, 730, 728, 727, 726, 600, 29, 28, 27, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 1.

Thana Chanditala, village Janai, jurisdiction list No. 57.

Cadastral plots in part.

4308, 4306, 4305, 4304, 4301, 4300, 4299, 4298, 4258, 4257, 4256, 4255, 4254, 4251, 4250, 4249, 4243, 4242, 4241, 4234, 4233, 4231, 4138, 4137, 4134, 4132, 4131, 4130, 4129, 4089, 4087, 4083, 4082, 4080.

Thana Chanditala, village Bankagachha, jurisdiction list No. 79.

Cadastral plot in full.

768.

Cadastral plots in part.

153, 152, 151, 132, 147, 131, 130, 124, 123, 122, 99, 98, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93.

Thana Chanditala, village Adan, jurisdiction list No. 78.

Cadastral plots in full.

1826, 2001, 1829, 52.

Cadastral plots in part.

1992, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1950, 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1939, 1938, 1933, 1932, 1931, 2029, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1835, 1836, 1834, 1833, 1830, 1828, 1827, 1825, 1824, 1810, 1809, 1804, 1803, 1799, 1798, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1789, 1788, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1404, 1403, 1402, 1401, 1400, 1396, 1395, 1394, 1393, 1348, 1349, 1351, 1347, 1341, 1340, 1339, 1338, 1337, 1336, 1335, 1332, 1331, 1330, 1329, 1328, 358, 359, 357, 196, 53, 2002, 50, 51, 49, 48, 33, 32, 29, 28, 27, 25, 24, 20, 19, 18, 14, 12, 10, 7, 5, 6.

Thana Chanditala, village Baksa, jurisdiction list No. 77.

Cadastral plots in full.

2419, 2404, 2405.

Cadastral plots in part.

2893, 2891, 2887, 2885, 2886, 2883, 2865, 2864, 2863, 2526, 2525, 2524, 2523, 2521, 2516, 2515, 2470, 2469, 2468, 2467, 2465, 2466, 2458, 2459, 2457, 2456, 2455, 2442, 2441, 2440, 2439, 2425, 2424, 2422, 2421, 2420, 2402, 2418, 2398, 2397, 2396, 2392, 2393, 2338, 2337, 2336, 2335, 2334, 2330, 2329, 2327, 2313, 2312, 2310, 2201.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act 1 of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1 of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Burdwan.—No. 5551L.A.—13th July 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 7199L.A., dated the 29th September 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1 of 1894, published at page 215, Part 1 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 9th October 1947, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 1·42 acres of land for the Raniganj Coal Association, Ltd., in the village of Tapasi, in the district of Burdwan.

Howrah.—No. 5577L.A.—14th July 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel notification No. 236L.A., dated 10th January 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 88, Part 1, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th January 1947, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 3·75 acres of land required for staff quarters of the East Indian Railway in the village of Bamangachi, jurisdiction list No. 1, thana Golabari, pargana Boro, district Howrah.

Bankura.—No. 5620L.A.—16th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of Bankura Municipality for public purposes, viz., for depositing silt of Kamarpara outfall, a public drain, on the eastern side of the Raniganj Road, in the village of Bankura, jurisdiction list No. 211, thana Bankura, pargana Chhatna, district Bankura, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising part of cadastral survey plot No. 5153 and measuring, more or less, 0·020 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid town of Bankura.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Bankura.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Bankura.

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE,
Member, Board of Revenue, and
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal
(*ex-officio*).

Malda.—No. 5690L.A.(P.W.).—19th July 1948—Sri Kulada Kinkar Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be the Special Land Acquisition Officer in the district of Malda and is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that district.

By order of the Governor,
A. K. CHAKRABARTY, Asst. Secy.

DECLARATIONS.

24-Parganas.—No. 5666L.A.—19th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the district board, 24-Parganas, for a public purpose, viz., for an approach road to Rupmari Primary School, in the village of Rupmari, jurisdiction list No. 90, thana Hasnabad, pargana Sundarban, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising portion of cadastral plot No. 786, and measuring, more or less, 0·757 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid village of Rupmari.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, 24-Parganas, as well as in the office of the district board, 24-Parganas.

Calcutta.—No. 5668L.A.—19th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the housing of the poor and middle class people in Calcutta in ward No. 20 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose three pieces of land, comprising plot Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme No. XLIX, altogether measuring, more or less, 2·1849 acres and bounded on the—

(Regarding plot No. 10 measuring 1·2283 acres.)

North By new 40-feet C. I. Trust Road,
East By premises Nos. 39, 39-B and 39/1, Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road, and C. I. Trust plot No. 3 in Scheme No. XLIX,
South—By widened Hati Bagan Road,
West—By new 100-feet C. I. Trust Main Road,

(Regarding plot No. 11 measuring 0·4060 of an acre.)

North—By premises No. 9/1, Hati Bagan Road and common passages,
East—By Dehi Serampore Road,
South- By new 40-feet C. I. Trust Road,
West—By new 30-feet C. I. Trust Road,

(Regarding plot No. 12, measuring 0·5506 of an acre.)

North—By new 40-feet C. I. Trust Road, premises Nos. 39/1-A and 38/1, Dehi Serampore Road,
East—By Dehi Serampore Road,
South—By premises Nos. 37 and 36, Dehi Serampore Road, a passage and premises No. 35/1/1-A, Dehi Serampore Road,
West—By new 30-feet C. I. Trust Road,

are required within the aforesaid ward No. 20 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the 2nd Land Acquisition Collector at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE,
Member, Board of Revenue, and Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Requisition

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

No. 170 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector, 24-Parganas, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

2, Pollock Avenue, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord (owner) of the premises referred to in the order above, is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 24th July 1948 at 12 noon, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

S. M. MURSHED,
Additional Collector of the district of 24-Parganas.

The 13th July 1948.

No. 410/48.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1948.

ORDER.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 410/48, dated 24th May 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

34, P. W. D. Road, Alambazar, Baranagar, district 24-Parganas.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

Sri S. Bhattacharjee, landlord of the premises referred to in the order above, is hereby informed.

S. M. MURSHED,
Additional Collector of the district of 24-Parganas.

The 14th July 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES

Forests

ORDER.

No. 4430For.—9th July 1948.—Whereas the portion of the Sunderbans Forest Division, included within West Bengal under the award of the Boundary Commission referred to in section 3 of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, has been renamed as the 24-Parganas Forest Division;

Now, therefore, it is hereby notified that a reference in any existing Indian law as defined in paragraph 2 of the India (Adaptation of Existing Indian Laws) Order, 1947, to the Sunderbans Forest Division, shall be construed as a reference to the 24-Parganas Forest Division, in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 4 of the said Order.

NOTIFICATION.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 4436For.—10th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*2*) of section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor is pleased to appoint for the period from the 1st April 1948 to the 31st March 1949, the following persons, being members of the Teesta-Toorsa Game Association in the district of Jalpaiguri, to do anything required by the sections of the said Act noted above their names to be done by a Forest Officer within the limits of the reserved forests of the Jalpaiguri Forest Division except the Toorsa Reserved Forest, south of the Madarihat-Nilpara Road, in respect of forest-offences relating to any contravention of the hunting, shooting and fishing rules made under the said Act:—

52. (*1*) Power to seize forest produce in respect of which there is reason to believe that forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts or cattle used in committing any such offence; 53. Power to release property seized by them under section 52; and 64. (*1*) Power to arrest without warrant.

(1) Mr. J. S. Scott, Hantupara Tea Estate and post office.

(2) Mr. B. B. P. M'intyre, Banarhat Tea Estate and post office.

(3) Sri N. K. Das, Palashbari Tea Estate, Banarhat post office.

(4) Janab R. U. Khandoker, Dalmore Tea Estate, Birpara post office.

(5) Sri Raj Mohan Roy, Dhupguri post office.

(6) Mr. C. M. Greenwood, Ghatia Tea Estate, Nagrakata post office.

(7) Janab Md. Yusuf, Silkapara post office.

(8) Mr. T. G. Tyson, Nya Sylee Tea Estate, Nagrakata post office.

(9) Mr. J. F. Gauld, Rungamalli Tea Estate, Danguajhar post office.

(10) Mr. R. W. Hawes, Sam Sing, Metelli post office.

(11) Sri R. K. Rahut, Anandapur Tea Estate, Rajadanga post office.

(12) Mr. W. A. Milne, Bagracote Tea Estate, Pillans-Hat post office.

(13) Sri A. K. Nag, Anandapur Tea Estate, Rajadanga post office.

(14) Sri S. K. Rahut, Maynaguri post office.

(15) Sri S. R. Talapatra, Babupara, Jalpaiguri.

(16) Janab Sainuddin Ahmed, Jalpaiguri.

(17) Sri S. N. Chanda, C/o late Sri H. M. Chanda, K. T. H. Estate, Jalpaiguri.

(18) Mr. J. F. Edge, Nya Sylee Tea Estate, Nagrakata post office.

(19) Sri J. B. Guha, Mugulkata Tea Estate, Banarhat post office.

By order of the Governor,
P. M. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

Veterinary

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4354Vety.—7th July 1948.—The Governor is pleased to constitute a Governing Body for the management of the affairs of the Bengal Veterinary College, Belgatchia, in place of the previous Committee of Management of the College which was dissolved under this department notification No. 3153Vety., dated the 17th May 1948, with the following members:—

(1) Maharajadhiraj Sri Uday Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan.

(2) Principal, Bengal Veterinary College, Belgatchia (*ex-officio*).

(3) Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

(4) An elected representative of the teaching staff of the College.

(5) Sri H. C. Ganguli, G.V.Sc., B.H.V.S. (retd.).

(6) Sri Ajit Nath Das, F.Z.S. (London).

(7) Sri K. K. Das, B.A. (Cal.), F.R.M.S. (London).

(8) Major T. F. Arnold, M.R.C.V.S., R.C.T.C.

(9) Dr. S. Roy, M.B., M.Sc., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.L.O. (London).

(10) Sri Shamapada Bhattacharya, M.L.A., and

(11) Mr. G. C. D. Wilks, M.L.A.

The Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan and the Principal, Bengal Veterinary College, will be the President and the Secretary respectively of the Governing Body.

The terms of appointment of the members will be for three years.

By order of the Governor,
P. M. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION, CREDIT AND RELIEF

Relief

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 3215F.R.—12th July 1948.—Miss Dipti Bose, officiating Professor of Physics, in the Bengal Educational Service, at the Bethune College, Calcutta, is appointed Special Officer, Women's Rehabilitation, under the Relief Commissioner, West Bengal, until further orders.

No. 3237F.R.—12th July 1948.—Sri Prafulla Chandra Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), has been appointed Estate Officer under the Relief Commissioner, West Bengal, with effect from 4th May 1948, until further orders.

24-Parganas.—No. 3266F.R.—9th July 1948.—The orders contained in notification No. 1650F.R., dated the 24th April 1948, transferring Sri Santosh Kumar Seal, Special Relief Officer, Baraset, 24-Parganas, to the Bongaon subdivision of the same district are hereby cancelled.

No. 3293F.R.—12th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in notification No. 2408F.R., dated the 31st May 1948, published at page 770 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1948, namely:—

Amendments.

1. In the said notification after the words "shall be exercised" *insert* the words "in the areas specified in the Schedule".

2. To the said notification, *add* the following schedule:—

"(1) Calcutta [as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923)].

(2) Howrah, Sibpur, Bantra, Golabari, Malipanchghara and Bally police-stations of the district of Howrah.

(3) Tollygunge, Behala, Maheshtala, Matiabruz, Dum-Dum, Baranagar, Barrackpore, Naihati and Bijpur police-stations of the district of 24-Parganas."

By order of the Governor,
A. B. GANGULI, Secy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATIONS.

Howrah.—No. 2320Edn.—3rd July 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons to reconstitute the Governing Body of the Bengal Engineering College:—

(1) Sir Birendra Nath Mookerjee—*President.*

Ex-officio members.

(2) Chief Engineer, Works and Buildings Department, Government of West Bengal.

(3) Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal

(4) Chief Electrical Engineer, Electricity Development, Government of West Bengal.

(5) Director of Industries, West Bengal.

(6) Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway.

(7) Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(8) Principal, Bengal Engineering College, *Secretary.*

Ordinary members.

(9) Sri S. K. Chakravarty.

(10) Sri S. L. Das, Deputy Chairman, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

(11) Mr. D. C. Driver, Deputy Agent, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

(12) Sri S. N Ghosh, representative of the Institute of Engineers.

(13) Mr Bernard Matthews

(14) Sri N. K. Mitra

(15-16) Two elected representatives of the teaching staff of the College approved by the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.

The elected representatives of the teaching staff will hold office for only one academic session at a stretch, while the other members will hold office for three academic sessions with effect from 1948-49.

By order of the Governor,
A K. CHANDA, Addl. Secy.

Darjeeling.—No. 2455Edn.—10th July 1948.—The orders in notification No. 996Edn., dated the 31st March 1948, appointing Miss Aruna Bose temporarily in the Bengal General Service (Education) as Kindergarten Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, are hereby cancelled.

Calcutta-Darjeeling.—No. 2457Edn.—10th July 1948.—Miss Bani Roy, officiating Lecturer in History, Bethune College, Calcutta, in the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed temporarily to act in the Bengal General Service (Education) as the Mistress of History, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, with effect from the date on which she assumes the duties of the post, *vice* Miss J. F. W. Clegg, resigned, or until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
D. M. SEN, Secy.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The 22nd July 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1948 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in West Bengal for the town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 30th day of August next, at 10-30 a.m. in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

D. N. SEN, Sheriff.

শেরিফ আফিস, ২২শে জুলাই ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দ।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জানান যাইতেছে যে, আগামী ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের ৩০শে আগষ্ট, সোমবার, বেলা ১০-৩০টার সময় হইতে যে পর্য্যন্ত আদালতের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় ততদিন প্রত্যহ সুবে পশ্চিম বাঙ্গালা ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গে'র অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য কলিকাতা হাইকোর্টে'র আপন আদালত ঘরে ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের চতুর্থ ফৌজদারী দায়রা আদালত বসিবে এবং আরও জানান যায় যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত সময়ে উক্ত স্থানে উপস্থিত থাকিবেন। ইতি।

ডি, এন, সেন,
শেরিফ।

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

Leave.

Birbhum.—No. 4185A.—12th July 1948.—Sri Jitendra Nath Mandal, Additional Munsif of Bolpur, in the district of Birbhum, is allowed earned leave under rule 171(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for fifty-four days with effect from the 9th August 1948.

2. He is also permitted to affix the civil court vacation of 1948 to the leave.

West Dinajpur-Darjeeling.—No. 4268A.—15th July 1948.—Sri Bibhutosh Banarji, Munsif of Balurghat in the district of West Dinajpur-Darjeeling, is allowed earned leave under rule 171(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for six days with effect from the 12th July 1948.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4300G.—16th July 1948.—The following amendments which have been made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the "Rules of the High Court, Appellate Side, 1936 (Seventh Edition)", are published for general information:—

Amendments.

Page 84, Chapter VIA, substituted by correction slip No. 174, Appendix (The Federal Court Rules, 1942).

In Part II of the Third Schedule, under the head "Appellate Jurisdiction"—

(*i*) *after* item 1, *insert* the following as item 1A:—

"1A. Petition for special leave to appeal ....250-0-0" and

(*ii*) *after* item 3, *insert* the following as item 3A:—

"3A. Filing and registering Concise Statement of Facts and Arguments or, Case...20-0-0".

S. K. SEN, Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

No. 1326J.G.—14th July 1948.—Sri Bibhas Chandra Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, who has been transferred to this division with Government notification No. 2021G.A. of the 6th July 1948, is posted to the Asansol subdivision of the district of Burdwan for employment on general duty.

This posting is made in the public interest.

No. 1334J.G.—14th July 1948.—Sri Joydeb Banerji, temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Tamluk subdivision of the district of Midnapore is transferred to the Sadar subdivision of the district of Birbhum for employment as Circle Officer, Bolpur.

2. This transfer is made in the public interest.

No. 972M.—17th July 1948.—In accordance with section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that the newly elected Commissioners of the Sonamukhi Municipality in the district of Bankura, at a meeting on 5th May 1948 duly elected the following gentlemen as the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the municipality:—

Sri Jnanendra Mohan Banerji, Chairman.

Sri Krishna Mohan Chandra, Vice-Chairman.

Erratum.—No. 1330J.G.—14th July 1948.—In this office notification No. 1115J.G., dated the 8th June 1948, published at page 808, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 17th June 1948, *for* "Sri Kanti Charan Banarjee" *read* "Sri Kanti Ranjan Banarjee".

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range.

Chinsura.—No. 5158.—9th July 1948.—Sub-Inspector Tarananda Mukharji, now under orders of transfer from the Calcutta Police to Howrah as Sub-Inspector, is appointed to act as Inspector in Asansol (Burdwan), *vice* Sri Sushil Chandra Ghosal, Inspector, appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Transfer involved in the above order is made in the interests of the public service.

H. N. GUPTA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

Presidency Division—Calcutta

No. 605L.S.-G.—12th July 1948.—The appointment of the following gentlemen as members of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Charitable Dispensary at Khardah in the district of the 24-Parganas is published for general information under rule 20(*b*) of the Dispensary Manual:—

Sri A. N. Chatterji, *Chairman*.

Sri S. K. Banerjee.

Sri P. C. Banerjee.

Janab Shaik Nasiruddin

Dr. H. K. Roy.

Dr. J. N. Banerjee.

Sri T. N. Chatterji.

Janab Shaik Jamaluddin.

Sri Raghunandan Prosad Gupta.

No. 594J.G.—15th July 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 56(*2*) read with rule 56(*3*) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I, 7th Edition, as amended, I appoint the following gentlemen to be non-official visitors of the Berhampore Special Jail in the district of Murshidabad for a period of two years with effect from the date of notification:—

Sri S. N. Sinha.

Janab E. Huq.

Janab Syed Sakhaut Hossain Alquadari.

Sri Tarapada Bhattacharyya.

Janab Khuda Buksh, M.L.A.

No. 595J.G.—15th July 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 56(*2*) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I, 7th Edition, as amended, I appoint Janab Khorshed Ali Meerza to be a non-official visitor of the Lalbagh Sub-Jail in the district of Murshidabad for a period of two years with effect from the date of notification in place of Janab Abdus Samad, whose appointment as a non-official jail visitor is hereby cancelled under rule 57.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

Alipore, the 13th July 1948.

It is notified for general information that the Managing Committee of the Baraset Government H. E. School has been reconstituted with the following members for three years with effect from 1st May 1948:—

(1) Subdivisional Officer, Baraset—President (*ex-officio*).

(2) Head Master, Baraset Government H. E. School—Secretary (*ex-officio*).

(3) Sri Abani Kishore Dutta Roy—Elected representative of the teaching staff other than Head Master.

(4) Dr. Haripada Chakravorty—Representative of the parents and guardians of the pupils.

(5) Sri Dhirendra Nath Maschatak—Representative of the parents and guardians of the pupils.

(6) The Sub-Treasury Officer, Baraset—Member, an officer other than an inspecting officer of the Education Department (*ex-officio*).

S. M. MURSHED,
Additional District Magistrate,
24-Parganas.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, West Bengal.

Calcutta.—No. R13-48.—6th July 1948.—Sri Bishnupada Sarkar, Inspector, Finger Print Bureau, Criminal Investigation Department, West Bengal, is granted two months' leave on average pay with effect from 1-7-1948, a.m. He was due to retire on 1st July 1948. The leave now granted was previously refused on public grounds.

Sub-Inspector Salil Kumar Chattarji of the Finger Print Bureau, Criminal Investigation Department, West Bengal, is promoted to act as Inspector with effect from 1-7-1948, a.m., *vice* Sri Bishnupada Sarkar, Inspector, on leave.

Calcutta.—No. R13-48.—12th July 1948.—Sri Nagendra Nath Mukharji, Inspector, is granted twenty days' leave on average pay with effect from 11-6-1948, p.m.

H. N. SARKAR, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range

Jalpaiguri.—No. 4475.—8th July 1948.—Sri Suresh Chandra Ray, officiating Court Inspector of West Dinajpur, is temporarily transferred to Malda to continue to officiate as Inspector there, *vice* Sri Durgesh Chandra Basu, Inspector, Malda, retiring on 15th July 1948.

Sub-Inspector Dhirendra Nath Ray of Sealdah Government Railway Police is temporarily transferred to West Dinajpur and with effect from the date of assuming charge, appointed to act as Court Inspector there, *vice* Sri Hem Baran Das Bakshi, Inspector, West Dinajpur, on deputation to the District Enforcement Branch, Malda, to fill a temporary post of Inspector.

The above orders are sanctioned in the interests of the public service.

Sri Bipin Bihari Das, officiating Inspector, West Dinajpur, is granted leave on average pay for three weeks, with effect from the date he avails himself of it, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules.

H. L. SAHA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 12656/2E/32/48-49C.T.—13th July 1948.—Mr. A. Baksi, M.A., 3rd Additional Income-tax Officer, District IV(2), Calcutta, was allowed, under rule 10(*A*) of the Revised Leave Rules, earned leave for seventeen days, with effect from 14th June 1948 to 30th June 1948, with permission to prefix Sunday, the 13th June 1948, and to affix holiday, the 1st July 1948, to the leave. It is certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave.

S. NARGOLWALA, Commissioner.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL (WEST).

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act,

and

In the matter of Lachmi Coal Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Premsukhdas Behani of No 46, Strand Road, Calcutta, by an order, dated 2nd day of July 1948, has been appointed Provisional Liquidator of the abovenamed Company

P C. GHOSE & CO.,

Attorneys for the petitioners Sewnarain Sadani

Dated this 7th day of July 1948. (303—1)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 32.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment Upper age limit relaxable by three years for Scheduled Caste candidates Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or crossed Indian postal order for Rs 7-8 (Rs 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 14th August 1948 Cheques or money orders not accepted Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so

(1) **Temporary posts of (1) Chemist and (2) Physicist, Geological Survey of India.**—Candidates who applied in response to the advertisement issued by the Director General, Geological Survey of India, will also be considered provided they forward the required application fee to the Commission before the closing date for receipt of applications, giving reference to No. F 1/194/48-R Women ineligible **Age.**—Preferably below 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay.**—Rs 350—350—380—380—30—590—E B —30—770—40—850 **Qualifications.—For Chemist:** (a) Research degree of recognised University in Physical and Inorganic Chemistry (b) At least five years' experience in Inorganic (preferably mineral or rock) analysis **For Physicist:** (a) Research degree of recognised University in Spectroscopy, Radioactivity or Electronics (b) At least five years' experience in one of these three subjects

(2) **Two temporary posts of Assistant Custodian, Enemy Property in the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay.**—Women eligible. **Age.**—Preferably between 25 and 35 years **Pay.**—Rs 275—25—500—E.B —30—710. Higher initial pay up to Rs 400 may be granted to deserving candidates. Scale liable to revision on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. **Qualifications.**—(i) Degree in Law (ii) Knowledge of business matters and Commercial Accounts

(3) **One temporary post of Secretary, Air Transport Licencing Board, New Delhi.**—Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably between 30 and 45 years No age limits for permanent Government servants **Pay.**—Rs 1,000—50—1,250 **Qualifications.—Essential:** (a) Degree in Law of a recognised University (b) At least five years' experience of practice in a Court of Law (c) Knowledge of Air Transport Law (d) General Secretarial or Administrative experience **Desirable:** Knowledge of International Civil Aviation

(4) **Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi.**—Post temporary up to 31st December 1952 for the present Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably not below 35 years **Pay.**—Rs 800—40—1,000—50—1,250, higher initial pay up to Rs 1,000 in deserving cases **Qualifications.—Essential:** (a) First Class M A degree (b) Diploma in Education of a foreign University or degree (B T or L T) in Education of an Indian University. (c) Research degree in Education or Psychology (d) At least two years' teaching experience and at least five years' administrative experience **Desirable:** Knowledge of Hindustani For this post and that of Vice-Principal it is desired to appoint a man for one and a woman for the other post

(5) **Vice-Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi.**—Post temporary up to 31st December 1952 for the present Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably not below 30 years **Pay.**—Rs 600—40—1,000, higher initial salary up to Rs 800 in deserving cases. **Qualifications.—Essential:** (a) First Class M A degree (b) Diploma in Education of a foreign University or degree (B T or L T) in Education of an Indian University (c) Research degree in Psychology or Education (d) At least two years' teaching experience and at least two years' administrative experience **Desirable:** Knowledge of Hindustani For this post and that of Principal it is desired to appoint a man for one and a woman for the other post

(6) **Two Lecturers, Central Institute of Education, Delhi.**—Posts temporary up to 31st December 1952 for the present Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably not below 30 years **Pay.**—Rs 300—25—500—30—560, higher initial pay up to Rs 400 in deserving cases **Qualifications.—Essential:** (a) 1st or 2nd Class M A degree (b) Diploma in Education of a foreign University or degree (B T or L T) in Education of an Indian University. (c) At least five years' teaching experience partly in a secondary school and partly in a Teachers' Training Institution **Desirable:** Knowledge of Hindustani

(7) **116 Assistant Engineers, All India Radio.**—Posts temporary, but most of them are likely to be made permanent For 15 posts Scheduled Castes candidates preferred Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably below 30 years, relaxable up to 35 years for Government servants. **Pay.**—Rs 350—25—450—E.B.—25—650 **Qualifications.**—(a) Degree (preferably 1st Class) in Engineering or Physics (b) At least two years' experience in Radio Engineering

(8) **One Editor (Hindi), Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.**—Post temporary to be filled on five years' renewable contract. Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably below 40 years **Pay.**—Rs 720—40—1,000 **Qualifications.**—(a) High literary ability in Hindi and knowledge of English (b) Experience of editorial work and production of Hindi periodicals (c) Wide general knowledge and acquaintance with Indian and World affairs. (d) Critical appreciation of art

(9) **Four Assistant Editors (Hindi), Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.**—Posts temporary to be filled on five years' renewable contract. Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably below 35 years. **Pay.**—Rs 350—25—500—30—620. **Qualifications.**—(a) Sound general education and knowledge of English. (b) Experience of editorial work in Hindi periodicals. (c) Literary ability in Hindi and capacity for translation from English into Hindi.

(10) **Five Liaison Officers, All India Radio.**—Posts temporary but likely to be made permanent Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably below 40 years **Pay.**—Rs. 450—25—E B.—500—30—800. **Qualifications.—Essential:** (a) Good degree from a recognised University. (b) Experience in a Newspaper, Publicity Office, Advertising Agency or Research Work in public opinion; or experience of similar work in All India Radio. (c) Knowledge of Hindi **Desirable:** Sound knowledge of at least one of the languages, viz., Oriya, Assamese Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali for each post. Knowledge of more than one Indian language additional qualification

(11) **One Regulations Officer, Naval Headquarters (India), New Delhi.**—Post temporary but likely to be made permanent Preference will be given to candidates who have previous experience of R.I.N. work. Women eligible. **Age.**—Preferably below 36 years after deducting war service or temporary service under Government **Pay.—For direct recruit:** Rs 275—25—500—E B —30—650—E.B.—30—800 **For persons in continuous Government service since 27th September 1931:** The question of applying the scale of Rs 900—50—1,150 to this class of Government servants is under consideration **Qualifications.**—Candidates must (a) be graduates of recognised Universities; (b) have a thorough and comprehensive knowledge and experience of "Printing and Allied Trades" and have served as practical L'Press Printer for at least five years with proved administrative ability (preference being given to candidates who have taken extensive course of training in "Printing and Allied Trades" in recognised institutions), (c) have a sound knowledge and experience of Naval Rules and Regulations, and be conversant with Naval phraseology, customs and conventions

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 52.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the following posts at the Campbell Medical College, Calcutta. The College is being started as a post-war development measure and there is every chance of its being retained permanently, although it may be regarded as temporary at present:—

(i) Professor of Anatomy on pay of Rs 500—1,000 plus dearness and other allowances as admissible to similar Government servants.

(ii) Professor of Physiology on pay of Rs. 500—1,000 plus dearness and other allowances as admissible to similar Government servants

(iii) Professor of Pharmacology on pay of Rs. 500—1,000 plus dearness and other allowances as admissible to similar Government servants.

(iv) Professor of Organic Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry on pay of Rs. 500—1,000 plus dearness and other allowances as admissible to similar Government servants.

The posts belong to the Bengal General Service. Appointment to each of these posts will be made on contract for five years renewable for another five years on satisfactory service. The Professors will have to give whole-time service to the College. The actual pay of the selected candidates will be fixed within the limits of the scale according to qualifications. They will draw this fixed pay during the contract period The benefit of Contributory Provident Fund Rules, 1934, will be allowed to the candidates appointed and they will be governed by Model Leave Rules in rule 226 in the Bengal Service Rules, Part I. Officers in the Bengal Medical Service are eligible to apply for these posts. If they are selected, their lien on the Bengal Medical Service shall be terminated and Government will consider awarding them some pension on the basis of their previous qualifying service in the Bengal Medical Service after consideration of each individual case.

Women candidates are not debarred from applying for any of these posts.

Private practice not allowed.

(2) **Qualifications.**—A candidate—

(i) must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India may be considered eligible to apply, provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India is furnished before appointment;

(ii) must be a Medical graduate and possess high post-graduate academic qualification and previous teaching experience and aptitude for research in the subject.

Candidates who applied in response to the previous advertisement (No. 29) for posts of Professors of Physiology and Anatomy and Assistant Professor of Pharmacology, will be considered for these posts, if they intimate their continued candidacy on **revised terms.**

(3) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 28th July 1948.

(4) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(5) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(6) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(7) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(8) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 15th July 1948.

NOTICE.

WANTED a District Engineer for the Nadia District Board on a salary of Rs. 400—20—600 per mensem plus travelling allowance according to the Fundamental Rules. Candidates must be qualified in the manner prescribed in rule 2, Part IX of the Rules for the appointment of District Engineers, etc., as published with Bengal Government notification No. 3334L.S.-G., dated 20th December 1901, as subsequently amended. The selected candidate will have to join immediately on appointment and will be on probation for one year. Applications with certificates and testimonials in original should be submitted in sealed and registered covers to the Chairman, District Board, Nadia, superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer" on or before 10th August 1948 with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which the certificates will be returned.

Candidates should mention their native village, police-station, post office, home district and age.

Candidates may be required to interview the Board at their own expense.

TARAK DAS BANERJEE,
Chairman, District Board.

Nadia District Board Office, the 13th July 1948.

(296—5)

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

15, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

ADMISSION to the Day Course (equivalent to the I. Com. Course) and different classes of the Evening Section—R.A., Banking, Book-Keeping (Junior and Advanced), Modern English, Mercantile Law, Shorthand and Typewriting—will commence immediately after the publication of the Matriculation results of the Calcutta University in the "Calcutta Gazette". For details apply in writing to the Principal enclosing postage stamps worth 9 pies for prospectus or call at the office of the institute personally during office hours.

The tuition fee is only Rs. 5 per month and there are various concessions in the shape of stipends and scholarships.

[ILLEGIBLE], for Principal,
Government Commercial Institute,
Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 20th May 1948.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Notice for sale under sections 118 and 119 of the Calcutta Port Act III of 1890 (B. C.).

NOTICE is hereby given that the liability of the Commissioners for the undermentioned goods ex. the undermentioned vessels has in terms of section 113 of the abovementioned Act ceased on the expiration of three clear days from the date of landing. These goods accordingly remain on the Port Commissioners' premises at the sole risk and expense of the owners and if not cleared on or before the 17th August 1948 on payment of all charges due will be sold by public auction on the 18th August 1948 at 8 a.m. at the Calcutta Jetty Import Warehouse South (annexe).

Steamer's name.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
	1947.			
Macharda	24th May	6632 in a diamond, AJ on top, SB below	2	Cases rubber grips.
	1946.			
Okhla	23rd July	BDH in a diamond, SS on top, BCO below	4	Cases chemicals.
	1947.			
Trevidor	17th June	Scientific Instruments Coy., Allahabad	1	Case electric appliances.
	1946.			
Sea Triton	27th October	Scientific Instrument, E 3120/1	1	Box vacuum pressure pump.
Do.	Do.	Scientific Instrument, Order No. OX 206, AA 74 E 3266	2	Boxes electric appliances.
	1947.			
Maihar	19th May	SI on top of a blank diamond, CO below	1	Package scientific instruments.
City of Dundee	18th June	Scientific Instrument Coy.	2	Boxes scientific appliances.
	1946.			
Okhla	23rd July	AA 77 in a diamond, SI on top, CO below	1	Case thermometer.
Howrah	1st August	J. P.	10	Packages lead-ingots.
Hoegh Silver Cloud	19th April	Scientific Instruments Coy.	6	Cases scientific appliances.
Clan Mackay	20th November	ELMI, EPF	1	Case merchandise.
Mahanada	10th June	SI on top of a blank diamond, CO below	1	Barrel glass bottles.
William H, Allen	31st October	Kant in a diamond, Karachi below	1	Bag sulphur.
	1947.			
Chanda	19th April	349 in a diamond, SA on top, KCO, below	91	Cartons electric bulbs.
Macharda	24th May	1164 in a diamond, FM on top, SB below	1	Case merchandise.
Chupra	10th June	AC	6	Packages assorted food.
Manipur	8th June	CO 1439 upon C 25973 in a diamond, GO on top, BL below	4	Cases merchandise.
	1945.			
Samadang	29th July	PBC, 524	1	Case sulphur.
	1946.			
Fort Mclaughlin	8th August	Monsanto	1	Case merchandise.
Clyde L. Severy	31st October	No mark		A quantity of sulphur.
Chupra	24th April	C.W. M/N/113, Calcutta	2	Bales wool.
	1947.			
Firoza	1st October	No mark	3	Drums merchandise.
Do.	Do.	Do.	..	A quantity of cotton sweepings.
Do.	Do.	Do.	..	A quantity of old waist coats.
Empire Wye	29th August	Do.	1	Bag sago sweepings.
City of Kimberley	22nd June	Do.	35	Packages empty beer bottles.
	1946.			
Clan Campbell	1st December	No mark	3	Cases clyde nails.
Do.	Do.	Do.	1	Bundle Kodalies.
	1947.			
Forest	11th March	AEK, 950. Bombay	1	Carton glass-pots.
Tiradentes	26th May	ALTOEST 2465, Karachi, Indo-Europe	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	Do.	MTC on top of a triangle, No. 970	1	Case wine.
Bharatjal	11th December	No mark	1	Tin ghee.
	1946.			
Exchequer	1st August	No mark	1	Drum oil.
Mangalore	30th December	Do.	31	Bags merchandise.

Steamer's name.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
	1947.			
Escanaba Victory	2nd January	No mark	1	Case merchandise.
Exchequer	7th January	Do.	1	Carton merchandise.
Madura	11th April	Do.	2	Cases milk powder.
	1945.			
Kaituna	27th May	No mark	1	Case shoe-polish.
Pachumba	5th August	Do.	1	Case gum.
Do.	Do.	RW & Co., Calcutta	1	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	No mark	1	Bag white powder.
	1947.			
Hemland	15th May	No mark	..	A quantity of loose corks.
Do.	Do.	Do.	1	Bale paper.
	1946.			
City of Kimberley	23rd February	The Agents for M/S Hall Line Ltd.	2	Cartons magazine.
City of Florence	17th December	No mark	18	Pieces old clothing.
Martaban	16th February	Do.	..	A quantity of nutmeg.
Palikonda	25th August	C & Co.	1	Bag sago flour.
	1947.			
Gausdal	20th September	No mark	15	Reels and a quantity of loose paper.
	1946.			
Clan Mackay	20th November	No Mark	1	Bag manuf. of paper.
	1945.			
American Farmer	11th October	No mark	1	Bag merchandise.
Greenwich	27th January	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
	1947.			
Steel Worker	20th June	No mark	10	Bags merchandise.
Do.	Do.	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Ditto.
	1946.			
W. H. Allen	16th October	MCF, Mysore, Madras	100	Bags sulphur.
Mahsud	30th June	Vote, PE 2405 & under Nos.	2	Cases glass shades and lamp brackets.
	1947.			
City of Kimberley	22nd June	No mark	3	Bags merchandise.
	1945.			
Kaituna	27th May	FSO, 38889, or Nil	5	Iron packages.
Empire Life	19th July	No mark	1	Iron package.
	1946.			
Memphis City	11th July	Kant in a diamond	5	Bags sulphur.
	1944.			
Empire Service	27th January	No mark	1	Case oil.
	1945.			
Empire Freetown	13th July	No mark	1	Drum merchandise.
	1947.			
City of Kimberley	5th January	No mark	5	Bags old torn clothings.
	1945.			
Fort Conolly	11th February	No mark	1	Case merchandise.
Neleus	5th June	1/329/352 in a diamoud, AEI on top.	1	Case electric cable.
	1946.			
Palikonda	25th August	AYA	1	Double bag old copper scrap.
Sea Triton	27th October	India Trades Corporation, 219, Old Chinabazar Street, Calcutta.	1	Case soya fluff.
Jalayamuna	3rd June	No mark	1	Drum groundnut oil.
Memphis City	11th July	Do.	23	Bags sulphur.
Stad Maastricht	2nd December	WH or Nil	1	Piece zin cslab.
Clan Mackay	20th December	BA or Nil	1	Drum merchandise.

Steamer's name.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
	1945.			
Ontremount Park	28th June	No mark	8	Bags merchandise.
	1947.			
Clan Macilwraith	4th February	No mark	23	Bags ammonium chloride sweepings.
Do.	Do.	Do.	11	Bags boiler lagging.
	1946.			
Maidan	21st October	EAD in a diamond	2	Kegs tar-oil.
Stad Mastricht	2nd December	ZA or Nil	1	Piece spelter.
City Keelung	27th October	No mark	50	Pieces wooden sleepers.
	1947.			
Acadia	26th July	No mark	1	Bale paper.
Gansdal	21st September	Do.	2	Cases merchandise.
Do.	Do	ESSACK, Madras	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	Do.	6547 in a diamond, Harperink on top, Rangoon below.	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	Do.	No mark	..	A quantity of loose glass-beads.
	1946			
Trader	19th September	Jacks in a triangle, SD 7672 3/10 on top or Nil	1	Crate merchandise.
City of Windsor	5th October	EA & Co or Nil	1	Piece pipe
	1947			
Steel Worker	20th June	No mark	2	Packets combs.
Do.	Do.	Parry RR 83 or Nil	1	Carton merchandise.
	1946.			
Empire Prome	5th May	MUSA	1	Case empty.
	1947			
Chanda	11th October	To The Shipping Master, Bombay	4	Packages merchandise.
Do.	Do	To The Shipping Master, Calcutta	3	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	No mark	4	Bags merchandise
	1945.			
Roy Bank	24th October	SRL, 160 in a diamond, DS on top, TO below	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	Do	SRL, 73 in a diamond, DS on top, TO below.	1	Ditto.
	1946			
Fort Commusun	15th November	AM on top of 600, MJ below	14	Cartons electric bulbs
Chyebassa	3rd June	CTC Calcutta or ETC, Calcutta	1	Case merchandise.
	1947.			
Querimba	February	Ralli, Calcutta	35	Cases merchandise
Steel Architect	13th May	R & on top of 4232, PS below.	1	Case electric Transformer.
Trevidor	17th June	BO 19597, ELECS 2/5899, PR 605/46, IG on top, ECo below.	1	Carton resistors.
Salawati	5th June	Color, 1205, Calcutta	16	Cartons pencil.
Marjata	19th January	LH in a diamond, BW on top, & Co below	1	Case merchandise.
City of Tokio	12th May	TOA (India) Ltd, 46759, 51466, Calcutta	1	Case tooth paste.
Trevidor	17th June	BO 19538, ELECS 2/4806, PR 495, 591, 608, 609, I G on top, ECo below.	1	Box commutator.
Chupra	10th June	ETCI, A1/1/394, Ex. No. 1/6.	4	Cases merchandise.
Querimba	16th September	CCSB, Rangoon, CSB	1	Case condensed milk.
	1946.			
Samdonard	15th March	Rly collieries, Kargoli, EIR	2	Cases merchandise.
	1945.			
Empire Regent	15th June	C upon 2187 in a diamond, PC on top, Ex. Nos. 1/36	1	Case screws
	1947.			
Hoegh Silver Crest	17th May	1268C 786/805, HR on top, ECo below, No.2	1	Case merchandise.
Kallada	29th August	Defaced or Nil	1	Drum white oil.
	1945.			
Thomas S[illegible]y	6th July	(S.O. 5776), MFO, 1514, Blue Trefoil	1	Carton dehydrated onion flakes.

Steamer's Name	Date of landing.	Marks and Numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
	1945.			
Ratler	3rd October	Mr S. Fernandis, Catholic Mission, Shillong, C/o Catholic Orphan Press 4, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	1	Box missionary materials and supplies
Frans Hal	11th May	FSO70, Emb. Calcutta, DES4/PL/B6344, Vizagapattam, India	1	Case merchandise
Walter L. Fleming	22nd July	HS Order no. D/152/5293, Malleswaram, P. O. Bangalore.	1	Do.
Ratler	2nd October	Rev FO Superior SJ, St Mary's Mission, P O. Khagayavia Pirpainti, Santal Parganas, C/o Catholic Orphan Press, Calcutta.	1	Box merchandise
	1946.			
City of Hereford	31st August	DOF, Mathematical Instrument Office	1	Case merchandise.
	1945.			
Empire Life	5th December	No mark	1	Case merchandise
	1946			
Tongbai	8th October	No mark	1	Case merchandise.
	1947.			
Manipur	8th June	SE on top of a black diamond, WC below	1	Case merchandise
Markhor	24th September	No mark	1	Ditto
Lambrook	28th December	M. P., 8081, 72591, Madras, No. 5	1	Case antiphlogistine.
	1946.			
Mandasor	16th July	SICO in a diamond, 6509, 6496	2	Cases merchandise.
Macharda	30th December	BKA upon 401/30 in a diamond, Ltd S on top	1	Case merchandise.
	1947.			
City of Auckland	26th May	ASMI, 46733, 51447, Cal.	1	Case merchandise.
	1946.			
Mathura	11th February	JC upon G, Calcutta	1	Cases merchandise.
Mahsud	30th June	Kathkuyan, Calcutta	1	Ditto.
Castalia	17th January	Jail Press, Gaya	1	Case merchandise.
Magdapur	26th June	Jail Press, Gaya	1	Ditto
Palikonda	3rd February	KC4—PTS (C801—7), Cont. DATPS, 38202.	4	Cases merchandise.
	1944.			
Atlantic City	19th October	IND, DA224—8	1	Case merchandise.
Defender	31st August	HM, F33, 25 L Calcutta, No. 16039/1	1	Ditto.
Atlantic City	October	No mark	1	Ditto.
	1947.			
Mapia	25th April	Lt Commdr F Aftabali, 27B, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.	1	Case merchandise
	1946.			
Andrew Jackson	2nd February	4287 upon 2176 in a block, AD on sides	1	Case merchandise
	1947.			
Mapia	25th April	Hariram Dinanath, 180, Cross Street, Cal	1	Case merchandise.
	1946.			
Cape Elizabeth	27th November	Indian Red Cross, Calcutta, India	1	Case merchandise.
	1947.			
Pasha	22nd April	No mark	5	Bundles merchandise.
	1944.			
Nyhorn	13th September	Mr...ght Edwards, C/o Friends Ambulance Unit, 1, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta.	1	Case merchandise.
	1946.			
Clan Maciver	9th September	455, 421, RRNR, Nepal, Calcutta, 9/12	4	Cases varnish.
	1947.			
Ellenga	29th March	No mark		A quantity of metal scrap sweepings

Steamer's name.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity	Description.
	1946.			
Pemba	March	No mark	1	Moving latrine.
Sirsa	Do.	Do.		A quantity of metal slabs.
Masula	8th October	MFO	1	Carton merchandise,
	1945.			
Clan Murdoch	3rd May	No mark	4	Pieces angle.
Do.	Do.	Do	41	Packages iron.
Nadir	21st May	Do.	1	Iron package.
Maihar	10th September	Do.	2	Cases axle-box (1 case lying at Oudh South and the other at H/L yd, K.G.D.)
	1947.			
Ocean Gipsy	12th April	CB, FTCo, Calcutta, No. 361/86	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	Do	C & B, DS&Co, Calcutta, No. 22/25	1	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	CB, MNM, 41/123	5	Cartons merchandise.
	1946.			
Cape Domingo	28th August	J&Co. C/o BKA, 1/107	1	Case merchandise.
	1947.			
Steel Director	28th May	SL, 1/9	1	Carton merchandise.
Kwaisang	10th June	No mark	15	Bags betel nuts.
	1948.			
Nadir	5th March	No mark	1	Bundle cotton yarn
Do.	Do.	Do.	3	Drums oil.
	1947.			
Tahsinia	11th January	BBTCL, Rangoon	1	Case whiskey.
Maihar	19th May	ASM in a diamond, Calcutta below	1	Case merchandise.
Ekma	29th July	V.D. Red paint, C No. 1220, Ball on either side or nil.	3	Drums empty
	1945.			
Empire Takoradi	22nd May	No mark	1	Ditto.
Kohisthan	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Samaovino	....	Do.	9	Cases merchandise.
Fort Esperance	....	Do.	1	Case merchandise
T. S. Cot	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
West Point	....	Do.	1	Ditto
Empire Regent	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Malakand	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Chupra	....	XXX Calcutta	1	Ditto.
Masirah	....	O XXX/D XXX	1	Ditto.
James Longstreet	....	No mark	1	Carton merchandise.
Kohama	....	Do.	1	Case merchandise
Mahronda	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Trevidor	....	Do.	1	Ditto
Fort Esperance	....	XXX Calcutta, No. 7114	1	Ditto.
Manipur	....	No mark	1	Ditto.
Mathura	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Mahronda	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
W. L. Fleming	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Dee Bank	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
P. Castle	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Delano	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
W. F. Moler	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Gujrat	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Burma	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Itria	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Empire Malta	....	Do	1	Ditto.
Chanda	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Makalla	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Palikonda	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
City of Kimberley	....	Do.	1	Truss merchandise.
Good Hope	....	Do.	11	Pieces pipes.
Mathura	....	Do.	1	Case merchandise.
Virginia	....	Do.	1	Ditto
M B. Brado	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
Empire Malta	....	Do.	1	Ditto.
	1946			
Kutsang	23rd November	No mark	1	Bag bark.
Clan Macinnes	27th September	S & S upon MR & C Ltd. in an inverted triangle	3	Cases merchandise.

Unclaimed goods.

Steamer's name.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity	Description.
Unclaimed goods	....	No mark	35	Cases vinegar.
Do.	....	Do.	7	Kegs merchandise
Do.	....	Do.	3	Cases merchandise.
Do	....	JMS, EB	2	Ditto.

Steamer's name	Date of landing	Marks and numbers	Quantity	Description.
Unclaimed goods	....	No mark	1	Carton merchandise
Do	....	VVS in a diamond, Sydney below	1	Case merchandise
Do	....	6448 in a diamond, PB on top, SD below	1	Ditto
Do	....	No mark	1	Ditto
Do	....	FSO	1	Ditto
Do	....	AE Ltd in a diamond, Calcutta below	1	Ditto
Do	....	Calcutta	1	Ditto
Do	....	3668, Colombo	1	Ditto
Do	....	BANO 39038 upon NPT, IG on top, E Co below	1	Ditto
Do	....	KL in a diamond	1	Ditto
Do	....	OSA in a diamond	1	Ditto.
Do	....	JWL, No 3 in a diamond	1	Ditto
Do	....	D & Co., Calcutta	1	Ditto.
Do	....	MDB, 45544, 31622	1	Ditto
Do	....	No mark	1	Ditto.
Do	....	504 upon 28357 in a diamond, GA on top, EL below	1	Ditto.
Do	....	FES & Co	1	Carton merchandise
Do	....	No mark	1	Bale old paulin.
Do	....	Do	14	Pieces tube.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Piece rubber-cloth.
Do	....	Do	3	Bags sandal-wood chips
Do	....	Do	2	Coils asbestos packing
Do	....	Do	3	Bundles wire.
Do	....	Do	18	Pieces chain
Do.	....	Do.	11	Tin boxes.
Do.	....	Do	10	Cases merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	10	Cartons merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	A	quantity of manufacture of iron.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Piece brass hexagon bar.
Do	....	Do.	10	Kegs merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	14	Pieces copper pipe.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Crates merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Package merchandise.
Do.	....	Bendigo Preserving Co., Ltd., Victoria, Australia	1	Case merchandise.
Do	....	A P C, 566	1	Ditto.
Do.	....	A H (India), Ltd., upon L M 3775, Cal	1	Ditto.
Do.	....	M A P 8678 Rafer, No. 6 Victoria Dock, Birkenhead	1	Ditto.
Do.	....	Dayton Price & Co., Ltd., C/o W T W Hazlar Co., 65 Pearl Street, New York.	1	Ditto.
Do.	....	A H (India), Ltd., A 97, Cal.	1	Ditto
Do.	....	Kapna Pahar Estate in a diamond	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	....	3950/5015 in a block C of S, Cal	1	Ditto.
Do.	....	R W 447, L A P E, Wilm, Cal.	1	Ditto.
Do.	....	Para Amino Acetone, Ltd.	1	Cask merchandise.
Do.	....	No mark	2	Packages merchandise.
Do.	....	Do	1	Bundle rubber pipes.
Do.	...	Do.	1	Carton merchandise.
Do.	....	J R C M, 1943	1	Package merchandise.
Do.	....	No mark	1	Crate merchandise.
Do.	....	D T N, Calcutta, India	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	....	M A P 6470, Rafco	1	Ditto.
Do.	....	T O D S O 5317 T H, Air Depot *via* Naihati, Kardah Mills, Titaghur.	1	Ditto.
Do	....	No mark	87	Cases merchandise.
Do.	....	71, E E Co., Cal., No. 2098	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	....	H & C, Cal.	1	Ditto.
Do.	....	C R & Co., C of S, E I R, D 390/U K, 1045	1	Ditto.
Do.	....	No mark	1	Case screws.
Do.	....	Do.	9	Cases merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Casks porcelain insulator.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Wooden cask merchandise.
Do.	....	G in a diamond, Max Dehee on top, Calcutta below	1	Cask merchandise.
Do.	....	No mark	3	Casks merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Tin package merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	4	Kegs wire-nails.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Drums merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Cask merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case beef.
Do.	....	Do	1	Case dog-spikes.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Drums merchandise.
Do	....	Do.	1	Carton nuts.
Do.	....	Do	1	Piece iron wheel.
Do.	....	Do.	A	quantity of electric wire.
Do	....	Do.	18	Bags lead-washers.
Do	....	Do	1	Bag bolts and nuts
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag iron-washers.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags galvd. tie-rods.
Do.	....	Do	7	Pieces fork.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag pipe-fittings.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case door-locks.
Do.	....	Do	1	Bag manufacture of brass.
Do.	....	Do	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag rubber packing.
Do	....	Do.	A	quantity of bolts and nuts.
Do.	....	Do.	7	Pieces rain-water pipes.
Do	....	Do.	3	Pieces hoe.
Do.	....	Do	1	Bag dog-spikes.
Do	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Crate porcelain-insulator.
Do.	....	Do	1	Bundle hemp-rope.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags iron scrap.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of structural material.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of iron-plates.

Steamer's name.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
Unclaimed goods	....	No mark	..	A quantity of bolts and nuts.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bundles tin circles
Do.	....	Do.	5	Bags Wattle extracts.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag sandal wood chips.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	10	Bags borax (loose).
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag stick lac.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags manuf. of brass.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag crown corks.
Do.	....	Do.	4	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags Copra-Kernel.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bags acasia.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Package botch.
Do.	....	Do.	12	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bags Wattle bark.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag pepper.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Tin merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bags hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bags dog spikes.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag stick lac.
Do.	....	Do.	5	Bags bolts and nuts.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag cone head screws.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bundles electric wire.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Keg wire-nail.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Tins merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle lead.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag manuf of iron.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag iron rings.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag galvd. bolts and nuts.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag brass screws.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags cement.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags sulphate of ammonia.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag white powder.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag iron-dust.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	36	Pieces merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	4	Pieces motor parts.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Box battery parts.
Do.	....	Do.	9	Pieces hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	23	Pieces shackles.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bags hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Box bolts and nuts.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag ignition cable set.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Tin box merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag old books.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags bolts and nuts.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Piece rubber.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bundles canvas cloth.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag red-powder.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle paulin.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bundles stick.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of gunny bags
Do.	....	Do	1	Case hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Package battery part.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag scraps.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag iron dust.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle wire.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle cable-wire (damaged).
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag metal scraps.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Package galvd. screws.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of scrap iron.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Keg paint.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Package machinery parts.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Empty drum.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bags dammerbatu.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags gum.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag cassia.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag machinery parts.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Empty drums.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag pepper.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags pulse.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bags iron dust.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bags Wattle bark.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags cassia.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag iron dust.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag betel nuts.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Piece tub.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag carbon black.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Keg nail.
Do.	....	Do.	13	Pieces plate.

Steamer's Name.	Date of landing.	Marks and Numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
Unclaimed goods	....	No mark	1	Bag betel nuts.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Canvas cloth.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags sticklac.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag mustard seed.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags nails.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag bolts and nuts.
Do.	....	Do.	4	Pieces manufacture of iron.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Piece wheel.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Pieces spring.
Do.	....	Do.	4	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag bolts and nuts.
Do.	....	Do.	13	Pieces spades.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of iron scrap.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of iron rods.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Pieces spring.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Empty drums.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Piece manufacture of iron.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Pieces brass rod.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Pieces manufacture of brass.
Do.	....	Do.	10	Pieces tubs.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Piece wheel.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Package battery (damaged).
Do.	....	Do.	13	Pieces manufacture of iron.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of manufacture of iron.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of mixed hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	8	Pieces fish-plates.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Cask insulator.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag galvanised screws.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag cork.
Do.	....	Do.	39	Tins cheese.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag iron-ring.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag rubber scrap.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of iron nails.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Cases merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case battens.
Do.	....	Do.	20	Cases merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	7	Ditto.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case tea-shooks.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle wire.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case tooth-paste.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Cases merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle cable wire.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle wire.
Do.	....	Do.	6	Bundles spring.
Do.	....	Do.	7	Pieces rods.
Do.	....	Do.	5	Pieces iron angles.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bundles iron-rods.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Package motor parts.
Do.	....	Do.	5	Pieces battery (broken).
Do.	....	Do.	2	Pieces chain.
Do.	....	Do.	6	Bundles wire.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of manufacture of iron.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag mixed hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle iron bands.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Carton merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Cases merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	6	Bags mixed hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	6	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	15	Tins merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag iron-washers.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Package merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Pieces tubes.
Do.	....	Do.	13	Empty tins.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Tins merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Drums merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Tins merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	5	Drums merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of motor parts

Steamer's name.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
Unclaimed goods	....	No mark	..	A quantity of iron scrap.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of wooden wheels.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bundles wrapping paper.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bundles tarred paper.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle paper.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of metal scrap.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags cement.
Do.	....	Do.	8	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Piece electric cable.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag cocoanut kernels.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag old coats.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Package manufacture of iron.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle wire.
Do.	....	Do.	7	Bags wattle-bark.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle rubber.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	4	Pieces electric motors (damaged).
Do.	....	Do.	2	Pieces iron wheel.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags empty tins.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Tins merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Ditto.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Roll paper.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	9	Pieces socket.
Do.	....	Do	2	Pieces iron-wrenches.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bundles galvanised iron rods.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag manufacture of iron.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Piece iron wheel.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag dammer batu.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Ball alum.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Paper bag merchandise.
Do.	....	L. R. S. H. M.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	No mark	27	Pieces electric meters (defective).
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag sticklac.
Do.	....	Do.	6	Cartons merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag nails.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Carton parasute.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case hardware.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of tubes.
Do.	....	Do.	4	Empty drums.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of iron scraps.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Piece cycle seat.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case printed books.
Do.	....	Do.	6	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Piece iron rod.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	KL at sides of two crossed lines	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	....	DS	1	Ditto.
Do.	....	No mark	2	Cases merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	....	RHC	3	Empty drums.
Do.	....	No mark	1	Package iron angle.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bundle cloth.
Do.	....	GHQ	1	Case merchandise.
Do.	....	Norros Road, Stores	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	No mark	1	Reel paper.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag Magazine.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	3	Bags cement.
Do.	....	Do.	6	Bags sago-flour.

Steamer's name.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
Unclaimed goods	....	No mark	3	Bags cut pieces leather.
Do.	....	Do.	4	Bags bark.
Do.	....	Do.	8	Bags empty tins.
Do.	....	Do.	40	Bags wattle bark.
Do.	....	Do	7	Bags betel nuts.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise
Do	....	Do.	12	Bags ammonia
Do.	....	Do	2	Bags copper sulphate.
Do.	....	Do.	4	Bags dammerbatu.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag lac.
Do	....	Do.	1	Bag gum.
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bags mustard-seed sweepings
Do.	....	Do.	4	Bags sticklac.
Do.	....	Do.	4	Bags dry ginger.
Do.	....	Do.	9	Bags empty bottles.
Do.	....	Do	2	Bags merchandise
Do	....	Do.	6	Bags sticklac.
Do.	....	Do.	5	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	1	Bag merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	19	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	24	Ditto.
Do.	....	Do.	17	Bag copra kernels.
Do.	....	Do.	5	Bags merchandise
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of match paper
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of tin provisions.
Do.	....	Do.	11	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	8	Ditto.
Do.	....	Do	13	Pieces tractor-chain.
Do.	....	Do.	31	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	48	Bags bark.
Do.	....	Do	100	Bags merchandise.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of loose tea-shooks.
Do.	....	Do	2	Rolls wire netting (lying in yard).
Do.	....	Do.	2	Iron packages (lying in yard).
Do.	....	Do.	2	Bundles structural materials (lying in yard).
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of damaged and rusty pipes (lying in yard).
Do.	....	Do.	12	Pieces iron sleepers (lying in yard).
Do.	....	Do.	3	Pieces round iron bars (lying in yard).
Do.	....	Do	..	A quantity of iron chains.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of black sheets.
Do.	....	Do.	9	Coils galvanised wire.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of scrap-iron (yard)
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of khaki clothes.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of scrap paper.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of loose miscellaneous articles.
Do.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of cut-pieces hoop-bands
Unclaimed goods of I V. Wharves.	....	Do.	..	A quantity of old rubber-sheets.
Do.	....	Do.	12	empty tins.

It is hereby notified under sections 118 and 119 of Calcutta Port Act, III of 1890, and sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, that the undermentioned goods, if not removed on or before the 17th August 1948 on payment of all charges due, will be sold by public auction on the 18th August 1948 at 8 a.m. at the Calcutta Jetty Import Warehouse South (Annexe) :—

No mark	6	Bags cement.
Binnaguri	2	Chests tea.
No mark	200	Bags whiting.

Dated 22nd July 1948.

F. D. C. SUMNER, Traffic Manager,
Port Commissioners.

(287—1)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE NO. 6 OF 1948.

Ram Chandra Shaw of Kamarhatty, police-station Baranagar, 24-Parganas, applicant-creditor.

To Sk. Jumman Chaudhury of Kamarhatty, police-station Baranagar, 24-Parganas, debtor.

ON the 5th day of July 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 9th day of August 1948 and that the said applicant and debtor do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

S. R. ROY CHOWDHURY, District Judge.

Alipore, the 10th July 1948. (297—1)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE NO. 7 OF 1948.

Nagendra Nath Roy of 31, Ardali Bazar, Barrackpore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Nivarani Devi and others, creditors.

ON the 30th day of June 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 9th day of August 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

S. R. ROY CHOWDHURY, District Judge.

Alipore, the 10th July 1948. (298—1)

NOTICE OF WRECK IN THE CUSTODY OF A RECEIVER.

Description of articles and marks thereon (if any).	Where found.	When found.	Supposed value.	Where lying.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Recovery Register No. 5 P.A., dated 23rd June 1948.			Rs.		
Country Boat No. C 15452— Length .. 46 ft. Beam .. 17 ft. Depth .. 6 ft.	Moyapur	2-6-48	400	Moyapur, Semaphore.	Damaged under waterline.

B. S. DAVIES,

for Deputy Conservator,

Receiver.

Dated this 23rd day of June 1948. (293—3)

IN THE MATTER OF MUTUAL BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the abovenamed Company duly convened at 31B, Ekdalia Road, Calcutta 19, on the 6th day of July 1948, the following resolutions were duly passed as a special resolution and at the said general meeting Mr. N. N. Banerjee was appointed liquidator for the purpose of winding up.

In view of the Government order restricting the acceptance of deposit by the Bank and in view of the legal opinion obtained by the Managing Director that even it the name of the Company be changed and memorandum altered by the High Court order the restriction to accept deposit shall continue and having therefore considered it advisable to wind up the affairs of the Company, the Directors made a full enquiry into the affairs of the Company and that having so done they are of opinion that the Company will be able to pay its debts in full within a period of six months from the commencement of winding up and their declaration having been verified and supported by the report of the auditors of the Company.

It is resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

M. K. MUNSHI, Chairman.

Dated the 10th July 1948. (299—1)

THE JAY SHREE INVESTMENTS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at 22, Maharshi Debendra Road on Monday, the 26th day of July 1948, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the resolution for the voluntary winding-up the Company.

For the Jay Shree Investments, Ltd.

M. P. DHURKA, Director.

Dated this 15th day of July 1948. (302—1)

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the persons/party whose names are shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 1/48-49	A/36-909814	100	Sant Lal, Head Cashier, Imperial Bank of India, Bulandshahr (U.P.)
W.D. 2/48-49	A/61-324842 A/31-276867	100 100	Sumer Chand, Goods Clerk, Delhi Kishangan, Railway Station, Delhi.
W.D. 3/48-49	A/89-262302	100	Angad Ra, Gandhi, s/o late Karam Chand, C/o late Bojnath, Wine Contractor, Kowalganj, P.O. Rohtak, district Rohtak, East Punjab.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 9th July 1948.

NOTE

PORTIONS of the following note of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of its value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the number. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to it is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Note No.	Value Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
WD114/47-48	A/31-179525	100	Krishna Chandra Adhikary, son of late Pancharam Adhikary, Village Pakshirchar, Post Office Haidorganj, District Noakhali.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 21st June 1948.

SRI SAILENDRA NATH ROY, M.A., B.L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(305—4)

SRI RAGHABENDRA BANERJI, M.A., B.L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(306—4)

LOST.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos. 356806 and 341326 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 and 1900-01 for Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Panch Kori Kar and Prosad Das Boral and Bros., respectively, and last endorsed to Sm. Bagala Bala Dasi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and the application is about to be made for payment of discharge value thereof to the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Signature—Sm. Bagala Bala Dasi.

Residence—Katghara Lane, post office Hooghly, district Hooghly.

(291—3)

LOST RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered 14800, dated 21st October 1946, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities:—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
CA004773	3 per cent., 1953-55.	500	Goenka & Co.
CA004774	Ditto	1,000	Ditto.

Name of the holder—Goenka & Co
Residence—28, Banstalla Lane, Calcutta

(301—1)

DESTROYED.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos C A 080066/68 of the 3 per cent. conversion loan of 1946 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Reserve Bank of India and last endorsed to Ram Prosad Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Signature of the advertiser—Ram Prosad Banerjee.

Residence—"Prasanna Bhaban", Kalitala, Bankura

(308—3)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF DWARKA NATH GHOSH & SONS, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

Notice to creditors to prove their debts.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the abovenamed Company are required to prove the debts claimed by them against the abovenamed Company by filing their affidavits and giving notice thereof to me on or before the 30th August 1948, and they are to attend my office in person or by their attorney or attorneys at No. 77, Shyampukur Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 4th September 1948, at 12 noon being the time appointed for the investigation of the claims.

G. BHATTACHARYYA, Liquidator.

77, Shyampukur Street, Calcutta, the 19th July 1948

(304—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF LACHMI COAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in West Bengal was on the 2nd day of July 1948 presented to the said Court by Sewnarain Sadani of No. 87, Khengraputty Street, Calcutta, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 16th day of August 1948; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Attorney or Advocate for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the prescribed charge for the same

P. C. GHOSE & CO.,

Attorneys for the petitioning creditor abovenamed, 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Dated 10th July 1948.

NOTE.—Rule 58 provides that any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 16th day of August 1948.

(300—1)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

5, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 9-30 a.m to 1-30 p.m.

Persons above 18 years of age are eligible to make use of the Library, which is a free lending Library, open to any one residing in any part of the Dominion of India. There is no subscription to pay; but security in cash is essential.

B. S. KESAVAN, Librarian

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1948

PART V—Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor-General and Ordinances promulgated by the Governor-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

New Delhi, the 29th March 1948.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th March 1948 and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1948.

An Act to regulate the profession of dentistry.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the regulation of the profession of dentistry and for that purpose to constitute Dental Councils;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. Short title and extent.—(*1*) This Act may be called the Dentists Act, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to all the Provinces of India.

2. Interpretation.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Council" means the Dental Council of India constituted under section 3;

(*b*) "dental hygienist" means a person not being a dentist or a medical practitioner, who scales, cleans, or polishes teeth, or gives instruction in dental hygiene;

(*c*) "dental mechanic" means a person who makes or repairs dentures and dental appliances;

(*d*) "dentistry" includes—

(*i*) the performance of any operation on, and the treatment of any disease, deficiency or lesiotn of, human teeth or jaws, and the performance of radiographic work in connection with human teeth or jaws or the oral cavity;

(*ii*) the giving of any anæsthetic in connection with any such operation or treatment;

(*iii*) the mechanical construction or the renewal of artificial dentures or restorative dental appliances;

(*iv*) the performance of any operation on, or the giving of any treatment, advice or attendance to, any person preparatory to, or for the purpose of, or in connection with, the fitting, inserting, fixing, constructing, repairing or renewing of artificial dentures or restorative dental appliances, and the performance of any such operation and the giving of any such treatment, advice or attendance, as is usually performed or given by dentists;

(*e*) "dentist" means a person who practises dentistry;

(*f*) "medical practitioner" means a person who holds a qualification granted by an authority specified or notified under section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916), or specified in the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933), or who practises any system of medicine and is registered or is entitled to be registered in any provincial medical register by whatever name called;

(*g*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules or regulations made under this Act;

(*h*) "Provincial Council" means a Provincial Dental Council constituted under section 21, and includes a Joint Provincial Council constituted in accordance with an agreement under section 22;

(*i*) "register" means a register maintained under this Act;

(*j*) "recognised dental qualification" means any qualification for the time being included in the Schedule or recognised by the Council under section 10;

(*k*) "recognised dental hygiene qualification" means a qualification recognised by the Council under section 11;

(*l*) "registered dentist", "registered dental hygienist" and "registered dental mechanic" shall mean, respectively, a person whose name is for the time being registered in a register of dentists, a register of dental hygienists and a register of dental mechanics.

CHAPTER II.

DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA.

3. Constitution and composition of Council.—The Central Government shall, as soon as may be, constitute a Council consisting of the following members, namely:—

(*a*) one registered dentist possessing a recognised dental qualification elected by the dentists registered in Part A of each Provincial register;

(*b*) one member elected from amongst themselves by the members of the Medical Council of India;

(*c*) not more than four members elected from among themselves, by the heads of dental colleges in the Provinces of India which grant recognised dental qualifications;

(*d*) one member from each University in the Provinces of India which grants a dental qualification, to be elected by the members of the Senate of the University, or in case the University has no Senate, by the members of the Court, from amongst the members of the Medical Faculty of the University;

(*e*) one member to represent each Governor's Province nominated by each such Provincial Government from persons registered either in a medical register or in a dental register of the Province;

(*f*) six members nominated by the Central Government, of whom at least one shall be a registered dentist possessing a recognised dental qualification and practising or holding an appointment in an institution for the training of dentists in a Chief Commissioner's Province, and at least two shall be dentists registered in Part B of a Provincial register:

Provided that pending the preparation of registers the Provincial Governments may nominate to the first Council members referred to in parts (*a*) and (*e*) and the Central Government members referred to in part (*f*) out of persons who are eligible for registration in the respective registers and such persons shall hold office for such period as the Provincial or Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify.

4. Incorporation of Council.—The Council shall be a body corporate by the name of the Dental Council of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

5. Mode of elections.—Elections under this Chapter shall be conducted in the prescribed manner, and where any dispute arises regarding any such election, it shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision shall be final.

6. Term of office and casual vacancies.—(*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section, an elected or nominated member shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of his election or nomination or until his successor has been duly elected or nominated, whichever is longer.

(*2*) An elected or nominated member may at any time resign his membership by writing under his hand addressed to the President, and the seat of such member shall thereupon become vacant.

(*3*) An elected or nominated member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Council, from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council or, in the case of a member whose name is required to be included in a Provincial register, if his name is removed from such register, or if he has been elected under clause (*c*) of section 3, if he ceases to hold his appointment as head of a college, or if he has been elected under clause (*b*) or (*d*) of section 3, if he ceases to be a member of the Medical Council of India or the Medical Faculty of the University, as the case may be.

(*4*) A casual vacancy in the Council shall be filled by fresh election or nomination, as the case may be, and the person elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member whose place he takes was elected or nominated.

(*5*) Members of the Council shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.

(*6*) No act done by the Council shall be called in question on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of, the Council.

7. President and Vice-President of Council.—(*1*) The President and Vice-President of the Council shall be elected by the members thereof from among themselves:

Provided that on the first constitution of the Council and until the President is elected, a member of the Council nominated by the Central Government in this behalf shall discharge the functions of the President:

Provided further that for five years from the first constitution of the Council, the President shall, if the Central Government so decides, be a person nominated by the Central Government who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government, and where he is not already a member, shall be a member of the Council in addition to the members referred to in section 3.

(*2*) An elected President or Vice-President shall hold office as such for a term not exceeding five years and not extending beyond the expiry of his term as member of the Council, but subject to his being a member of the Council, he shall be eligible for re-election.

8. Staff, remuneration and allowances.—(*1*) The Council shall—

(*a*) appoint a Secretary who may also, if so decided by the Council, act as Treasurer;

(*b*) appoint such other officers and servants as the Council deems necessary to enable it to carry out its functions under this Act;

(*c*) require and take from the Secretary or from any other officer or servant such security for the due performance of his duties as the Council considers necessary; and

(*d*) with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix the fees and allowances of the President, Vice-President and other members of the Council, and the pay and allowances and other conditions of service of officers and servants of the Council.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*), for the first four years from the first constitution of the Council, the Secretary of the Council shall be a person appointed by the Central Government, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.

9. The Executive Committee.—(*1*) The Council shall constitute from among its members an Executive Committee, and may so constitute other Committees for such general or special purposes as the Council considers necessary for carrying out its functions under this Act.

(*2*) The Executive Committee shall consist of the President and Vice-President *ex-officio*, and five other members elected by the Council.

(*3*) The President and Vice-President of the Council shall be Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

(*4*) A member of the Executive Committee shall hold office as such until the expiry of his term of office as member of the Council but, subject to his being a member of the Council, he shall be eligible for re-election.

(*5*) In addition to the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act, the Executive Committee shall exercise and discharge such powers and duties as may be prescribed.

10. Recognition of qualifications.—(*1*) For the purposes of this Act the qualifications included in Part I of the Schedule shall be recognised dental qualifications but shall not entitle persons other than British subjects of Indian domicile to registration unless by the law and practice of the State or country to which such persons belong, persons of Indian origin holding dental qualifications registrable in that State or country are permitted to enter and practise the profession of dentistry in such State or country.

(*2*) Any authority in a Province of India which grants a qualification in dentistry not included in Part I of the Schedule may apply to the Council to have such qualification recognised, and the Council may, after such inquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, and after consulting the Government and the Provincial Council of the Province in which the authority making the application is situated, declare that such qualification, or such qualification only when granted after a specified date shall be a recognised dental qualification.

(*3*) The qualifications included in Part II of the Schedule shall be recognised dental qualifications but shall not entitle persons other than British subjects of Indian domicile to registration unless they have been declared to be recognised dental qualifications in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*5*).

(*4*) The qualifications included in Part III of the Schedule shall be recognised dental qualifications only for the purpose of the registration of British subjects of Indian domicile when the register is first prepared under this Act.

(*5*) The Council may enter into negotiations with any authority in any State or country outside the Province of India which by the law of such State or country is entrusted with the maintenance of a register of dentists, for the settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of qualifications, and in pursuance of any such scheme the Council may declare that a qualification granted by any authority in any such State or country, or such qualification, only when granted after a specified date, shall be a recognised dental qualification for the purposes of this Act:

Provided that no declaration shall be made under this sub-section in respect of any qualification unless by the law and practice of the State or country in which the qualification is granted, persons of Indian origin holding dental qualifications registrable in that State or country are permitted to enter and practise the profession of dentistry in that State or country.

11. Qualifications of dental hygienists.—Any authority in a Province of India which grants a qualification for dental hygienists may apply to the Council to have such qualification recognised, and the Council may, after such inquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, and after consulting the Government and the Provincial Council of the Province in which the authority making the application is situated, declare that such qualification, or such qualification only when granted after a specified date, shall be a recognised dental hygiene qualification for the purposes of this Act.

12. Qualifications of dental mechanics.—The Council may prescribe the period and nature of an apprenticeship or training which shall be undergone and the other conditions which shall be satisfied by a person before he is entitled to be registered under this Act as a dental mechanic.

13. Effect of recognition.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, but subject to the provisions of this Act,—

(*a*) any recognised dental or dental hygiene qualification shall be a sufficient qualification for enrolment in the appropriate register of any Province;

(*b*) no person shall, after the first registers are compiled under this Act, be entitled to be enrolled in any register as a dentist or dental hygienist unless he holds a recognised dental or dental hygiene qualification or as a dental mechanic unless he has undergone training which satisfies the prescribed requirements referred to in section 12.

14. Power to require information as to courses of study and training and examinations.—Every authority in a Province of India which grants any recognised dental or dental hygiene qualification shall furnish such information as the Council may from time to time require as to the courses of study and training and examinations to be undergone in order to obtain such qualification, as to the ages at which such courses or study and examinations are required to be undergone, and generally as to the requisites for obtaining such qualification.

15. Inspections.—(*1*) The Executive Committee may appoint such number of Inspectors as it deems necessary to attend at any examinations held by authorities in the Provinces of India which grant recognised dental or dental hygiene qualifications and to inspect any institution recognised as a training institution.

(*2*) Inspectors appointed under this section shall not interfere with the course of any examination but they shall report to the Executive Committee on the sufficiency of every examination at which they attend and of the courses of study and training at every institution which they inspect, and on any other matters with regard to which the Executive Committee may require them to report.

(*3*) The Executive Committee shall forward a copy of such report to the authority or institution concerned and shall also forward copies with remarks, if any, of the authority or institution concerned thereon to the Central Government and to the Government of the Province in which the authority or institution is situated.

16. Withdrawal of recognition.—(*1*) When upon report by the Executive Committee it appears to the Council—

(*a*) that the courses of study and training or the examinations to be undergone in order to obtain a recognised dental or dental hygiene qualification from any authority in a Province of India, or the conditions for admission to such courses or the standards of proficiency required from the candidates at such examinations are not in conformity with regulations made under this Act or fall short of the standards required thereby, or

(*b*) that an institution does not satisfy the requirements of the Council,

the Council may send to the Government of the Province in which the authority or institution is situated a statement to such effect, and the Provincial Government shall forward it, along with such remarks as it may think fit, to the authority or institution concerned with an intimation of the period within which the authority or institution may submit its explanation to the Provincial Government.

(*2*) On receipt of the explanation, or where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then on the expiry of the period, the Provincial Government shall, after consulting the Provincial Council, forward its recommendations and those of the Provincial Council, if any, to the Council.

(*3*) The Council, after considering the recommendations of the Provincial Government and the Provincial Council and after such further inquiry, if any, as it may think fit to make, may declare that the qualification granted by the authority or institution shall be a recognised dental or dental hygiene qualification only when granted before a specified date.

(*4*) The Council may declare that any recognised dental or dental hygiene qualification granted outside the Provinces of India shall be recognised as such only if granted before a specified date.

17. Mode of declarations.—All declarations under section 10, section 11 or section 16 shall be made by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Council and shall forthwith be published in the official Gazette.

18. The Indian Register.—(*1*) The Council shall maintain a register of dentists to be known as the Indian Dentists Register and consisting of the entries in all the Provincial registers of dentists.

(*2*) Each Provincial Council shall supply to the Council twenty printed copies of the Provincial register as soon as may be after the 1st day of

April of each year, and each Registrar shall inform the Council without delay of all additions to and other amendments in the Provincial register.

19. Information to be furnished.—(*1*) The Council shall furnish copies of its minutes and of the minutes of the Executive Committee and an annual report of its activities together with an abstract of its accounts to the Central Government.

(*2*) The Central Government may publish in such manner as it thinks fit any report, copy or abstract furnished to it under this section.

20. Power to make regulations.—(*1*) The Council may, with the approval of the Central Government, make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such regulations may—

(*a*) provide for the management of the property of the Council and the maintenance and audit of its accounts;

(*b*) prescribe the manner in which elections under this Chapter shall be conducted;

(*c*) provide for the summoning and holding of meetings of the Council and the Executive Committee, the times and places at which such meetings shall be held, the conduct of business thereat and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;

(*d*) prescribe the functions of the Executive Committee;

(*e*) prescribe the powers and duties of the President and Vice-President;

(*f*) prescribe the tenure of office and the powers and duties of the Secretary, Inspectors and other officers and servants of the Council;

(*g*) prescribe the standard curricula for the training of dentists and dental hygienists, and the conditions for admission to courses of such training;

(*h*) prescribe the standards of examinations and other requirements to be satisfied to secure for qualifications recognition under this Act;

(*i*) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed under this Act:

Provided that regulations under clauses (*g*) and (*h*) shall be made after consultation with Provincial Governments.

(*3*) To enable the Council to be first constituted, the Central Government may make regulations for the conduct of the elections to the Council, and any regulation so made may be altered or rescinded by the Council in exercise of its powers under this section.

CHAPTER III.

PROVINCIAL DENTAL COUNCILS.

21. Constitution and composition of Provincial Councils.—Except where a Joint Provincial Council is constituted in accordance with an agreement made under section 22, the Provincial Government shall constitute a Provincial Council consisting of the following members, namely:—

(*a*) four members elected from among themselves by dentists registered in Part A of the Provincial register;

(*b*) four members elected from among themselves by dentists registered in Part B of the Provincial register;

(*c*) the heads of dental colleges in the Province which grant recognised dental qualifications *ex-officio*;

(*d*) one member elected from amongst themselves by the members of the Medical Council or the Council of Medical Registration of the Province, as the case may be; and

(*e*) three members nominated by the Provincial Government:

Provided that in the Province of West Bengal the Board established under the Bengal Dentists Act, 1939 (Bengal Act XII of 1939), shall be deemed to be the Provincial Council constituted under this Act.

22. Inter-Provincial agreements.—(*1*) Two or more Provincial Governments may enter into an agreement to be in force for such period and to be subject to renewal for such further periods, if any, as may be specified in the agreement, to provide—

(*a*) for the constitution of a Joint Provincial Council for all the participating Provinces, or

(*b*) for the Provincial Council of one Province to serve the needs of the other participating Provinces.

(*2*) In addition to such matters as are in this Act specified, an agreement under this section may—

(*a*) provide for the apportionment between the participating Provinces of the expenditure in connection with the Provincial Council or Joint Provincial Council;

(*b*) determine which of the participating Provincial Governments shall exercise the several functions of the Provincial Government under this Act, and the references in this Act to the Provincial Government shall be construed accordingly;

(*c*) provide for consultation between the participating Provincial Governments either generally or with reference to particular matters arising under this Act;

(*d*) make such incidental and ancillary provisions, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be deemed necessary or expedient for giving effect to the agreement.

(*3*) An agreement under this section shall be published in the official Gazettes of the participating Provinces.

23. Composition of Joint Provincial Councils.—A Joint Provincial Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(*a*) two members elected from among themselves by dentists registered in Part A of the register of each of the participating Provinces;

(*b*) two members elected from among themselves by dentists registered in Part B of the register of each of the participating Provinces;

(*c*) the heads of dental colleges in all the participating Provinces which grant recognised dental qualifications *ex-officio*;

(*d*) one member elected by the Medical Council or the Council of Medical Registration, of each participating Province, as the case may be;

(*e*) two members nominated by each participating Provincial Government.

24. Incorporation of Provincial Councils.—Every Provincial Council shall be a body corporate by such name as may be notified by the Provincial Government in the official Gazette or, in the case of a Joint Provincial Council, as may be determined in the agreement, having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

25. President and Vice-President of Provincial Council.—(*1*) The President and Vice-President of the Provincial Council shall be elected by the members from among themselves:

Provided that for five years from the first constitution of the Provincial Council, the President shall, if the Provincial Government so decides, be a person nominated by the Provincial Government who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Provincial Government, and where he is not already a member, shall be a member of the Provincial Council in addition to the members referred to in section 21 or 23, as the case may be.

(*2*) The President or Vice-President shall hold office as such for a term not exceeding five years and not extending beyond the expiry of his term as a member of the Provincial Council, but subject to his being a member of the Provincial Council, he shall be eligible for re-election.

26. Mode of elections.—Elections under this Chapter shall be conducted in the prescribed manner, and where any dispute arises regarding any such election, it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision shall be final.

27. Term of office and casual vacancies.—(*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section, an elected or nominated member shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of his election or nomination or until his successor has been duly elected or nominated, whichever is longer.

(*2*) An elected or nominated member may at any time resign his membership by writing under his hand addressed to the President, and the seat of such member shall thereupon become vacant.

(*3*) An elected or nominated member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat—

(*a*) if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Provincial Council, from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Provincial Council, or

(*b*) in the case of a member whose name is required to be included in any Provincial register, if his name is removed from the register, or

(*c*) where he has been elected under clause (*d*) of section 21 or under clause (*d*) of section 23, if he ceases to be a member of the Medical Council or the Council of Medical Registration of the Province as the case may be.

(*4*) A casual vacancy in the Provincial Council shall be filled by fresh election or nomination, as the case may be, and the person elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member whose place he takes was elected or nominated.

(*5*) Members of the Provincial Council shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.

(*6*) No act done by the Provincial Council shall be called in question on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of, the Provincial Council

28. Staff, remuneration and allowances.—(*1*) The Provincial Council may, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government,—

(*a*) appoint a Registrar, who shall also act as Secretary and if so decided by the Provincial Council also as its Treasurer;

(*b*) appoint such other officers and servants as may be required to enable the Provincial Council to carry out its functions under this Act;

(*c*) require and take from the Registrar or from any other officer or servant such security for the due performance of his duties as the Provincial Council considers necessary;

(*d*) fix the salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the Registrar and other officers and servants of the Provincial Council;

(*e*) fix the rate of allowances payable to members of the Provincial Council.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*), for the first four years from the first constitution of the Provincial Council, the Registrar of the Provincial Council shall be a person appointed by the Provincial Government, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Provincial Government.

29. Executive Committee.—(*1*) The Provincial Council shall constitute from among its members an Executive Committee consisting of the President and Vice-President *ex-officio*, and such number of other members elected by the Provincial Council as may be prescribed.

(*2*) The President and Vice-President of the Provincial Council shall be Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

(*3*) A member of the Executive Committee shall hold office as such until the expiry of his term of office as member of the Provincial Council, but subject to his being a member of the Provincial Council, he shall be eligible for re-election.

(*4*) The Executive Committee shall exercise and discharge such powers and duties as may be prescribed.

30. Information to be furnished.—(*1*) The Provincial Council shall furnish such reports, copies of its minutes and of the minutes of the Executive Committee, and abstracts of its accounts to the Provincial Government as the Provincial Government may from time to time require and shall forward copies of all material so furnished to the Provincial Government to the Council.

(*2*) The Provincial Government may publish in such manner as it thinks fit any report, copy or abstract furnished to it under this section.

CHAPTER IV.

REGISTRATION.

31. Preparation and maintenance of register.—(*1*) The Provincial Government shall as soon as may be cause to be prepared in the manner hereinafter provided a register of dentists for the Province.

(*2*) The Provincial Council shall upon its constitution assume the duty of maintaining the register in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(*3*) The register of dentists shall be maintained in two Parts, A and B, persons possessing recognised dental qualifications being registered in Part A and persons not possessing such qualifications being registered in Part B.

(*4*) The register shall include the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) the full name, nationality and residential address of the registered person;

(*b*) the date of his first admission to the register;

(*c*) his qualification for registration, and the date on which he obtained his degree or diploma in dentistry, if any, and the authority, which conferred it;

(*d*) his professional address; and

(*e*) such further particulars as may be prescribed.

32. First preparation of register.—(*1*) For the purpose of first preparing the register of dentists, the Provincial Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a Registration Tribunal consisting of three persons and shall also appoint a Registrar who shall act as Secretary of the Tribunal

(*2*) The Provincial Government shall, by the same or a like notification, appoint a date on or before which application for registration, which shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee, shall be made to the Registration Tribunal.

(*3*) The Registration Tribunal shall examine every application received on or before the appointed date, and if it is satisfied that the applicant is qualified for registration under section 33, shall direct the entry of the name of the applicant on the register.

(*4*) The register so prepared shall thereafter be published in such manner as the Provincial Government may direct, and any person aggrieved by a decision of the Registration Tribunal expressed or implied in the register as so published may, within thirty days from the date of such publication, appeal to an authority appointed by the Provincial Government in this behalf by notification in the official Gazette.

(*5*) The Registrar shall amend the register in accordance with the decisions of the authority appointed under sub-section (*4*) and shall thereupon issue to every person whose name is entered on the register a certificate of registration in the prescribed form.

(*6*) Upon the constitution of the Provincial Council, the register shall be given into its custody, and the Provincial Government may direct that all or any specified part of the application fees for registration in the first register shall be paid to the credit of the Provincial Council.

33. Qualifications for entry on first preparation of register.—(*1*) A person shall be entitled on payment of the prescribed fee to have his name entered on the register when it is first prepared, if he resides or carries on the profession of dentistry in the Province and if he—

(*a*) holds a recognised dental qualification, or

(*b*) does not hold such a qualification but, being a British subject of Indian domicile, has been engaged in practice as a dentist as his principal means of livelihood for a period of not less than five years prior to the commencement of this Act:

Provided that no person other than a British subject of Indian domicile shall be entitled to registration by virtue of a qualification,

(*a*) specified in Part I of the Schedule unless by the law and practice of the State or country to which such person belongs persons of Indian origin holding dental qualifications registrable in that State or country are permitted to enter and practise the profession of dentistry in such State or country, or

(*b*) specified in Part II of the Schedule unless the Council has, in pursuance of a scheme of reciprocity, declared that qualification to be a recognised dental qualification:

Provided further that a person shall be entitled to registration by virtue of a qualification specified in Part III of the Schedule only if he is a British subject of Indian domicile:

Provided further that for the purposes of the first preparation of the register of dentists under this Act in the Province of West Bengal, a person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the appropriate Part of the register, if he is registered on the register of dental practitioners maintained under the Bengal Dentists Act, 1939 (Bengal Act XII of 1939), and no registration fee shall be payable by such person if he had been registered on or before 31st December 1947.

(*2*) A person domiciled in a Province of India shall be entitled on payment of the prescribed fee to temporary registration as a dentist for a period of five years, if he has been engaged in practice as a dentist as his principal means of livelihood for a period of not less than two years during the five years prior to the date of the commencement of this Act, and a person so registered shall be entitled to permanent registration if within a period of five years after that date he passes an examination which satisfies the requirements of the Council.

34. Qualification for subsequent registration.—After the date appointed under sub-section (*2*) of section 32 a person shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, be entitled to have his name entered on the register of dentists, if he resides or carries on the profession of dentistry in the Province and if he—

(*i*) holds a recognised dental qualification, or

(*ii*) does not hold such a qualification but, being a British subject of Indian domicile, has been engaged in practice as a dentist as his principal means of livelihood for a period of not less than two years before the commencement of this Act and has passed, within a period of five years after the commencement of this Act, an examination recognised for this purpose by the Council:

Provided that no person other than a British subject of Indian domicile shall be entitled to registration by virtue of a qualification

(*a*) specified in Part I of the Schedule unless by the law and practice of the State or country to which such person belongs persons of Indian origin holding dental qualifications registrable in that State or country are permitted to enter and practise the profession of dentistry in such State or country, or

(*b*) specified in Part II of the Schedule unless the Council has, in pursuance of a scheme of reciprocity declared that qualification to be a recognised dental qualification:

Provided further that a person registered in Part B of the register shall be entitled to be registered in Part A thereof, if within a period of five years he passes an examination recognised for the purpose by the Council.

35. Scrutiny of applications for registration.—(*1*) After the date appointed for the receipt of applications for registration in the first register of dentists, all applications for registration shall be addressed to the Registrar of the Provincial Council and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(*2*) If upon such application the Registrar is of opinion that the applicant is entitled to have his name entered on the register, he shall enter thereon the name of the applicant:

Provided that no person, whose name has under the provisions of this Act been removed from the register of any Province, shall be entitled to have his name entered on the register except with the approval of the Provincial Council from whose register his name was removed.

(*3*) Any person whose application for registration is rejected by the Registrar may, within three months from the date of such rejection, appeal to the Provincial Council, and the decision of the Provincial Council thereon shall be final.

(*4*) Upon entry in the register of a name under this section, the Registrar shall issue a certificate of registration in the prescribed form.

36. Registers of dental hygienists and dental mechanics.—(*1*) The Provincial Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct that the Provincial Council shall maintain a register of dental hygienists or a register of dental mechanics.

(*2*) The provisions of section 35 shall, so far as they may be made applicable, apply in respect of applications for registration in a register referred to in this section.

37. Qualification for registration as a dental hygienist.—A person shall be entitled on payment of the prescribed fee to have his name registered on the register of dental hygienists, if he resides in the Province and holds a recognised dental hygiene qualification:

Provided that for the purposes of the first register of dental hygienists, a person shall be entitled to be registered, if he has been engaged as a dental hygienist as his principal means of livelihood for a period of not less than two years prior to the date of notification under sub-section (*1*) of section 36.

38. Qualification for registration as a dental mechanic.—A person shall be entitled on payment of the prescribed fee to have his name entered in the register of dental mechanics, if he satisfies the prescribed requirements referred to in section 12:

Provided that for the purposes of the preparation of the first register of dental mechanics a person shall be entitled to be registered, if he has been engaged as a dental mechanic as his principal means of livelihood for a period of not less than two years prior to the date of notification under sub-section (*1*) of section 36.

39. Renewal fees.—(*1*) The Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that for the retention of a name in a register after the 31st day of December of the year following the year in which the name is first entered in the register, there shall be paid annually to the Provincial Council such renewal fee as may be prescribed in respect of each register, and where such direction has been made, such renewal fee shall be due to be paid before the 1st day of April of the year to which it relates.

(*2*) Where a renewal fee is not paid before the due date, the Registrar shall remove the name of the defaulter from the register:

Provided that a name so removed may be restored to the register on payment in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*3*) On payment of the renewal fee, the Registrar shall in the prescribed manner endorse the certificate of registration accordingly.

40. Entry of additional qualifications.—A registered dentist shall on payment of the prescribed fee be entitled to have entered in the register any further recognised qualification which he may obtain.

41. Removal from register.—(*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Provincial Council may order that the name of any person shall be removed from any register where it is satisfied, after giving that person a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after such further inquiry, if any, as it may think fit, to make,—

(*i*) that his name has been entered in the register by error or on account of misrepresentation or suppression of a material fact, or

(*ii*) that he has been convicted of any offence or has been guilty of any infamous conduct in any professional respect, which in the opinion of the Provincial Council renders him unfit to be kept in the register.

(*2*) An order under sub-section (*1*) may direct that any person whose name is ordered to be removed from a register shall be ineligible for registration in the Province under this Act either permanently or for such period of years as may be specified.

(*3*) An order under sub-section (*1*) shall not take effect until the expiry of three months from the date thereof.

(*4*) A person aggrieved by an order under sub-section (*1*) may, within thirty days from the date thereof, appeal to the Provincial Government, and the order of the Provincial Government upon such appeal shall be final.

(*5*) A person whose name has been removed from the register under this section or under sub-section (*2*) of section 39 shall forthwith surrender his certificate of registration to the Registrar, and the name so removed shall be published in the official Gazette.

42. Restoration to register.—The Provincial Council may at any time, for reasons appearing to it sufficient and subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, order that upon payment of the prescribed fee the name of a person removed from a register shall be restored thereto.

43. Bar of jurisdiction.—No order refusing to enter a name in a register or removing a name from a register shall be called in question in any Court.

44. Issue of duplicate certificates.—Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Registrar that a certificate of registration has been lost or destroyed, the Registrar may, on payment of the prescribed fee, issue a duplicate certificate in the prescribed form.

45. Printing of registers.—As soon as may be after the 1st day of April in each year, the Registrar shall cause to be printed copies of the registers as they stood on the said date and such copies shall be made available to persons applying therefor on payment of the prescribed charge, and shall be evidence that on the said date the persons whose names are entered therein were registered dentists, registered dental hygienists or registered dental mechanics, as the case may be.

46. Effect of registration.—(*1*) Any reference in any other law to a person recognised by law as a dentist shall be deemed to be a reference to a dentist registered under this Act.

(*2*) No certificate required by or under any other law from a dentist shall be valid unless the person signing it is registered as a dentist under this Act.

(*3*) After the expiry of two years from the commencement of this Act, a person who is not registered in Part A of the Provincial register of dentists shall not, except with the sanction of the Provincial Government, hold any appointment as dentist in any dispensary, hospital or other institution in the Province which is supported wholly or partially from public or local funds:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to any such person who is holding such an appointment at the commencement of this Act.

(*4*) After the expiry of two years from the publication of a register of dental hygienists in a Province, no person whose name is not entered in that register shall hold appointment as dental hygienist in any dispensary, hospital or other institution in the Province which is supported wholly or partially from public or local funds.

([illegible]) Any person who is a registered dentist, registered dental hygienist or registered dental mechanic in a Province may practise as such in any other Province.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

47. Penalty for falsely claiming to be registered. If any person whose name is not for the time being entered in a register falsely represents that it is so entered, or uses in connection with his name or title any words or letters reasonably calculated to suggest that his name is so entered, he shall be punishable on first conviction with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and on any subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with both.

48. Misuse of titles.—If any person,—

(*a*) not being a person registered in a register of dentists, takes or uses the description of dental practitioner, dental surgeon, surgeon dentist, or dentist, or

(*b*) not being a person whose name is entered on a register of dental hygienists, takes or uses in a Province where such register has been published, the title of dental hygienist, or

(*c*) not being a person whose name is entered on a register of dental mechanics, takes or uses in a Province where such register has been published, the title of dental mechanic,

he shall be punishable on first conviction with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and on any subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with both.

49. Practice by unregistered persons.—(*1*) After the expiry of two years from the commencement of this Act in the case of dentists, and in the Provinces where a register of dental hygienists or dental mechanics has been prepared under section 36 from such date as may be specified in this behalf by the Provincial Government by notification in the official Gazette, in the case of dental hygienists or dental mechanics, no person, other than a registered dentist, registered dental hygienist or registered dental mechanic, shall practise dentistry, or the art of scaling, cleaning or polishing teeth, or of making or repairing dentures and dental appliances, as the case may be, or indicate in any way that he is prepared to so practise:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to—

(*a*) practice of dentistry by a registered medical practitioner;

(*b*) the extraction of a tooth by any person when the case is urgent and no registered dentist is available, so however that the operation is performed without the use of any general or local anæsthetic;

(*c*) the performance of dental work or radiographic work in any hospital or dispensary maintained or supported from public or local funds.

(*2*) If any person contravenes the provisions of sub-section (*1*), he shall be punishable on first conviction with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and on any subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with both.

50. Failure to surrender certificate of registration.—If any person whose name has been removed from a register fails without sufficient cause forthwith to surrender his certificate of registration, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees per month of such failure and in the case of a continuing offence with an additional fine which may extend to two rupees per day after the first day during which the offence continues.

51. Companies not to engage in dentistry.—(*1*) Except as hereinafter provided, the profession of dentistry shall not be carried on by a company or other corporate body.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall not apply to—

(*a*) a company or other corporate body which carries on no business other than the profession of dentistry or some business ancillary to the profession of dentistry and of which the majority of the directors and all the operating staff are registered dentists;

(*b*) the carrying on of the profession of dentistry by employers who provide dental treatment for their employees by registered dentists otherwise than for profit;

(*c*) the carrying on of the profession of dentistry by any hospital or dispensary or institution for the training of dentists or dental hygienists or by any local authority or other body authorised or required by law to provide dental treatment:

Provided that any company or other corporate body carrying on the profession of dentistry at the date of the commencement of this Act may continue so to do until the expiry of three years from such date.

(*3*) If any person contravenes the provisions of sub-section (*1*), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend, on first conviction to five hundred rupees, or on any subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with both.

52. Cognizance of offences.—No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except upon complaint made by order of the Provincial Government or the Provincial Council.

53. Payment of part of fees to Council.—The Provincial Council shall before the end of June in each year pay to the Council a sum equivalent to one-fourth of the total fees realised by the Provincial Council under this Act during the period of twelve months ending on the 31st day of March of that year.

54. Appointment of Commission of Enquiry.—(*1*) Whenever it appears to the Central Government that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may appoint a Commission of Enquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Central Government, one being the Judge of a High Court, and one by the Council; and refer to it the matters on which the enquiry is to be made.

(*2*) The Commission shall proceed to enquire in a summary manner and report to the Central Government on the matters referred to it together with such remedies, if any, as the Commission may like to recommend.

(*3*) The Central Government may accept the report or remit the same to the Commission for modification or reconsideration.

(*4*) After the report is finally accepted, the Central Government may order the Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as may be specified in the order and if the Council fails to comply within the time so specified, the Central Government may pass such order or take such action as may be necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission.

(*5*) Whenever it appears to the Provincial Government that the Provincial Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, the Provincial Government may likewise appoint a similar Commission of Enquiry in respect of the Provincial Council to make enquiry in like manner and pass such order or take such action as specified in sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*).

55. Power to make rules.—(*1*) The Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of Chapters III, IV and V.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(*a*) the management of the property of the Provincial Council, and the maintenance and audit of its accounts;

(*b*) the manner in which elections under Chapter III shall be conducted;

(*c*) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Provincial Council, the times and places at which such meetings shall be held, the conduct of business thereat and the number of members necessary to form a quorum;

(*d*) the powers and duties of the President and Vice-President of the Provincial Council;

(*e*) the constitution and functions of the Executive Committee, the summoning and holding of meetings thereof, the times and places at which such meetings shall be held, the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;

(*f*) the term of office and the powers and duties of the Registrar and other officers and servants of the Provincial Council, including the amount and nature of the security to be given by the Treasurer;

(*g*) the particulars to be stated, and the proof of qualifications to be given in applications for registration under this Act;

(*h*) the fees payable for registration and the charge for supplying copies of the registers;

(*i*) the form of certificates of registration and the manner of endorsement or renewal thereof;

(*j*) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed under Chapters III, IV and V, except sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) of section 54.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 10.)

RECOGNISED DENTAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Part I.

Degrees or diplomas in dentistry issued by any of the following authorities:—

(1) Board of Examiners, Calcutta Dental College and Hospital, if granted before the 1st day of January 1940.

(2) State Medical Faculty, Bengal Calcutta, if granted after the 31st day of December 1939.

(3) The University of Bombay.

(4) The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay.

(5) The Nair Hospital Dental Board, Bombay.

Part II.

Degrees or diplomas in dentistry issued by the following authorities:—

(1) The Punjab University.

(2) The Punjab State Medical Faculty, Lahore.

(3) The Board of Examiners, College of Dentistry, Karachi, if granted before the 31st day of December 1943.

(4) The Royal College of Surgeons, England.

(5) The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

(6) The Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

(7) The Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

(8) The Universities of Durham, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, St. Andrews and Belfast, and the National University of Ireland.

(9) Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia.

(10) College of Dentistry, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois.

(11) College of Dental Surgery, Lyola University, Chicago, Illinois.

(12) North-Western University Dental College, Chicago, Illinois.

(13) School of Dentistry, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Indiana.

(14) College of Dentistry, University of Iowa City, Iowa.

(15) Dental School, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts.

(16) College of Dentistry, University of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska.

(17) School of Dental and Oral Surgery, Columbia University, New York City.

(18) University of Pennsylvania, Thomas Evans Dental Institute, School of Dentistry, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(19) Texas State Dental College, Houston, Texas.

(20) University of Minnesota, Minnesota.

(21) University of St. Louis, Missouri.

(22) University of Michigan, Michigan.

(23) Tufts College, Boston.

(24) University of Toronto, Faculty of Dentistry, Toronto, Ontario.

(25) Dental College of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec.

(26) Deutsche Zahnaerztliche Universitaets Institut, Bonn.

(27) Deutsche Zahnaerztliche Universitaets Institut, Munich.

(28) Ecole Dentaire de Paris, Paris.

(29) Ecole Dentaire Francaise, Paris.

(30) Any other foreign qualification approved in this behalf by the Dental Council of India, or before the said Council is constituted, by the Central Government, by notification in the official Gazette.

Part III.

The following qualifications:—

(1) Post-graduate certificate of dentistry of the University of Vienna (Z.D.S.).

(2) Any other foreign qualification approved in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette.

S. A. LAL, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

New Delhi, the 12th April 1948.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th April 1948 and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT NO. XXIII OF 1948.

An Act to amend the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947 (XXX of 1947), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) (Amendment) Act, 1948.

2. Amendment of section 4, Act XXX of 1947.—After sub-section (*2*) of section 4 of the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

"(*3*) The Commission shall be appointed to act, in the first instance, up to the 31st day of March, 1950, but the Central Government may extend its term of appointment for any period up to the 31st day of March, 1951.

(*4*) The Central Government may appoint a Secretary to the Commission and such other staff as may be necessary."

3. Substitution of new section for section 5, Act XXX of 1947.—For section 5 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*5*) *Power of Central Government to refer cases for investigation.*—(*1*) The Central Government may at any time before the 30th day of June 1948 refer to the Commission for investigation and report any case or points in a case which the Central Government has *prima facie* reasons for believing that a person has to a substantial extent evaded payment of taxation on income, together with such material as may be available in support of such belief, and may at any time before the 30th day of June 1948 apply to the Commission for the withdrawal of any case or points in a case thus referred, and if the Commission approves of the withdrawal, no further proceedings shall thereafter be taken by or before the Commission in respect of the case or points so withdrawn.

(*2*) The Commission may, after examining the material submitted by the Central Government with reference to any case or points in a case and making such investigation as it considers necessary, report to the Central Government that in its opinion further investigation is not likely to reveal any substantial evasion of taxation on income and on such report being made the investigation shall be deemed to be closed.

(*3*) No reference made by the Central Government under sub-section (*1*), at any time before the 30th day of June, 1948, shall be called in question, nor shall the sufficiency of the material on which such a reference has been made be investigated in any manner by any Court.

(*4*) If in the course of investigation into any case or points in a case referred to it under sub-section (*1*), the Commission has reason to believe—

(*a*) that some person other than the person whose case is being investigated has evaded payment of taxation on income, or

(*b*) that some points other than those referred to it by the Central Government in respect of any case also require investigation,

it may make a report to the Central Government stating its reasons for such belief and, on receipt of such report, the Central Government shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), forthwith refer to the Commission for investigation the case of such other person or such additional points as may be indicated in that report."

4. Substitution of new section for section 6, Act XXX of 1947.—For section 6 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"6. *Powers of Commission.*—(*1*) The Commission shall have power to require any person to prepare and furnish by a specified date written statements of accounts and affairs verified on oath and, if so required, also duly certified by a qualified auditor, giving information on such points and matters as may be specified; and any person so required shall notwithstanding anything in any law to the contrary be bound to comply with the requirements of the Commission.

(*2*) The Commission shall also have power to administer oaths, and shall have all the powers of a civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), for the purposes of taking evidence on oath, enforcing the attendance of witnesses and of persons whose cases are being investigated, compelling the production of documents and issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses.

(*3*) If in the course of any investigation it appears to the Commission to be necessary to examine any accounts or documents or to interrogate any person or obtain any statements from any person, the Commission may authorise any income-tax authority not below the rank of an Income-tax Officer (hereinafter referred to as the "authorised official") in that behalf, subject to such directions as may be issued by the Commission from time to time, and the authorised official shall examine the accounts or documents, interrogate the person or obtain the statements from the person:

Provided that the authorised official shall in the discharge of his duties be entitled to employ such ministerial and subordinate executive staff as he may consider necessary.

(*4*) The authorised official shall subject to the direction of the Commission have the same powers as the Commission under sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), and any person having charge or custody of accounts or documents required to be examined shall notwithstanding anything in any law to the contrary be bound to produce them to the authorised official and to give to such official any information in respect thereof which he may require; and any person interrogated by the authorised official or called upon by him to make or prepare a statement or furnish information shall notwithstanding anything in any law to the contrary be bound to comply with his directions and answer all questions relating to the case put to him by such official.

(*5*) If any person whose case or the points in whose case is or are being investigated by the Commission refuses or fails to attend in person in compliance with a notice in that behalf duly served upon him or to give any evidence or to answer questions or to produce documents or to prepare and furnish statements when called upon to do so, the Commission may, if satisfied that the refusal or failure was wilful, close the investigation of the case and proceed to draw up its report on the case or on the points to the best of its judgment and may in its discretion also direct that such sum as it may specify in the direction shall be recovered from the person by way of penalty for the refusal or failure, without prejudice to any penalty under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), and thereupon the sum so specified shall be recoverable as if the direction were given under sub-section (*1*) of section 46 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), by the Income-tax Officer having jurisdiction to assess the person.

(*6*) If in any proceedings before an authorised official any person whose case or the points in whose case is or are being investigated refuses or fails to attend in person or to produce or cause to be produced accounts or documents or to answer questions or to prepare statements or to furnish information when called upon to do so, the authorised official shall report such refusal or failure to the Commission, and thereupon the provisions of sub-section (*5*) shall apply as if the refusal or failure took place in the course of the investigation by the Commission itself.

(*7*) The Commission and, subject to the direction of the Commission, any authorised official may make such enquiries in such manner as it or he may deem fit and obtain statements on oath from any person who is considered likely to be in possession of any information or document relevant to the case or points in the case referred to the Commission or is in the opinion of the Commission likely to be reported by it to the Central Government for reference under the provisions of sub-section (*4*) of section 5; and for the purposes of these enquiries, the Commission and the authorised official shall have all the powers conferred on them by sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*).

(*8*) All materials gathered by the Commission or the authorised official and materials accompanying the reference under sub-section (*1*) of section 5 may be brought on record at such stage as the Commission may think fit.

(*9*) Subject to any rules made in this behalf under the Act any authorised official shall at all reasonable times have full and free access to all books, documents and other papers which in his opinion are relevant to the proceedings in any case or cases under this Act, and if specially authorised in this behalf by the Commission, to any buildings and places where he may have reason to believe that such books, documents or papers may be found; and he shall have power to place identification marks on such books, documents or papers and to make extracts or copies therefrom, or, if he considers it necessary, to take possession of or seize such books, documents or papers.

(*10*) The Commissioners and all authorised officials shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860), and the Commission shall be deemed to be a civil Court for the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), references in the said Chapter to the presiding officer of a Court being deemed to include the Chairman of the Commission."

5. Substitution of new section for section 7, Act XXX of 1947.—For section 7 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"7. *Procedure of Commission.*—(*1*) The Commission shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have power to regulate its own procedure (including the fixing of places and times of its sittings and deciding whether to sit in public or in private) and may act notwithstanding a vacancy in the number of the Commissioners; and the powers of the Commission under sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*3*), (*7*) and (*8*) of section 6 and sub-sections (*2*), (*4*) and (*6*) of this section may be exercised by any member thereof authorised by the Commission in this behalf.

(*2*) In making an investigation under clause (*b*) of section 3, the Commission shall act in accordance with the principles of natural justice, shall follow as far as practicable the principles of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), and shall give the person whose case is being investigated a reasonable opportunity of rebutting any evidence adduced against him; and the power of the Commission to compel production of documents shall not be subject to the limitation imposed by section 130 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), and the Commission shall be deemed to be a court and its proceedings legal proceedings for the purpose of sections 5 and 6 of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVIII of 1891).

(*3*) Any person whose case is being investigated by the Commission may be represented by a pleader, a registered accountant or an employee duly authorised to act on his behalf, provided that no person shall be entitled to be present or to be represented in the course of an enquiry under sub-sections (*3*) and (*7*) of section 6.

(*4*) No person shall be entitled to inspect, call for, or obtain copies of, any documents, statement or papers or materials furnished to, obtained by or produced before the Commission or any authorised official in any proceedings under this Act; but the Commission, and after the Commission has ceased to exist such authority as the Central Government may in this behalf appoint, may, in its discretion, allow such inspection and furnish such copies to any person:

Provided that, for the purpose of enabling the person whose case or points in whose case is or are being investigated to rebut any evidence brought on the record against him, he shall, on application made in this behalf and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by Rules made under this Act, be furnished with certified copies of documents, statements, papers and materials brought on the record by the Commission.

(*5*) Save in cases in which the Commission may exercise its powers under section 195 and Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898),—

(*a*) no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in any civil or criminal Court for any evidence given or produced by him in any proceedings before the Commission, and

(*b*) no evidence so given or produced shall be admissible in evidence against such person in any suit, prosecution or other proceeding before such Court,

except with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

(*6*) In any proceedings under this Act, the Commission may, in its discretion, admit in evidence and act upon any document notwithstanding that it is not duly stamped or registered.

(*7*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) of section 54 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), or of that section as applied to excess profits tax by section 21 of the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940), shall apply to the disclosure of any of the particulars referred to therein in any proceeding before the Commission or in any report made by the Commission to the Central Government or in any report made to the Commission by an authorised official."

6. Substitution of new section for section 8, Act XXX of 1947.—For section 8 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"8. *Power to direct re-opening of assessment proceedings.*—(*1*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the materials brought on record shall be considered by all the three members of the Commission sitting together and the report of the Commission shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority.

(*2*) After considering the report, the Central Government shall by order in writing direct that such proceedings as it thinks fit under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940), or any other law, shall be taken against the person to whose case the report relates in respect of the income of any period commencing after the 31st day of December, 1938; and, upon such a direction being given, such proceedings may be taken and completed under the appropriate law notwithstanding the restrictions contained in section 34 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), or section 15 of the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940), or any other law and notwithstanding any lapse of time or any decision to a different effect given in the case by any Income-tax authority or Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.

(*3*) On a direction being given under sub-section (*2*), and not otherwise, a copy of the report of the Commission, so far as it relates to the case of the person concerned, shall be furnished to him.

(*4*) In all assessment or reassessment proceedings taken in pursuance of a direction under subsection (*2*), the findings recorded by the Commission on the case or on the points referred to it shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*5*) and (*6*), be final; but no proceedings taken in pursuance of such direction shall be a bar to the initiation of proceedings under section 34 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922).

(*5*) In respect of any order made in the course of proceedings taken in pursuance of a direction issued under sub-section (*2*), the provisions of sections 30, 31, 33 and 33A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), and the corresponding provisions of the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940), shall not apply so far as matters declared final by sub-section (*4*) are concerned; but the person concerned may, within 60 days of the date upon which he is served with a copy of such order, by application in the prescribed form accompanied by a fee of Rs. 100, require the appropriate Commissioner of Income-tax to refer to the High Court any question of law arising out of such order, and thereupon the provisions of sections 66 and 66A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), shall as far as may be apply, with the modification that the reference shall be heard by a Bench of not less than three Judges of the High Court.

(*6*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Commission shall have power, either of its own motion or on the application of the person concerned or of the Central Government, to correct clerical or arithmetical mistakes in its report or errors therein arising from any accidental slip or omission; and after the Commission has ceased to exist, the Commissioner of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case may exercise the powers conferred upon him by section 35 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), as if the Commission's report was an order passed by him.

(*7*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act or in any other law, for the time being in force, any evidence in the case admitted before the Commission or an authorised official shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings directed to be taken under sub-section (*2*).

(*8*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of section 54 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), shall apply to all statements, returns, accounts, documents, evidence, affidavits, depositions or record made, given, produced or obtained in connection with or in the course of the proceedings of the Commission or of any authorised official."

7. Amendment of section 9, Act XXX of 1947.—In section 9 of the said Act, for the words, figures and brackets, "any person authorised by it under sub-section (*2*) of section 6", substitute "any authorised official."

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th April 1948, and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT NO. XXIV OF 1948.

An Act further to amend the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXI of 1934), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1948.

2. Amendment of section 1 of Act XXII of 1934.—For sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following shall be substituted:—

"(*2*) It extends to the whole of India, and applies also—

(*a*) to British subjects and servants of the Crown in any part of India;

(*b*) to British subjects who are domiciled in any part of India wherever they may be; and

(*c*) to, and to the persons on, aircraft registered in India wherever they may be."

3. Amendment of certain sections of Act XXII of 1934.—In sections other than section 1 of the said Act, for the words "the Provinces" wherever they occur, the word "India" shall be substituted.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

Registered No. C207

No. 30 of 1948.

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1948

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SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crops, etc., for the week ending the 7th July 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province. The weather was on the whole favourable. Sowing and weeding of Aus and jute were continuing and transplantation of Aman commenced in some sub divisions. Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in seven subdivisions and cattle-disease was reported from one subdivision. Wages of labourers varied from Rupee one and annas two to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated out-turn).	Fodder condition	Cattle-disease	Labour wages without food
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar	1 04	2 7/16	2⅜	Wet, favourable	Normal	Sufficient		Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12
Diamond Harbour	1 86	2¼	2¼	Seasonable .	Transplantation of Aman commenced.	Ditto		Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-8, high
Barrackpore .	4·93	2 7/16	2⅜	Dry, favourable	Plantation of Aman commenced	Ditto	Crops, 80 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	.. Rs. 1-8.
Barasat ..	1 65	1⅞	1⅞	Wet, favourable	Transplantation of Aman normal	Ditto	Aus, 60 per cent., cane 85 per cent	Insufficient	Nil	.. Rs. 1-10, normal.
Basirhat	2 00	1 15/16	1 15/16	Unfavourable	....	Ditto	Fair ..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Bongaon	3 72	1 9/16	1 9/16	Favourable .	Weeding of jute suspended due to rains.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nil	Rs 2, high.
Nadia.										
Sadar ..	1·39	2	2⅛	Seasonable ..	Aus and jute crops healthy	Sufficient ..	Good .		Nil	.. Rs 2.
Ranaghat ..	.	1 11/16	1⅞	Ditto ..	Weeding of Aus and jute continues.	Ditto ..	Unfavourable	Insufficient	Nil	.. Rs. 2.
Murshidabad.										
Sadar ..	1 17	2 3/16	2 3/16	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Aus and jute completed.	Sufficient	Aus, 70 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil	.. Rs. 1-12, high.
Lalbagh ..	1 59	1⅞	2	Cloudy ..	Weeding of Aus and jute completed	Available ..	...	Available ..	Nil	.. Rs. 1-8, normal.
Jangipore	2 08	1⅞	2 1/16	Seasonable, favourable.	Aman transplantation continues	Ditto ..	. .	Insufficient	Nil	.. Rs. 1-14, high
Kandi ..	0 97	2 9/16	2 9/16	Cloudy, favourable.	...	Sufficient ..	Cane fair ..	.. .	Nil	.. Rs. 1-4, high
Burdwan.										
Sadar ..	1·55	2⅜	2⅜	Wet, favourable	Aus sowing brisk	..	....	Sufficient ..	Nil	.. Rs. 1-8, normal
Asansol ..	0·55	2⅛	(*a*)	Ditto ..	Aman paddy sowing continues	Sufficient	Good ..	Ditto ..	Nil	.. Rs. 1-12.
Katwa ..	0·88	2 13/16	2 15/16	Favourable	Ploughing for Aman continues.	Ditto ..	....	....	Nil	.. Rs. 1-12, high.
Kalna ..	1·65	2¼	2¼	Ditto ..	....	....	Aus fair ..	Sufficient ..	Nil	.. Rs. 2, high.

(*a*) Report not received.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. This week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. Previous week.	Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Birbhum.										
Sadar	0·02	2 11/16	2 11/16	Dry, unfavourable.	Transplantation of seedlings hampering.	....	Cane good ..	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 2.
Rampurhat	1·24	2 7/16	2 9/16	Wet, favourable	Sowing of paddy below normal.	...	Cane fair, ..	....	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, rising.
Bankura.										
Sadar	3·54	2 5/16	2 3/8	Cloudy ..	Sowing continues.	Sufficient ..	Summer crops, 50 per cent.	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, high.
Vishnupur	1·04	2¼	2¼	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Aus continues.	Ditto ...	Fair ..	Ditto ..	Rinderpest in Patrasayer Police-Station.	Rs. 1-10, normal
Midnapore.										
Sadar	1·02	2 7/16	2¼	Seasonable, favourable.	Sowing and transplantation of paddy continues.	Sufficient ..	Satisfactory (south).	Ample ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-4, high.
Contai	2·02	2 11/16	2⅜	Cloudy ..	....	....	....	Sufficient ..	Nil .	Rs. 1-8, high.
Tamluk	0·15	2⅜	2⅜	Hot, unfavourable.	Weeding of jute and sowing of Aus continues.	Sufficient .	Aus, 75 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil .	Rs. 2, high.
Ghatal	(*n*)	2 9/16	2 9/16	....	....	....	..	..	.	..
Jhargram	2·70	2¼	2 9/16	Seasonable ..	Cultivation of paddy progressing.	...	....	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-2, normal.
Hooghly.										
Sadar	1·22	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Ploughing for Aman continues.	Sufficient ..	Aus good ..	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12, normal
Serampore	3·04	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto ..	Sowing and reweeding of Aus and jute brisk.	Ditto ..	....	....	Nil ..	Rs. 2, high.
Arambagh	0·36	2 5/16	2 5/16	Ditto ..	Fields being prepared for Aman transplantation.	....	....	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Howrah.										
Sadar	1·30	2 7/16	2 7/16	Hot, unfavourable.	Transplantation of paddy not yet started.	Insufficient	...	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 1-10.
Uluberia	1·56	1⅞	1⅞	Fair ..	Sowing continues.	Sufficient ..	Fair ..	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-10.
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar	7·28	(*a*)	1¾	Dry, unfavourable.	....	....	....	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2-8, high.
Alipur-Duar	18·45	(*a*)	2	Unfavourable.	Transplantation of Aman commenced.	Sufficient ..	Crops, 25 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 3, high.
Darjeeling.										
Sadar	4·82	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	....	Sufficient ..	Aman, 70 per cent,	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, high.
Kurseong	5·42	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable ..	Good ..	Ditto ..	Good ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8.
Siliguri	4·63	1⅞	1⅞	Ditto ..	Transplantation of Aman commenced.	Ditto ..	Paddy, 70 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2-8.
Kalimpong	2·48	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Sowing continues.	Ditto ..	Maize favourable.	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, high.
Maldah	8·54	(*a*)	1 9/16	Ditto ..	Sowing of Bhadoi crops continues.	No demand	Crops favourable.	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8.
West Dinajpur	(*n*)	2 11/16	(*n*)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(*a*) No rice is available in the open market at the controlled retail price.

(*n*) Report not received.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 13th July 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE, WEST BENGAL

PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP, 1948.

Consolidated statement for West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and the States of Cooch Behar and Tripura.

(This forecast deals with estimates of area only. The estimates of outturn are dealt with in the Final Forecast.)

Area in 1948.—The estimated total area under jute in West Bengal, together with the estimated area under the crop in the three other Provinces and the States of Cooch Behar and Tripura, is 749,120 acres. In the Province of West Bengal, 305,535 acres are estimated to be under jute; of this 255,685 acres are out of this year's total licensed area of 309,330 acres and on the remaining 49,850 acres jute has been found to have been grown under section 17A, Jute Regulations (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1948.

Names of Provinces and States.	Area under jute in acres.							Difference between the Preliminary Forecast, 1948 (Col. 8) and the Final Forecast, 1947 (Col. 3). Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	1947.		1948.					
					Total area on which jute has actually been found to have been grown.			
	Preliminary Forecast.	Final Forecast.	Total licensed area.	Total licensed area checked up to date.	Licensed area.	Extra area sown under sec. 17A, Bengal Jute Regulations (West Bengal Amendment) Act.	Total area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(Licensed.)	(Actual.)						
West Bengal ..	300,330	228,985	309,330	309,330	255,685	49,850	305,535	+76,550
Estimated by the Governments concerned.								
Cooch Behar ..	37,210	37,210	34,985	..	..	..	34,985	−2,225
Tripura ..	11,000	11,000	12,000	..	..	..	12,000	+1,000
Bihar ..	143,500	144,200	163,800	..	..	..	163,800	+19,600
Orissa ..	21,500	21,500	22,500	..	..	..	22,500	+1,000
Assam ..	203,000	202,600	210,300	..	..	..	210,300	+7,700
Total ..	726,140	645,495	752,915	..	..	..	749,120	+103,625

The Departmental Preliminary Forecasts for the Provinces of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and the two States of Cooch Behar and Tripura are appended.

M. M. BASU,
Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

CALCUTTA:
The 16th July, 1948.

PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP OF WEST BENGAL FOR 1948.

The Preliminary Forecast deals with the area and the condition of the crop in the early part of the jute-growing season. The estimate of out-turn is shown in the Final Forecast. With the coming into force of the Bengal Jute Regulations (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1948, every cultivator has been permitted to grow jute without having to take any license in any waste lands or any lands in which no crops have been grown during the jute season in any of the previous three years. The areas shown in columns (5) and (6) give the total area on which jute has been actually found to have been grown this year (*i*) out of licensed area and (*ii*) on extra area as permitted under section 17A, Bengal Jute Regulations (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1948, referred to above.

Area in 1948.—In West Bengal (excluding the States of Cooch Behar and Tripura) the total licensed area comes to 309,330 acres, of which 255,685 acres have been found to be under jute this year. An extra area of 49,850 acres is estimated to have been sown with jute this year under section 17A of Bengal Jute Regulations (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1948. The total area under jute is thus estimated at 305,535 acres as against 228,985 acres of the Final Forecast last year.

The season.—This year there was timely rainfall for preparatory tillage and sowing in almost all the districts. The weather was on the whole favourable at the time of sowing. In the district of Jalpaiguri, however, heavy and continuous rains fell in the early part of the season destroying the crop considerably and, at places, made the sowing of jute impossible. Drought prevailed in Malda, adversely affecting the crop thereby and, to some extent, in Howrah also. Slight damage to the crop as a result of heavy rains has been reported from West Dinajpur. Early-sown Olitorious variety has suffered slightly in the district of the 24-Parganas and Ranaghat subdivision of Nadia. The present condition of the crop is fair except in the district of Jalpaiguri.

Stock.—The stock in hand of the cultivators is reported to be small.

M. M. BASU,

Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

CALCUTTA:

The 16th July, 1948.

APPENDIX I.

Preliminary Forecast of Jute Crop of West Bengal for 1948 Season.

Divisions and districts.	Estimated area under jute (in acres).						Whether much, little or no jute remains in the district from the crop of the previous year.	Date by which the sowing of the crop generally commenced this year and whether the date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by the District Officers.
	Last year (Final Forecast).	This year.							
		Total licensed area.	Total licensed area checked up to date.	Total area on which jute has actually been found to have been grown.					
				Licensed area.	Extra area sown under section 17A, Bengal Jute Regulations (West Bengal Amendment) Act.	Total area.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas ..	41,140	52,410	52,410	50,440	8,690	59,130	Practically no jute remains.	Beginning of May. Early for Olitorious.	The weather was favourable at the time of sowing. The growth of the crop and its present conditions are satisfactory. Some damage has occurred to Olitorious due to early sowing.
Nadia ..	22,190	36,685	36,685	31,700	6,280	37,980	Little ..	Third week of April in Ranaghat subdivision and second week of May in Sadar subdivision. Early.	The weather was favourable at the time of sowing. The growth of the crop is favourable and its present condition is fair. 5 per cent. damage in Ranaghat subdivision due to early sowing of Olitorious.
Murshidabad ..	44,160	61,310	61,310	54,835	6,045	60,880	Very little ..	May. Normal ..	The weather was fair at the time of sowing. The growth of the crop is also fair. About 2 per cent. damage is reported due to various causes.
West Dinajpur ..	15,945*	20,785	20,785	17,580	2,045	19,625	Little ..	First week of April. Normal.	The weather and its effect on the cultivation and growth of the crop have been unfavourable. 5 to 6 per cent. damage has been reported due to heavy rain.
Jalpaiguri ..	26,315	29,940	29,940	22,025	4,340	26,365	No jute ..	First week of April. Normal.	The weather was cloudy at the time of sowing and uptil now. The effects of the weather on the crop are harmful. About 25 per cent. crop damaged by heavy rain.
Darjeeling ..	2,315	2,980	2,980	1,145	425	1,570	Nil ..	Third week of April. Normal.	The weather has been seasonable. The effect on the growth of the crop has been favourable. The present condition of the crop is good.
Malda ..	27,705	38,045	38,045	18,320	2,015	20,335	Little ..	Last week of May. Late.	The weather and its effect have been unfavourable. Heavy damage has been done to the crop due to drought. The present condition of the crop is not satisfactory for want of sufficient rain.
Total for the Division	179,770	242,155	242,155	196,045	29,840	225,885			

Divisions and districts.	Estimated area under jute (in acres).						Whether much, little or no jute remains in the district from the crop of the previous year.	Date by which the sowing of the crop generally commenced this year and whether the date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by the District Officers.
	Last year (Final Forecast).	This year.							
		Total licensed area.	Total licensed area checked up to date.	Total area on which jute has actually been found to have been grown.					
				Licensed area.	Extra area sown under section 17A, Bengal Jute Regulations (West Bengal Amendment) Act.	Total area.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan ..	5,695	9,080	9,080	7,160	2,695	9,855	Nil ..	Middle of May. Early.	The weather and its effect on the cultivation and the growth of the crop have been favourable. The present condition of the crop is good.
Birbhum ..	80	185	185	90	260	350	Nil ..	First week of May. Normal.	The weather was favourable at sowing time but later on drought has adversely affected the growth. 5 to 6 per cent. damage is apprehended due to drought.
Bankura ..	290	290	290	275	30	305			
Midnapore ..	11,345	14,205	14,205	11,590	5,455	17,045	Nil ..	End of May to June. Late.	The weather and its effect were not satisfactory for the growth of the crop. The present condition of the crop is fair.
Hooghly ..	26,635	34,755	34,755	33,985	8,670	42,655	Nil ..	Middle of May. Normal.	The weather has been seasonable. Its effect on the crop has been favourable. The present condition of the crop is satisfactory.
Howrah ..	5,170	8,660	8,660	6,540	2,900	9,440	Very little ..	End of April. Normal.	The weather was fair at the sowing time but was not satisfactory throughout the period of growth. 5 to 6 per cent. damage has been so far reported due to drought.
Total for the Division	49,215	67,175	67,175	59,640	20,010	79,650			
Total for West Bengal	228,985	309,330	309,330	255,685	49,850	305,535			
Cooch Behar ..	(a) 37,210	..	..	..	...	(a) 34,985	Little ..	From first week of March (early) to middle of April (late).	The weather was unfavourable at the sowing time. The present condition of growth of the crop is unfavourable. Damage is apprehended due to heavy rains.
Tripura State ..	(a) 11,000	..	..	..	..	(a) 12,000	Little ..	Middle of April. Normal.	The weather and its effect on the cultivation of the crop have been favourable. The present condition of the crop so far is fair.

*Revised.

(a) Estimated by the Government concerned.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of rainfall in inches from February to June each year from 1945 to 1947 and up to May, 1948.

District.	February.					March.					April.					May.					June.			
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	Normal.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	Normal.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	Normal.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	Normal.	1945.	1946.	1947.	Normal.
24-Parganas	0·46	0·30	0·41	2·82	1·12	0·25	0·67	1·59	2·61	1·38	3·46	4·41	1·06	3·41	1·80	5·11	4·97	6·36	6·11	5·43	8·15	9·72	9·14	11·49
Nadia ..	0·87	0·03	0·12	1·05	1·02	0·46	0·75	0·74	3·09	1·36	5·11	5·95	1·90	5·97	2·52	4·26	5·29	6·12	6·77	6·25	7·54	8·82	6·81	9·74
Murshidabad	0·85	0·01	0·04	0·71	0·91	0·12	0·56	1·12	0·67	1·92	3·39	6·79	0·66	2·00	1·50	4·83	4·85	3·30	6·70	5·22	7·89	9·38	6·39	9·65
Burdwan ..	0·74	0·13	0·21	1·42	1·14	0·22	0·31	1·75	2·49	1·14	2·90	6·15	0·36	1·69	1·52	2·81	3·83	3·42	5·34	4·59	5·77	8·01	5·87	9·94
Birbhum ..	0·54	0·28	0·03	0·96	0·73	0·09	0·09	1·07	0·58	0·66	2·12	3·96	0·96	1·85	0·86	3·83	3·71	1·08	3·52	3·83	4·59	6·72	5·88	8·92
Bankura ..	0·59	0·00	0·49	1·20	1·10	0·16	0·22	2·76	1·83	0·90	2·47	3·92	0·63	1·53	1·10	2·50	4·09	3·04	4·66	3·14	6·86	12·92	3·78	8·86
Midnapore	0·16	0·15	1·25	2·79	1·29	0·18	0·43	1·60	2·74	1·27	2·71	5·32	0·42	1·77	1·52	6·20	6·42	3·99	5·31	4·53	7·90	10·70	5·46	10·36
Hooghly ..	0·44	0·12	0·46	1·98	1·54	0·45	0·74	1·54	3·65	1·03	4·30	5·92	1·21	1·54	1·63	7·27	8·85	4·80	6·08	5·54	6·26	8·19	8·82	9·88
Howrah ..	0·71	0·75	0·66	1·25	1·30	0·42	0·46	0·92	3·91	1·43	3·29	3·44	1·41	1·52	1·93	4·52	5·17	5·42	3·58	5·48	6·24	9·23	12·38	11·71
Dinajpur ..	0·86	0·41	0·01	..	0·66	0·06	1·04	0·88	0·42	0·73	2·16	5·61	1·16	0·67	1·80	5·05	4·58	5·08	5·34	6·35	9·99	16·70	7·53	12·63
Jalpaiguri	0·53	0·20	Nil	0·64	0·88	0·29	1·99	5·05	0·69	1·79	8·03	7·89	4·49	14·50	5·41	20·38	16·22	9·48	25·44	15·02	17·14	23·28	6·54	31·41
Darjeeling	0·53	1·32	0·19	0·48	1·10	0·67	1·05	3·51	2·68	1·59	3·10	5·18	3·05	7·29	3·96	7·22	12·14	7·64	9·90	9·45	23·04	22·85	26·02	28·39
Malda ..	0·79	0·34	Nil	1·60	0·78	0·01	0·14	0·87	..	0·72	3·39	5·23	0·76	Nil.	1·20	2·71	3·84	3·58	1·24	4·68	11·02	11·53	4·06	10·03

Note.—The figures given above are the averages of the rainfall registering stations in each district.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BIHAR

PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP OF BIHAR, 1948.

[NOTE.—On an average of five years ending 1944-45, the area under jute in Bihar to which this Forecast relates has represented some 7·0 per cent. of the total area under jute in India.]

The present Forecast deals only with the estimated area sown. It gives also a general survey of prospects but makes no reference to the probable outturn either in percentage figures or in bales.

2. **Acreage.**—I estimate the area sown during the current and four preceding years in round numbers as follows:—

Year.	Acres.
1944	162,900
1945	158,900
1946	144,900
1947	143,500
1948	163,800

3. **Weather conditions.**—In March light rain fell in parts of all the jute-growing districts of the Province except Muzaffarpur and Saharsa where there was no rain. The fall was below the normal everywhere. In April, rain fell in parts of all the jute-growing districts of the Province. The fall was below the normal everywhere except Darbhanga and Purnea where it was slightly above the normal. In May, rain fell in all the jute-growing districts of the Province; the fall was below the normal everywhere except in Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

4. **District return.**—Last year's area under jute was finally estimated at 143,500 acres. The total area under jute this year is estimated by the District Officer at 163,800 acres. The increase in area is mainly due to high prices of jute and propaganda by the department to increase the area under jute crop.

5. **Conditions and prospects.**—The present condition of the crop is good so far.

6. **General.**—The quantity of jute, which remains in the Province from the crop of 1947, is reported to be little in the district of the Santal Parganas and the important jute-growing district of Purnea.

The statement below compares the estimated area under jute in this Province this year with the preliminary and final figures of last year—

Name of the Province.	Estimated area under jute.			Difference between the Preliminary Forecast of 1948 and Final Forecast of 1947.	
	1947.		1948.		
	Preliminary.	Final (Actual).	Preliminary.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bihar ..	143,500	144,200	163,800	19,600	..

[ILLEGIBLE],
Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, Bihar.

PATNA:
The 28th June, 1948

APPENDIX I.

Preliminary Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bihar, 1948.

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Estimated total area under cultivation.	Estimated normal area under jute on the basis of last 10 years' average.	Estimated area under jute.		Whether much, little or no jute remains in the district from the crop of 1947.	Date by which the sowing of the crop generally commenced this year, and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
					Last year (1947) final figure.	This year (1948).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Trihut ..	Champaran ..	2,263,194	1,430,200	2,551	2,600	2,600	...	Beginning of May	Rainfall favourable. Present condition of the crop is good. Period of sowing was late and it has been completed.
	Muzaffarpur ..	1,934,304	1,627,000	3,902	3,880	3,880	....	....	
	Darbhanga ..	2,143,046	1,915,200	719	708	708	....	....	
Bhagalpur ..	Bhagalpur ..	1,354,755	752,900	6,918	150	150	....	....	
	Saharsa ..	1,317,843	645,800	....	4,818	4,918	...	....	
	Purnea ..	3,145,015	1,694,400	200,468	130,675	150,600	Not much jute remains from the stock of the last year.	Last part of April	The increase in the area is due to high prices of jute.
	Santal Parganas	3,508,644	1,717,900	611	675	1,000	No jute remains from the crop of last year in Pakur subdivision. Little jute remains in Rajmahal subdivision.	First week of May	The condition of the crop is good.
	Total ..	15,666,601	9,783,400	215,169	143,506 or in round figures 143,500	163,756 or in round figures 163,800			

APPENDIX II.

Statement of rainfall in inches from February to June each year from 1945 to 1948.

Name of district.	February.				March.				April.				May.				June.			
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Champaran ..	0·25	0·69	0·16	0·29	0·08	0·09	0·31	0·00	1·35	3·08	0·19	0·67	2·65	5·87	2·21	3·22	6·39	5·88	4·18	Report not received.
Muzaffarpur ..	0·56	0·80	0·28	0·27	0·02	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·86	1·68	0·46	0·39	2·36	4·80	2·86	2·31	8·43	4·78	4·35	
Darbhanga ..	0·37	0·66	0·14	0·15	0·07	0·10	0·44	0·03	1·59	1·70	0·48	0·92	4·50	4·30	4·23	2·72	3·16	5·44	5·08	
Bhagalpur ..	1·53	0·42	0·03	0·23	0·05	0·23	0·44	0·12	1·77	2·42	0·40	0·00	1·90	3·81	0·88	0·75	0·31	7·88	4·37	
Saharsa sub-district. ..				nil				nil				0·76			4·56	3·44			3·37	
Purnea ..	1·15	0·91	0·02	0·13	0·13	0·55	0·68	1·21	1·78	4·34	0·94	2·15	6·41	5·35	4·95	4·60	5·71	12·46	5·08	
Santal Parganas ..	1·26	0·11	0·19	0·32	0·03	0·15	1·02	0·34	1·97	4·03	0·41	0·67	2·48	3·53	1·38	1·99	5·88	7·35	5·11	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION, ORISSA

PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF JUTE CROP OF ORISSA FOR 1948-49.

[NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1944-45 the area under jute in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented about 0·8 per cent. of the total area under jute in India.]

Explanatory.—The present forecast deals only with the estimates of area sown and condition of the crop up to the 1st week of June, 1948. It makes no reference to the probable outturn either in percentage figures or in bales.

Acreage.—The total area sown is estimated at 22,500 acres against 21,500 acres in the final forecast of the preceding year.

Character of the season and condition of the crop.—The weather was favourable for the crop in the district of Balasore and not favourable in other jute-growing districts. The condition of the crop was on the whole fair.

The statement below compares the estimated area under jute this year with preliminary and final figures of the last year:—

Name of the Province.	Estimated area under jute in acres.			Difference between columns 2 and 4.	
	1947.		1948.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Orissa ..	21,500	21,500	22,500	1,000	..

R. P. PADHI,
for *Director of Agriculture, Orissa.*

CUTTACK:
The 7th July, 1948.

APPENDIX I.

Preliminary Forecast of the Jute Crop of Orissa for 1948-49.

District.	Total area of the district.	Estimated total area under cultivation.	Estimated normal area under jute. (This figure has been arrived at by taking the average of 10 years immediately preceding the year to which this forecast relates.)	Estimated area under jute.		Whether much, little or no jute remains in the district from the crop of last year.	Date by which the sowing of the crop generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks.
				Last year final figure, 1947-48.	This year, 1948-49.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Cuttack ..	2,915,756	1,405,300	21,060	19,800	19,800	Little ..	Third week of May (late).	The weather was not favourable for the crop. The sowing of the crop was late this year due to want of rainfall in April and May.
Balasore ..	1,334,400	966,968	1,908	1,300	1,800	Cultivators have kept back a small quantity for their domestic consumption.	First week of June. Late due to late rains.	The weather was favourable for the crop. The increase in area for the current year in comparison with that of the last year is due to heavy export last year which has prompted cultivators to grow more this year.
Puri ..	1,589,360	809,889	443	400	900	Nil ..	Sowing has not yet commenced.	The weather and rainfall have not yet been favourable for the growth of the crop. The increase in area is due to the fact that the estimation of area for this year is based on the area found by survey by the Statistical Department last year.
Total ..	5,849,516	3,182,157	23,411	21,500	22,500			

APPENDIX II.

Statement of rainfall from February to June each year from 1945 to 1948.

Name of district.	February.				March.				April.				May.				June.			
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948*.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948*.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Cuttack ..	0·26	0·04	0·77	2·09	Nil	0·41	0·71	0·35	1·79	4·76	0·86	1·42	2·67	4·46	2·14		5·45	9·52	9·50	
Balasore ..	0·15	0·12	0·78	2·56	Nil	0·75	0·83	0·64	2·80	4·90	0·97	1·48	6·23	4·01	3·21		8·70	7·36	10·19	—
Puri ..	0·37	0·05	0·04	2·69	Nil	0·14	0·26	0·15	0·76	3·52	0·12	0·20	1·68	3·94	0·72		8·42	8·82	11·78	—

*Monthly rainfall tables of Orissa for the months of May and June, 1948, have not yet been prepared. These figures will be supplied later on.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ASSAM

PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP OF ASSAM, 1948.

[NOTE.—**On the average of the five years ending 1944-45 the area under jute in Assam represents some 8·8 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.**]

1. **Season.**—The weather at the sowing time was generally favourable for early sowings except in the district of Cachar. But the excessive rainfall during May and June interfered with late sowings and inter-culture, hampering the growth of the crop and damaging the crop in low-lying areas in most of the districts. The present condition of the crop is reported to be retarded.

2. **Area sown.**—The total area under jute, as estimated by the Deputy Commissioners, is 210,300 acres against last year's final forecast area of 202,600 acres. The increase in area occurred in the districts of Nowgong and Garo Hills only and it is mainly due to rise in price of jute.

3. **Stock.**—According to the reports of the Deputy Commissioners little jute remained in stock from last year's crop in the districts.

R. C. WOODFORD,
Director of Agriculture, Assam.

SHILLONG:
The 23rd June, 1948.

(The detailed report not yet received.)

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THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1948

PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES.

Labour.

ORDER.

No. 2459Lab.—21st July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 374Lab., dated the 11th February 1948, read with its corrigendum No. 633Lab., dated the 3rd March 1948, the industrial dispute between the Corporation of Calcutta and their workmen as represented by the five unions mentioned in the schedule annexed to the said order, dated the 11th February 1948, and such other registered trade unions as might have been permitted by the Tribunal hereinafter mentioned to be represented individually for legitimate reasons, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S., as Chairman and Sri Pushpita Ranjan Mukherji and Sri Panchkowrie Sarkar, Additional District Judges, as Members;

And whereas the said Tribunal has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Tribunal shall bind the Corporation of Calcutta and their workmen aforesaid and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of its publication.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Corporation of Calcutta and its employees.

PRESENT:

Sri S. K. SEN, I.C.S., *Chairman*.
Sri P. K. SARKAR, *Member*.
Sri P. R. MUKHERJI, *Member*.

For the Calcutta Corporation—

Sri D. N. Ganguli, Chief Engineer.
Sri Paritosh Mitra, Deputy Chief Accountant.
Sri T. C. Mitra, Chief Law Officer.
Sri Balaram Basu, Assistant Law Officer.

For Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association—

Sri Kumud Lal Bhattacharjee, Supervisor, Water Works Department.

For Calcutta Corporation Workers' Federation—

Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta, Pleader.
Sri A. Bhattacherjee, Bar.-at-Law, and Sri Purnendu Sekhar Basu, Advocates.

For Calcutta Corporation Teachers' Union—

Sri Umacharan Basu.

For Calcutta Corporation Collection Department Employees' Union—

Sri Rabi Banerjee.
Sri Santosh Kumar Basu, Advocate.

For Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union—

Sri Amiya Sinha.

For Calcutta Corporation Clerks' Union—

Sri Suresh Chandra Mukherjee.
Sri Kali Maulik.
Sri Girija Nath Mukherjee.

For Calcutta Corporation Scavengers' and Labourers' Union, and

For Calcutta Corporation Jamadars', Peons' and Workers' Union—

Sri Rakhal Das Chatterjee, Advocate.
Sri Rabindra Das Chatterjee, Pleader.

AWARD.

By Government of West Bengal order No. 374Lab., dated 11th February 1948, an industrial dispute between the Corporation of Calcutta and their workmen represented by various Unions was referred to this Joint Tribunal for adjudication. In the original Government order, five unions of Corporation employees were named, viz.—

(1) The Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association.
(2) The Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union.
(3) The Calcutta Corporation Teachers' Union.
(4) The Calcutta Corporation Scavengers' and Labourers' Union.
(5) The Calcutta Corporation Workers' Federation.

By Government order No. 633Lab., dated the 3rd March 1948, the Government authorised the Tribunal to permit other registered Trade Unions of the Corporation employees to appear before the Tribunal and represent the workmen. Three more Unions were permitted, on their application, to represent the workmen before this Tribunal. They are:—

(6) The Calcutta Corporation Clerks' Union.
(7) The Calcutta Corporation Collection Department Employees' Union.
(8) The Calcutta Corporation Jamadars', Peons' and Workers' Union.

These 8 registered Trade Unions filed their written statements containing their demands. The Calcutta Corporation also filed its written statement in reply. Before the written statement was filed by the Corporation, the Calcutta Corporation was superseded by an order of the Government and administration of the Corporation vested in an Administrator appointed by the Government of

West Bengal, but this change did not interfere with the proceedings before this Tribunal. The written statements on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation were filed on 3rd April 1948 and issues were framed after perusing the written statements and on hearing the parties on 24th April 1948. The hearing of the case opened on 10th May 1948 and was concluded after 12 sittings on 8th June 1948.

ISSUES.

(1) Minimum basic pay and scales of pay for the following categories of workers:—

- (*a*) Unskilled labour.
- (*b*) Skilled labour.
- (*c*) Menial staff.
- (*d*) Maid servants of primary schools.
- (*e*) Subordinate staff.
- (*f*) Apprentices in Entally workshops.
- (*g*) Teachers and Instructors.
- (*h*) Clerical and other staff drawing pay up to about Rs. 500.

(2) Fitting existing employees into the revised scales of pay.

(3) Dearness allowance for the above categories of workers.

(4) Special allowances or benefits:—

- (*a*) City or compensatory allowance.
- (*b*) Free quarters or house rent allowance.
- (*c*) Conveyance allowance for outdoor staff.
- (*d*) Duty allowance for jamadars.
- (*e*) Tiffin allowance for heavy manual workers and other categories of workers.
- (*f*) Overtime and night work allowance.
- (*g*) Maternity benefit for female workers.
- (*h*) Free uniform and uniform washing allowance.

(5) Leave—

- (*a*) Casual leave.
- (*b*) Medical leave for labour staff.
- (*c*) Privilege leave for labour staff and manual workers.

(6) Retiring benefits—

- (*a*) Gratuity, pension and insurance benefits.
- (*b*) Special contribution to Contributory Provident Fund in certain circumstances.

(7) Bonus—

- (*a*) Independence Day bonus.
- (*b*) Puja and Id bonus.

(8) Medical facilities.

(9) Supply of cheap ration.

(10) Provision of rest and recreation centres.

(11) Working hours in Corporation workshops.

(12) Conditions of service—

- (*a*) Age limit in the case of first appointment.
- (*b*) Retiring age for different classes of employees.
- (*c*) Provision that all new appointments should be at the starting salary of each grade.
- (*d*) Preparaing a panel of temporary employees and absorbing them into permanent vacancies.
- (*e*) Promotion and supersession.
- (*f*) Time scale of temporary employees.
- (*g*) Reservation of a percentage of vacancies for children and dependants of employees.
- (*h*) Conditions under which a worker may be permitted, if at all, to hold double appointment under the Corporation or to hold an outside appointment in addition to appointment under the Corporation.

(13) Compensation for victims of Calcutta communal riots.

DECISION.

Issue No. I.

Before dealing with the demands of the Unions as regards basic pay and scales of pay for the various categories of employees, it is desirable that the circumstances leading to the present adjudication should be briefly stated:

Before the last World War, the unskilled labour staff including sweepers and scavengers used to receive Rs. 13 as pay, plus Rs. 2 as grain compensation. Before World War I, the basic pay of the labour staff was only Rs. 8 per month. Due to the high prices caused by World War No. I, the basic pay was raised to Rs. 13 and Rs. 2 was granted as grain compensation. This adjustment was made about 1922 when the cost of living index was about 173 on the basis of 1914=100. Though prices steadily fell from 1922 to 1935 when the cost of living index was 96, the grain compensation was not abolished. On the basis of 1914 the cost of living index in 1939 just before World War II started was 105. For present calculations the prices in 1939 are taken as standard (=100). In December 1942 when prices were rising, the associations of the employees pressed their demands for a dearness allowance and at the intervention of Mr. Hughes, the then Labour Commissioner, Government of Bengal, it was decided that the Corporation employees would get dearness allowance on the same scale as the Government servants, the Government agreeing to bear 80 per cent. of the cost of dearness allowance. The associations of employees were not satisfied with the dearness allowance so granted and pressed for a rise in the basic wages. Notices of demands from several Unions were received by the Corporation on 11th November 1945. The Corporation appointed a Special Committee for examining the demands. The Special Committee submitted an interim report which was approved by the Corporation on 22nd November 1945, but the resolution of the Corporation of 22nd November 1945 was not accepted by the employees who went on strike from 23rd November 1945. This strike lasted for five days. On the 27th November 1945 a settlement was signed by the then Mayor and some labour leaders and councillors and the strike was called off and the Corporation began to function normally from the morning of 28th November 1945. The Corporation passed a resolution on the 28th November 1945 accepting the terms of settlement. The terms of that settlement are contained in Appendix VI of the written statement filed by the Corporation. According to that settlement, all employees of the Corporation drawing pay up to Rs. 100 per month were given a flat increment of Rs. 3 from the 1st December 1945, it being understood that the grades of all the employees would be revised and the flat increment absorbed in grade increments. Further, it was agreed that all unskilled labour who had put in one year's service would be given 15 days' sick and casual leave on full pay and the unskilled labour staff would also get the benefit of the Provident Fund. The Special Committee made its report as to the revision of grades and the Corporation by a resolution adopted on the 15th March 1946, sanctioned revised scales of pay for all employees and also gave one grade increment to all employees not drawing above Rs 300 per month, who had not received the flat increment of Rs. 3. The revised scales of pay and the special increments were given effect to from 1st April 1946. The revised scales of pay and the special increments involved the Corporation in an annual recurring extra cost of about Rs. 17 lakhs.

Some omissions and anomalies were detected in the report of the Special Committee; and accordingly another Special Committee, known as the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee, was appointed by the Corporation to remove the omissions and anomalies. Before submitting its final report the Committee recommended a temporary special increase in pay on a graduated scale with effect from 1st August 1946 to all the employees drawing up to Rs. 300 per month. The recommendation of the interim increase was made because in the meantime prices were rising beyond the level reached at the time of the strike in November 1945, and it was necessary to make some extra payments to keep the employees satisfied. The Corporation by a resolution, dated 14th August 1946, accepted the Committee's recommendation for a temporary increase on a graduated scale, although it involved the Corporation in an additional recurring cost of Rs. 14 lakhs per year. The special temporary increase was given at the following scale:—

Rs. 3 for pay range not exceeding Rs. 20.

Rs. 5 for pay range exceeding Rs. 20 but not exceeding Rs. 50.

Rs. 10 for pay range exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100.

Rs. 15 for pay range exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 200.

Rs. 20 for pay range exceeding Rs. 200 but not exceeding Rs. 300.

Marginal adjustment for pay range exceeding Rs. 300 but not exceeding Rs. 320.

The Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union on 18th December 1946 submitted a fresh set of demands with a notice of strike from 2nd January 1947. The Corporation referred these demands to the Special Committee with the direction to submit its report by 31st January 1947, and in the meantime induced the Workers' Union to postpone the strike till 31st January 1947. The Special Committee examined the demands carefully and revised the basic wages of the labour staff and menials. By the terms of settlement signed on 27th November 1945 to end the strike of the Corporation employees, the pay of the labour staff had been increased temporarily from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per month. By the recommendation of the Special Committee accepted by the Corporation on the 15th March 1946, the labour staff got a graduated pay of Rs. 18—1—20. The Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee, to which the demands of 18th December 1946 were referred, increased the basic wages of the unskilled labour staff by another Rs. 3 and fixed the scale, Rs. 21—1—23 per month, for them. For the skilled labour staff, the minimum was fixed at Rs. 25 and various scales were fixed for different categories of skilled workers. These recommendations of the Special Committee are contained in Appendix XI of the written statement of the Corporation. The Corporation accepted the recommendations of the Committee by a resolution, dated 30th January 1947, although the extra cost involved amounted to Rs. 5½ lakhs. It would appear that temporarily the workers were satisfied, because there was no strike on 31st January 1947. The Special Committee then began to examine the case of the other employees drawing pay up to Rs. 300 per month. But before the Committee could finish its labour, a fresh memorandum of demands was submitted on 17th November 1947.

This memorandum signed by 17 Unions and Associations of Corporation employees forms the starting point of the present dispute On the 22nd November 1947, the Corporation employees held a meeting under the auspices of the Joint Committee of the 17 Unions and Associations and passed a resolution requesting the Government of West Bengal to ask the Corporation authorities to settle their demands within seven days under threat of direct action. The Hon'ble Minister in charge of Commerce, Labour and Industries then met both parties, and at the conference, the Corporation agreed to the suggestion that the dispute should be referred to adjudication by a Tribunal. The dispute was then referred to this Tribunal by the Government Order No. 374, dated 11th February 1948.

The memorandum of demands by 17 Unions and Associations of the Corporation Employees, dated the 17th November 1947, is contained in Appendix I of the written statement of the Corporation. So far as the basic scales of pay and dearness allowance are concerned, the demands of the Joint Committee are based more or less on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. In their written statements filed before this Tribunal, however, the Unions and Associations have generally gone much further than the joint demands by the 17 Unions. The Corporation has, raised the point that the joint demands by the 17 Unions and Associations being the basis of the present reference, the Tribunal should confine its attention to the claims made in the joint memorandum of demands and should not consider the enhanced claims made in the written statements filed before the Tribunal. We must accept the contention of the Corporation and we do not propose to go beyond the claims contained in the original. memorandum of demands which forms the starting point of the present reference, though we shall refer also to the claims now made by the various Unions before us.

The Corporation has also raised the point of financial difficulties. In Appendix XIII of its written statement the Corporation has given an account of the annual extra recurring cost on account of the increase in pay and other amenities granted to the employees of the Corporation drawing up to Rs. 300 per month between 27th November 1945 and 30th January 1947. The annual recurring additional expenditure on account of these concessions amounts to Rs. 54,49,000. The Corporation has produced its budget for 1948-49 and the Deputy Chief Accountant of the Corporation has filed a summary of the establishment charges on the basis of the provisions made in the said Budget and has also prepared and submitted an abstract of the normal recurring receipts and normal recurring expenditure of the Corporation. The normal recurring receipts are Rs. 3,82,01,000 while the normal recurring expenditure is Rs. 4,32,59,000. Thus there is an uncovered annual deficit of Rs. 50,58,000. The establishment charges come up to Rs. 2,12,60,690, which is 55·6 per cent of the normal recurring receipts and 46·9 per cent. of the normal recurring expenditure. Roughly therefore the establishment charges alone cover half the normal expenditure of the Corporation. Further, the Corporation in its written statement agreed to pay dearness allowance to its employees on the same scales as are paid to employees of the West Bengal Government. Prior to 1st April 1948, the dearness allowance granted to the employees of the West Bengal Government was Rs. 20 per month for menials and 17½ per cent. of the pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 22 per month for the clerical staff. The Government of West Bengal by Finance Department Circular No. 714F-/2A-2/48, dated 10th April 1948, has increased the scale of dearness allowance for Government Employees with effect from 1st April 1948. The scale of dearness allowance has been increased to the standard scale recommended by the Central Pay Commission. The minimum dearness allowance under that scheme is Rs. 25 for pay range up to Rs. 50 and Rs. 35 for pay range above Rs. 50 but not above Rs. 100. This scale of dearness allowance which is to be adopted by the Corporation will involve the Corporation in a further recurring expenditure of Rs. 26,40,000. The case of the Corporation generally is that the Corporation is unable to raise the wage structure any further for there are other heads of essential expenditure that the Corporation must undertake, viz., construction and maintenance of roads, waterworks, the sewerage system, Corporation Schools, dispensaries and hospitals and so on; and that if the Corporation has no money left for these heads of expenditure, after paying the employees, the Corporation might as well not exist. It has been mentioned before us that the Corporation has many outstanding bills for big amounts for essential supplies like coal, stone chips, etc., and that owing to lack of fund, the Corporation is unable to pay the bills with the result that the continuance of supply of these essential materials has been jeopardised. It is, therefore, necessary that the Corporation must reserve a large portion of its revenues for incurring these heads of necessary expenditure.

As regards labour staff and menial staff, in particular, the case of the Corporation is that the pay scales of these categories of employees have been twice revised—once with effect from 1st April 1946 and again on 30th January 1947—and that at the time of the second revision of the scales of pay, the basic wages of the labour staff and the menials were fixed according to the cost of living index prevailing at the time. It was then resolved to meet future variations in the cost of living index by increasing or decreasing the rate of dearness allowance which would be paid at the Government scale, and no consideration was paid to the financial capacity of the Corporation to bear the extra cost. (Paragraph 7 of the Corporation written statement.) Accordingly the Corporation has strongly opposed further revision of the basic wages of the labour staff and menials by this Tribunal.

As regards other categories of employees the Corporation has submitted that the second revision was being done when the memorandum of demands of the 17 Unions was received and so the revision could not be completed and given effect to and that as such there is some scope for revising the scales of pay for these categories of employees, but it has been urged that three points should be kept in view in fixing the revised scales of pay for these employees, viz.,—

(1) Qualifications for the post as prescribed by the Corporation Resolution of 9th January 1948.

(2) Nature of duty and degree of responsibility of the post.

(3) Financial position of the Corporation.

The Unions have urged that the financial position of the Corporation should not be taken into consideration and that fair scales of pay should be fixed on the basis that no category of employee should have less than a living wage, by which is meant a scale of pay sufficient to maintain the particular category of employee at the standard of living to which it is accustomed.

We are of opinion that the financial condition of the Corporation must be taken into consideration. At the same time the principle enunciated by the Central Pay Commission, viz., that no one should be paid less than a living wage must be kept in view. Our award, we are afraid, will increase the uncovered annual deficit in the budget of the Corporation. We cannot help this. The only remedy is that the Corporation must find some means of increasing its annual revenues. The consolidated rates of Corporation tax have duly been brought up to 21½ per cent. of the annual value of the holdings, and though the maximum statutory limit is 23 per cent. we do not think that a further increase in the rates of the tax could be justified. Proper assessment and realisation of the tax may be expected to raise the revenue. It is hoped that the labours of the Corporation Investigation Commission will improve the position in this respect. But additional sources of revenue have to be found, and we would recommend strongly that the Government of West Bengal should favourably consider the suggestions made by the Corporation in Appendix XVI of its written statement for increasing its revenues, namely, that the Corporation should be allocated a share of (*i*) Amusement Tax, (*ii*) Electricity Duty Tax, (*iii*) Sales Tax, (*iv*) Betting and Totalisator Tax, and (*v*) a higher share of the Motor Vehicles Tax realised within the Calcutta Municipal area, and that it should be permitted to levy some additional taxes, namely, (*i*) Town Duty, (*ii*) Petroleum Tax, (*iii*) Passenger Tax, (*v*) Tax on Fire Insurance Companies. We may point out that if the Corporation should be unable to run its administration on its revenues, the Government will be ultimately forced to take over the administration of Calcutta as a district, and that in that case, the Government would have to meet the higher expenditure caused by bringing up the wages and salaries up to the level recommended by the Central Pay Commission, or at least up to the level at which wages of the Government servants of the similar working categories have been fixed.

We now proceed to deal with the minimum basic pay and scales of pay for the different categories:

(*a*) *Unskilled Labour.*—There are roughly about 15,000 unskilled labour staff under the Calcutta Corporation. There are at present two scales of pay for unskilled labour, viz., Rs. 21—1—23, and Rs. 23—1—25. The standard grade is Rs. 21—1—23 and the large majority of the labour staff are in that grade. Workers such as Pointsman, Flagman, Stone-weigher, Asphalt weigher have been put in the upper category of unskilled labour staff in the grade Rs. 23—1—25. A list of posts put in this grade is given in Part III of Schedule I of Appendix XI. Several categories of workers, many of whom may be described as unskilled, have been promoted to the grade known as Clerical and Subordinate in the scale Rs. 25—1—30 or Rs. 25—1—35. Lists of posts now termed as clerical and subordinate are given in Appendix XI, Schedule 1, Part I, and Schedule I, Part II. There is also a class of boy coolies, *e.g.*, gully-pit boy, bhisti, boy cooly, pit-boy, who are put in the scale Rs. 16—1—18. These posts are described in Schedule I, Part III, items 1-5 and Schedule I, Part IV, items 1 and 2 of Appendix XI.

The Labour Unions have demanded that the boy coolies like the gully-pit boys should be put in the scale Rs. 30—1—40 for they perform an essential but dangerous duty and it is necessary that they should be properly paid. For the main grade of unskilled labour, most of the Unions have demanded the minimum pay of Rs. 40 in the scale Rs. 40—1—50. For the upper grade of unskilled labour, the Unions have generally demanded the basic pay of Rs. 45, in the scale of Rs. 45—1—55. Some of the Unions have made slightly different demands, for instance, the Scavengers and Labour Union has demanded that the minimum pay including dearness allowance should be Rs. 75, in the scale Rs. 75—2—100. The other Unions demand dearness allowance in addition to the basic pay. Usually they have claimed a minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 45 per month. Thus in respect of the demands presented before the Tribunal, the Scavengers and Labour Union has been slightly more moderate than the other Unions.

In the joint memorandum of demands by the 17 Unions, the minimum basic pay demanded for the unskilled labour staff was Rs. 30 in the scale Rs. 30—1—35. We have already said that we are not prepared to go beyond the claims contained in the memorandum of demands presented by the 17 Unions, for that memorandum forms the starting point of the present dispute. Thus we cannot go beyond Rs. 30 per month in fixing the basic wage.

The Corporation has urged that the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee fixed the present minimum pay, viz., Rs. 21 in the grade Rs. 21—1—23, after fully considering the cost of living index and that there is no reason to revise the minimum basic wage and scales of pay for the unskilled labour thus fixed. It is pointed out that in addition to the cash basic pay and dearness allowance, the labour staff receive other amenities, for instance, food-grains at a concession rate. The Corporation has filed a statement showing that the money value of the concession enjoyed by the labour staff drawing pay up to Rs. 35 per month in the shape of rations drawn at subsidised rates from the Corporation Food Stores, is Rs. 3-8-6 per month. Further all members of the labour staff not provided with accommodation by the Corporation have been allowed a house rent allowance at the rate of Re. 1-8 per month. In some cases the Corporation has provided free quarters to members of the labour staff, *e.g.*, in gowkhanas, mehtar barracks, etc. Some of the labour staff have been given accommodation in requisitioned houses for which the rent paid by the Corporation per head of labour staff housed in them is Rs. 2-8 per month, but the Corporation charges only Re. 1 per head and thus pays in effect a house rent allowance of Re. 1-8 per month. Thus the money value of the cheap food concession and house accommodation or house rent allowance come to Rs. 5 per month for every member of the labour staff. Adding this to the minimum wage of Rs. 21, and the dearness allowance Rs. 20, the total emoluments come to Rs. 46 per month, which is more than three times the total emolument of Rs. 15 per month fixed in 1922, when the cost of living index was 173 on the base of 1914=100, or about 105 on the base of 1939=100. It is therefore urged that even if the cost of living index is now about 340, the rise of the total emoluments from Rs. 15 to Rs. 46 is a rise more than in proportion to the rise in the cost of living index and hence there is no reason to fix the minimum emoluments at a higher figure. It is also urged that till 1942, Rs. 15 per month was regarded by everybody including the labour staff as a fair remuneration, *i.e.*, a living wage, and that therefore Rs. 46 per month at the present time must also be a living wage. We must point out, however, that people in India as elsewhere have been influenced by the trend towards socialism; that higher wages received by workers during the war years accentuated the trend and created a changed outlook; and that working classes which were content with a low standard of living in the past show an intolerance of the old standards and desire to improve their standard of living. The change in the political structure of the country has further strengthened the demand for better living conditions and higher wages. We accept the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission that Rs. 30 per month should be the minimum basic wage paid to the unskilled labour and we think that any rate of payment to the adult worker below this minimum basic wage would not be a living wage in the changed conditions of today. The revised scale of pay adopted by the Corporation for the labour staff, viz., Rs. 21—1—23 plus Rs. 5 as the value of the food concession and the house accommodation or house rent allowance falls short of the minimum basic wage of Rs. 30 per month and we, therefore, consider it necessary to increase the minimum basic wage of the labour staff. In view of the money value of the food concession and the house rent allowance, we fix Rs. 25 per month as the minimum basic wage of the unskilled labour. The Central Pay Commission recommended the scale of Rs. 30—½—35 for the unskilled worker. The Corporation has, however, introduced the system of granting annual increments of Re. 1; and in the case of the menial staff also, the scales fixed by the Corporation are Rs. 25—1—30 or Rs. 30—1—35 and not Rs. 25—½—30 or Rs. 30—½—35. Accordingly we maintain the annual increment of Re. 1 and fix the grade of Rs. 25—1—30 as the standard grade of the unskilled labour staff.

The upper grade of the unskilled labour staff has been Rs. 2 higher than the standard grade of unskilled labour staff. Accordingly for higher grade of unskilled labour, we fix the scale Rs. 27—1—32.

For the gully-pit boys and other boys, we are of opinion that the wages paid together with the dearness allowacne are quite sufficient. We understand that gully-pit boys start work from the age of 12 and when they reach the age of 18, they are absorbed as Trench Coolies or Silt Clearance Coolies. Boys of 12—18 have no families to maintain and for them the three unit family standard does not apply. At the new scale of dearness allowance adopted by the West Bengal Government and which we propose to adopt, the gully-pit boys will also get a monthly dearness allowance of Rs. 25, in addition they get the food concession and house rent allowance; thus their total remuneration comes to Rs. 48 per month. This is more than sufficient, even taking into consideration the fact that boys are engaged in essential but dangerous duty. Thus the scale of pay for the boy workers is kept at Rs. 16—1—18.

(*b*) *Skilled Labour.*

The Corporation has no class known as semi-skilled. The workers otherwise known as semi-skilled are included in the skilled category. The minimum basic pay fixed for this class by the Corporation after the second revision is Rs. 25 per month. The different scales of pay adopted as the result of the second revision made on 30th January 1947, are shown in Appendix XI, Schedule II of the Corporation's written statement. It appears that there are altogether 24 scales of pay for the skilled labour staff. These 24 scales are as follows:—

(1) Rs. 25—1—30—Oiler and Cleaner, Greaser, Excavator, Tapman, Hammerman, Boilerman, Coupler, Nursery Mali, Boiler Cooly, Coal Trimmer, etc.

(2) Rs. 25—1—30—1—35—Muchi, Gharami, Turncock, etc.

(3) Rs. 25—1—35—1—40—Head Nursery Mali, etc.

(4) Rs. 25—1—30—2—40—Silt Jointer, etc.

(5) Rs. 25—2—35—2—45—Wheel Maker, etc.

(6) Rs. 30—1—35—1—40—Brick Layer, (Junior), Blacksmith (Junior), Rivetter, etc.

(7) Rs. 30—1—40—2—50—Fireman, Assistant Electric Mistri, Painter, etc.

(8) Rs. 30—2—40—2—50—Engine-room Attendant, Tindel and Bribeman, Fireman, Junior Mistri, Blacksmiths, etc.

(9) Rs. 35—1—40—1—45—Chlorine Khalasi, Sounding Khalasi Serang

(10) Rs. 35—1—40—2—50—Silt Fitter, Low Tension Pump Attendant, Silt Drivers, Gauge Readers, etc.

(11) Rs. 35—2—45—3—60—Fitter, Leading Fireman, High Tension Pump Attendant, Driving Khalasi, Viceman, Turner, etc.

(12) Rs. 40—2—50—2—60—Bricklayer, Junior Electric Mistry, Night Mistri, Lime Mistry, Blacksmith, etc.

(13) Rs. 45—2—55—3—70—Tindel, etc.

(14) Rs. 45—3—60—4—80—Electric Moulder, etc.

(15) Rs. 50—2—60—3—75—Assistant Mechanic, etc.

(16) Rs. 50—2—60—4—80—Electric Mistry, Chlorine Mistry, Plumbing Mistri, etc.

(17) Rs. 50—3—65—3—80—Pattern Maker, etc.

(18) Rs. 60—3—75—3—90—Mechanic.

(19) Rs. 60—4—80—5—100—Steam-roller Driver.

(20) Rs. 65—3—80—4—100—Tubewell Inspecting Mistry, Mill Wright Mistry.

(21) Rs. 65—3—80—4—100—5—110—Craftsman.

(22) Rs. 80—4—100—China Carpenter.

(23) Rs. 80—4—100—5—110—High Tension Mistry, Turbine Mechanic.

(24) Rs. 100—5—125—Head Mistry.

For the skilled categories including the semi-skilled workers, we fix a minimum pay of Rs. 35 per month. We direct that cheap food concession should not be given to the skilled workers as their minimum starting pay is being fixed at Rs. 35.

The Unions have suggested that there should be six scales of pay for the skilled labour staff instead of 24 scales of pay as at present. They have, during the hearing of the case by the Tribunal, suggested the following scales of pay:—

(1) Rs. 50—2—70.

(2) Rs. 55—3—85.

(3) Rs. 60—4—100.

(4) Rs. 65—3—80—4—100—115.

(5) Rs. 70—3—85—5—105—10—125.

(6) Rs. 90—10—230.

The Unions have also suggested the classification of the skilled workmen into the six grades. This classification has been criticised by the Chief Engineer of the Corporation as arbitrary. The Chief Engineer has stated that the present grades were fixed by him after consulting some of the Union Leaders and after considering carefully the nature of the duties of each category and he has urged that the existing grades made by the Corporation should not be disturbed.

In the memorandum of joint demands, the Unions suggested lower scales of pay for the semi-skilled and skilled workers. Five scales were suggested therein, viz.—

(1) Rs. 35—1—55.

(2) Rs. 40—3—70.

(3) Rs. 50—3—65—4—85—5—105.

(4) Rs. 55—3—70—5—95—10—165.

(5) Rs. 80—5—135—8—175.

We consider that these scales also are somewhat too high in view of the nature of duties of the various classes of skilled workmen. The existing 24 scales appear to be fair on the whole and we propose to retain them with some changes, viz., increasing the minimum basic pay to Rs. 35 per month and giving increments of pay to some of the grades in order to achieve a consistent set of scales. For the higher scales from Rs. 60 we consider that no increase in the basic pay is necessary, specially as, by adoption of the revised scales of dearness allowance, the workmen drawing higher salaries will have substantial rise in the total remuneration.

We, therefore, direct that the 24 existing scales of pay for the skilled labour be modified as follows:—

(a) A flat rise of Rs. 10 per month be given both to the starting salary and the maximum salary of the first four scales.

(b) The fifth and sixth scales be amalgamated to form a new scale—Rs. 35—1—40—2—50.

(c) A flat rise of Rs. 5 be given both to the starting salary and the maximum salary of the scales of pay Nos. (7)—(17).

(d) Scales (18) to (24) be left unaltered.

The Unions have claimed that the Mali, at present treated as unskilled, should be transferred to the category of skilled worker. This is opposed by the Corporation. We see no reason to class an ordinary Mali as a skilled worker. The Head Mali is already included in the category of "Clerical and Subordinate" and the Head Nursery Mali as a skilled workman. The Malis under the Head Mali are treated as unskilled. We think that this classification is proper.

The Union has also prayed for inclusion of Ash Cooly as skilled. The Corporation has accepted this suggestion on the ground that Ash Coolies clean boilers and some degrees of skill is required in their work. The Corporation wants to put them with Coal Trimmer in the scale of Rs. 25—1—30, which is now converted into Rs. 35—1—40. We accept this suggestion and direct that the Ash Coolies be treated as skilled workers in revised scale of Rs. 35—1—40.

(c) *Menial Staff.*

The scales of pay for the menial staff, after the second revision made by the Corporation, are shown in Schedule VII, Appendix XI, of the Corporation's written statement. Peons, Orderlies, etc., have been put in the scale Rs. 25—1—30. Jamadars have three scales, viz., Rs. 25—1—30, Rs. 30—1—35, Rs 35—1—40. There are also duty allowances of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 paid to some of the menials like Jamadars of the Chief Executive Officer and the Mayor and of Heads of Departments, Durwans, etc., and Motor Ambulance Attendant dealing with infectious diseases. In view of our opinion that Rs. 30 represents the minimum basic wage, we would alter the grade of Rs. 25—1—30 to Rs. 30—1—35, but provide that the food concession now enjoyed by the menials should be withdrawn. The menials may still draw food rations from the Corporation shops but they must pay the controlled price. Menials now on the grades Rs. 30—1—35 and Rs. 35—1—40 will be put on the grades Rs. 35—1—40 and Rs. 40—1—45. The case of maid servants is covered by the next issue.

(d) *Maid Servants.*

The existing grades for maid servants is Rs. 13—1—18. The maid servants are chiefly attached to primary schools for girls and they are whole-time servants. This fact is also recognised by the Corporation. Their present scale of pay is too low. The Unions have suggested Rs. 30—1—40 for them. In view of the dearness allowance of Rs. 25 per month which would also be allowed to them we consider the scale suggested by the Unions to be too high on the ground that women employees do not generally have to maintain a family equivalent to three adult units. For the maid servants, therefore, we fix the grade of Rs. 20—1—25.

(*e*) *Subordinate Staff.*

In this class we are concerned with the subordinate group of the staff known in the Corporation as "Clerical and Subordinate". Members of the unskilled supervisory labour staff are designated as clerical and subordinate; and when settling the strike of November 1945 some additional classes, *e.g.*, Nikashi Sircar, Gangers, Mates, etc., were placed in the category of clerical and subordinate staff. Lists of posts in this category are contained in Appendix XI, Schedule I, Part I, Sheets Nos. 1 and 2, Schedule I, Part II and Schedule VII, page 2 (from Block Sircar to Lorry Trip Recorder). The revised grades fixed by the Corporation for this category are Rs. 25—1—30, Rs. 25—1—35 and Rs. 25—1—40. In our opinion the minimum pay of the members of this category should be Rs. 35, and the food concession should not be given to them (though as in the case of menials, they may obtain food from the Corporation food shops by paying the controlled price for the same). We fix the new grades by adding Rs. 10 both to the starting pay and to the maximum pay, retaining the existing rate of increment, except in the case of the Laboratory bearer, who really belongs to the category of menials, and whose new grade will be formed by adding Rs. 5 to both the starting pay and the maximum pay. In the case of Block Sircars, the Unions have asked for a special scale of pay on the ground that Block Sircars have numerous and important duties to perform. The grade suggested is Rs. 60—4—80—5—130. The Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association has further suggested that the minimum qualification for appointment as a Block Sircar and a Road Sircar should be the passing of the Matriculation Examination. This suggestion has, however, been strenuously opposed by the Scavengers and Labour Union, because some Block Sircars are promoted from the category of Scavengers and Labour Staff, and if the minimum qualification required were the passing of the Matriculation Examination, the promotion to the post of the Block Sircar would no longer be open to the Conservancy and the Labour Staff. We consider it desirable that the opportunity of promotion should be left open. Accordingly we see no reason to fix a special high scale of pay for the post of Block Sircar. In this case also the rule of fixing the new scale by adding Rs. 10 to the starting and maximum pay of the grade should be observed. For the Road Sircar also whose grade is now lower the same scale of pay is fixed.

The salaries of the remaining posts in this category (*vide* Appendix F and Appendix G) are reviewed as shown below:—

	Existing pay. Rs.	Revised pay. Rs.
Gate checkers .	30—1—40—2—50	35—1—45—2—55.
Godown keepers		
Godown sircars ..		
Literate gate, pass checkers.		
Notice servers ..		
Process servers ..		
Poddars	30—1—40 ..	35—1—45—2—55.
Sircars (Licence Department).	30—1—40—2—50	40—2—50—3—65.
Sircars (Asphaltum Department).	35—2—45—2—60	
Tally clerks ..	25—1—36 ..	35—1—45—2—55.
Sorters ..	30—1—40—2—50 .	40—2—50—3—65.
Despatchers ..		
Time-keepers ..	25—1—35—2—45 ..	35—1—45—2—55.
Daftaries ..	25—1—35 .. .	35—1—45.
Record-suppliers	35—2—45—3—60	40—2—50—3—65.
Drivers (M. V. Department).	50—60—4—80—5—100	55—60—4—80—5—110.

(*f*) *Apprentices in Entally Workshop.*

The present system is that 10 apprentices are taken every year in the Entally Workshop. The course of apprenticeship is five years. The students selected obtain theoretical training from Jadavpur Engineering College and practical training in the Entally Workshop of the Corporation. An allowance of Rs. 10 in the first year is paid to each apprentice. It rises by Rs. 5 every year and is therefore Rs. 30 in the 5th year. In the 6th year the apprentices are given a further opportunity of obtaining practical training by being put in charge of various jobs. In that year an allowance of Rs. 40 is given.

The Unions claim that an allowance of Rs. 40 should be given in the first year and that this should be raised by Rs. 10 every year and that further a dearness allowance at the usual rate should be given to the apprentices. This claim is opposed by the Corporation on whose behalf it has been urged that the allowance is in the nature of a scholarship given to encourage meritorious students in getting training in engineering and mechanical processes and that the apprentice is not a regular worker who is to be given a wage and dearness allowance. So far as the claim for dearness allowance is concerned, we must agree that the claim cannot be allowed. Apprentices everywhere are paid at a consolidated rate which is supposed to be in the nature of a scholarship to encourage the apprentice to persist in the course of training without costing his guardian too much. We consider, however, that in the present circumstances, the scale of allowances allowed by the Corporation is rather low. We, therefore, fix the scale of allowance of apprentices at Rs. 20 in the first year. This will be increased by Rs. 5 every year until it is Rs. 40 in the 5th year and in the 6th year, the allowance will be Rs. 50 per month.

(*g*) *Teachers and Instructors.*

The Corporation has three classes of Primary Schools, viz., Model schools, Class I type schools and Bustee type schools. In the Model schools, the Head Master is on the scale of Rs. 75—80—5—110 (E. B.)—5—140. The Assistant Head Master is on the scale Rs. 60—65—4—85—5—115, and the ordinary teacher is on the scale Rs. 50—55—60—4—80 (E. B.)—5—100. In Class I type and Bustee type schools, the Head Master is on the scale Rs. 50—55—60—4—80—5—115 and the ordinary teacher is on the scale Rs. 40—45—3—60—4—80—5—90. There are also an Artisan Instructor and a Sewing Instructress, both on the scale of Rs. 35—2—45 and a Gomosta teacher on the scale of Rs. 60—3—75.

The Teachers' Union has suggested that the pay of the Model school staff and the staff of Class I and Bustee schools should be uniform. The Union has further suggested one running grade for teachers, Assistant Head Masters and Head Masters, viz., Rs. 80—5—100—10—220 (S. B.)—10—230 (S. B.)—10—250. The Union suggests that ordinary teachers will draw pay up to Rs. 220 and when a teacher is selected as an Assistant Head Master he will draw the increment to Rs. 230 and that when a teacher is selected for the post of Head Master, he will draw the increment up to Rs. 250.

For the Corporation it is agreed that the teachers of the different types of schools should be put on the same scale, but the Corporation is opposed to a running grade for all teachers including Head Masters and Assistant Head Masters.

We fix the starting pay of the Head Master of Model schools at Rs. 80. This should be the starting salary of Head Masters of all types of schools, and as to the upper limit, we raise it by Rs. 10. For ordinary teachers we consider that the starting salary should be Rs. 60 and the maximum salary Rs. 120. Assistant Head Masters should have a grade Rs. 10 above the grade of the ordinary teachers at all stages. Accordingly we fix the following scales for the teachers of all types of Corporation schools:—

Head Master—Rs. 80—85—5—110 (E. B.)—5—150.

Assistant Head Master—Rs. 70—74—4—90 (E. B.)—5—130.

Teacher—Rs. 60—64—4—80 (E. B.)—5—120.

Head Mistresses and woman teachers will be on the same grades.

The Unions have suggested that the Artisan Instructor and the Sewing Instructress should be on the same scale as an ordinary teacher. This suggestion cannot be accepted, for the minimum qualification for them is not the same as that for the ordinary teacher. The Artisan Instructor and the Sewing Instructress really belong to the category of skilled workmen and their pay ought to be assessed on that basis. We fix their scale as Rs. 50—2—60—4—80. For the teacher of the Gomosta Class we fix the scale Rs. 60—3—90.

The revised scale for the Drawing and Modelling Instructor and the Physical Instructor and Scout Master will be the same as that for the Assistant Head Master; and that for the Arts and Crafts Instructor the same as that for the Artisan Instructor. We propose no change in the scale of pay of the Principal of the Training School The revised scales of the Vice-Principal, the Lecturers and the Officers of the Education Department are given below:—

	Existing pay. Rs.	Revised pay. Rs.
Vice-Principal	165—10—265	200—10—300
Lecturers ..	110—5—135—6 –165	125—5—140—6—200
Inspector .. Inspectress .. Attendance Officer .	110 5—135 -6—165	125—5—140—6—200

(b) *Clerical and other staff.*

(i) *Clerical.*

The statement showing the distribution of clerical appointments at page 290 of the current year's budget shows that the Corporation employs 1,168 clerks plus 80 leave reserves, or 1,248 clerks in all. Before the strike of 1945 there were different scales of pay for clerks, viz., Rs. 40—2—50, Rs. 40—2—70, Rs. 40—3—75, Rs. 40—4—100, Rs. 70—5—100, Rs. 100—5—125, Rs. 125—5—150, and some other scales, the highest scale being Rs. 200—10—250. As a result of the recommendation of the Special Committee, the clerical posts were divided into three scales, viz., Rs. 50—60—4—80—5—135—6—165, Rs 165—10—215, Rs. 215—10—265. There is also a superior grade for Personal Assistants, Rs. 250—10—350.

There are only six posts in the highest category and 57 in the next highest category, viz., Rs. 165—10—215. All the remaining clerks are in the first category from Rs. 50—165. This category includes not only the ordinary clerks, but also some superior posts involving supervisory duties like the Divisional Head Clerk of the Collection Department. The second revision of the scales of clerical posts could not be completed by the Corporation, as before the Corporation could consider the report of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee, the Corporation was superseded.

In the memorandum of the joint demands by the 17 Unions, one running grade for clerks was demanded, viz., Rs. 80—5—100—10—250. Before the Tribunal also the Clerks' Union and the other Unions have pressed the claim for the same running grade from Rs. 80—250. It has been suggested by the Unions that superior supervisory posts like the posts of Head Clerk should carry a duty allowance of Rs. 40 per month in addition to the grade pay and that junior supervisory posts like Divisional Head Clerks should carry a duty allowance of Rs. 25 per month. In support of one running grade for clerks, the Clerks' Union has referred to a resolution of the Service Committee, passed in 1939, for one running grade from Rs. 40—200.

The Employees' Association originally suggested a separate grade for Head Clerks and Personal Assistants, viz., Rs. 160—10—300—15—330—20—350. During the hearing of the case, the Employees' Association adopted the case of the Clerks' Union that there should be one running grade and proposed to fit in Head Clerks and Personal Assistants by having a selection bar at Rs. 250 and adding the scale Rs. 250—10—350 for Head Clerks and Personal Assistants. Thus the case of the Unions as presented in the hearing is that there should be one running grade for the Clerks including Head Clerks and Personal Assistants.

The Corporation has opposed the idea that there should be one running scale for all clerks. The Corporation has urged that one running grade for all classes of clerks creates administrative difficulties. The Corporation's case is that the distinction between lower and superior grades should be kept. The Corporation has further suggested that the posts in the existing grade from Rs. 50—165 should be split up so as to have a scale for lower grade clerks and a scale for upper grade clerks below the existing upper grade scale of Rs. 165—10—215. In support of this argument it has been pointed out that Divisional Head Clerks and Clerks holding posts of similar duties have at present a grievance inasmuch as they draw the same scale of pay as the ordinary clerks in spite of their duties being more responsible and of a supervisory nature; and that this grievance has led the Divisional Head Clerks and other clerks having similar duties to demand duty allowances. We are of the opinion that the duty allowance would be justified only when somebody is asked to perform an additional work which does not come within his normal duties; that for normal duties there should be no duty allowance, but that, if necessary, there should be a higher scale. The representatives of the Corporation have left it to the Tribunal to decide how exactly the existing scale of Rs. 50—165 should be split up and whether there should be any rise in the pay of clerical grades. We have, however, been asked to bear in mind the financial position of the Corporation.

We do not approve of the claim of the Clerks' Union and of other Unions that there should be one running scale for clerks of all classes. On the other hand we think that the existing scale of lower grade clerks ought to be split up to form two scales, viz., one scale for lower grade clerks and another scale for subordinate upper grade clerks in view of the claim of the Divisional Head Clerks and Clerks doing similar duties for a duty allowance.

The Central Pay Commission recommends the scale, Rs. 55—3—85(E.B.)—4—125—5—130 as the standard grade for lower grade clerks. Mr. S. N. Modak in his award in the Howrah Municipality Case, accepted this scale for the lower grade clerks. We propose the grade of Rs. 60—4—80—5—150 for the lower grade clerks. For the subordinate upper grade, we propose the grade of Rs. 150—10—200. We find from the resolutions of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee, dated 23rd March 1948, that this Special Committee also suggested the grade of Rs. 150—10—200 for the Divisional Head Clerks and other clerks having similar duties and responsibilities. The posts in the present scale Rs. 50—165 should be distributed so as to have not less than 10 per cent. of the posts in the subordinate higher grade and the remaining posts in the lower grade. The posts in the subordinate upper grade will include the 28 posts of Divisional Head Clerks and 1 post of the seniormost Assistant Keeper of Records, as recommended in the Grades Reconciliation Committee's resolutions, dated 23rd March 1948. Other posts should be included in this grade so as to bring up the number to not less than 10 per cent. of the lower grade clerks. As regards clerks in the existing lower grade, who fail to obtain promotion to the subordinate higher grade of Rs. 150—200, we propose that they should draw pay in the existing scale up to Rs. 165 as personal pay. Typists and Comptometer operators will be in the same scale of pay as the lower grade clerks, viz., Rs. 60—4—80—5—150, and they will be eligible for promotion just like the lower grade clerks. The existing special grade of Rs. 60—4—80 for Telephone Clerks will be abolished; it will be merged with the grade of lower grade clerks; it is suggested that junior lower grade clerks should be put on duty as Telephone Clerks.

The scales for the Higher Upper Division Clerks, viz., Rs. 165—10—215 and Rs. 215—10—265 are raised to Rs. 200—10—250 and Rs. 250—10—300. No change is proposed in the existing scale of pay of Personal Assistants—Rs. 250—10—350.

It is also desirable to fix a special grade for Stenographers who are at present distributed between the scales Rs. 50—165 and Rs. 165—215. For Stenographers we propose the scale of Rs. 100—5—150—10—200. Stenographers will be eligible for promotion to the higher upper division and to the special grade posts.

Finally we direct that all posts in the grades of Rs. 150—10—200 and Rs. 200—10—250 should be filled by promotion from the clerks. Of course not seniority alone, as claimed by the Unions but seniority plus efficiency should be the criterion of such promotion. The posts of personal assistants should also as far as possible be filled by promotion.

Other staff drawing pay up to Rs. 500.

We shall now take up other categories of staff as enumerated in Appendix G to Appendix VII of the written statement filed by the Corporation. The maximum salary of these categories of staff is Rs. 300. The demands of the Association related to the categories of staff drawing salaries below Rs. 300. In the issue, however, we have fixed the maximum at Rs. 500, because the demands of the Unions in respect of some of these categories of staff exceed the maximum of Rs. 300 and reach near about Rs. 500. We do not therefore propose to consider the case of any of the staff not included in Appendix G. We leave it to the Corporation or the Administrative Officer to revise the scales of pay of the superior staff, if such revision is considered necessary in view of the revision of the scales of pay of the lower paid staff as made by us.

The Inspectors of the Collection and Licence Departments and the Sub-assessors of the Assessment Department are at present on a grade of Rs. 110—5—150 (E.B.)—10—300. The Associations have demanded a grade of Rs. 200—10—300—15—450 for these officers, but in the demands of the 17 Unions, dated 1st December 1947, the grade demanded was Rs. 150—10—200—15—260—20—300, which has the same maximum as the present grade. We are unable to accept the starting salary of Rs. 150 for these posts and we think that a starting salary of Rs. 125 would be sufficient. We fix the grade at Rs. 125—5—150 (E.B.)—10—300. For the Assessing Inspectors we fix a grade of Rs. 80—4—120 (E.B.)—8—200 in place of the existing grade of Rs. 60—3—75—4—115 (E.B.)—7—185. It was argued that the Assessing Inspectors had various responsible duties to perform and that their grade should be commensurate with the importance and responsibility attached to the post. It should, however, be remembered that the minimum qualification of Assessing Inspectors is the passing of I.A., I.Sc., I.Com. or Final Survey Examination. It appears that there are several graduates amongst Assessing Inspectors, but we have to fix the grade with reference to the minimum qualifications required and we think that the grade fixed is adequate. Ultimately many of these Assessing Inspectors will be promoted to the post of Sub-Assessors, since it is provided in the rules that at least 50 per cent. of the vacancies in the post of Sub-Assessors shall be filled up by promotion from the rank of Assessing Inspectors. We may mention in this connection that in the joint demands of 1st December 1947, the Unions demanded a grade of Rs. 80—5—100—10—200 for such junior posts requiring under-graduate qualifications. We have accepted both the minimum and the maximum of this grade for the Assessing Inspector. The Valuation Checkers of the Assessment Department are at present on a grade of Rs. 60—4—80, the minimum qualification required for the post being passing of the Matriculation Examination. We fix a grade of Rs. 60—4—100 for these posts. We find from the rules that the Valuation Checkers, who are Matriculates, will be entitled to promotion to the grade of Assessing Inspectors after 10 years' service. The grade now demanded for Valuation Checkers Rs. 80—220 is very high and out of all proportion to the qualifications required and the duties performed. The Stock Verifiers and Audit Inspectors of the Accounts Department are on a grade of Rs. 125—5—135—6—165—10—215. We fix a grade of Rs. 125—5—150—10—250 for these officers, which we consider to be sufficient. For the Bailiffs of the Licence and Collection Departments, we fix a grade of Rs. 55—60—2—80 (E.B.)—4—100 in place of the existing grade of Rs. 50—2—70 (E.B)—4—90. For the Bailiffs also the minimum qualification required is the passing of the Matriculation Examination. We recognise that the Bailiffs do important duties in the matter of collection of revenue for the Corporation, but we cannot accept the grade demanded for them, viz., Rs. 75—200. We think that the grade we have adopted is adequate in view of the qualification required and the duties performed. We propose no change for the Cart Registration Officer of the Licence Department whose present grade is Rs. 250—10—300.

In the Law Department, the Law Assistants and the Conveyancing Assistants are on a grade of Rs. 110—5—135 (E.B.)—10—235. We fix their grade at Rs. 125—10—275. For the Peripatetic Pleader there is no grade, but only a fixed pay of Rs. 200. There ought to be a grade for this post, as there is a grade for the post of the Municipal Pleader attached to the Municipal Magistrates' Courts. We accordingly fix a grade of Rs. 200—10—300 for the Peripatetic Pleader. We understand that the present grade of the Assistant Law Officers is Rs. 250—20—450. Since the maximum pay of the Law Assistants has been increased to Rs. 275, it is fitting that the grade of the Assistant Law Officers should also be revised. We, however, leave it to the Corporation authorities to decide the matter.

The Supervisors or Assistant Engineers, Testing Officer. Inspector and Clerk of Works of the Engineering Department are at present on a grade of Rs. 160—10—220 (E.B.)—10—300. The Associations have demanded a grade of Rs. 200—10—300—15—450 for these posts. In the joint demand of 1st December 1947, however, the maximum demanded was Rs. 350. Though the minimum demanded then was Rs. 160 as at present, we are increasing the minimum to Rs. 200, because it has been represented to us by the Chief Engineer of the Corporation that these posts are to be filled up, according to the Rules by Engineering Graduates or Associate Members of the Institute of Engineers and that such qualified men are not at present available on a starting salary of Rs. 160. We fix their grade at 200—10—300—(E.B)—10—350. The Head Pipe Layer of the Water Works Department, the District Building Surveyor, Encroachment Officer, Constructional Assistant and the Insecure Building Surveyor and the Supervisor of the Lighting Department will also be on this grade.

The Overseers, Plumbers, Levellers, Surveyor (Cossipore), Conservancy Inspector (Cossipore), Assistant Clerk of Works, and the District Building Inspector are at present on a grade of Rs. 110—5—135—(E.B.)—6—165. We fix a grade of Rs. 125—5—140—(E.B.)—6—200 for them. The same grade is also fixed for the Chargemen of Goragatcha Incinerator and the Engineering Overseer, Dhappa. There are certain other posts on different grades, e.g., the posts of Conservancy Inspectors and Inspectors, now called Overseers,' and Estimator and Surveyor, and Estimator of the Engineering Department and Surveyor and Valuer of the Surveyors' Department to which also this grade of Rs. 125—5—140—(E B.)—6—200 will apply. For the Sub-Overseers, Nikasi Sub-Overseers, Bustee Cleansing Sub-Overseers, Leveller of the Surveyors' Department, now called Assistant Surveyor and Valuer, we fix a grade of Rs. 75—4—95—(E.B.)—5—125 in place of the existing grade of Rs. 60—4—80—(E B.)—5—110.

For the Inspectors of Water Works, who were originally Sub-Inspectors, the existing grade is the same as the grade of the Sub-Overseer. There are at present several incumbents of this post who are on the grade of Rs. 50—5—150, as personal grade. It has been represented to us that there should be an intermediate grade for these posts above the grade of Sub-Overseers in view of the nature of their duties. We consider this demand reasonable and fix a grade of Rs. 80—4—100—5—160 for these Inspectors. Overseers of the Water Works Department have also been placed in the grade of Inspectors. The existing Overseers of the Department, even though called Inspectors, will, however, get the benefit of the new scale of pay fixed for Overseers as personal pay, viz., Rs. 125—5—140—6—200. No new Overseer will be recruited direct or by promotion in this department.

For the Draftsman of the Chief Engineer's Office, Mechanical Draftsman and Electrical Draftsman and Estimator, we fix a grade of Rs. 180—10—250 in place of the existing grade of Rs. 165—10—215. For the Architectural Draftsman, who is on a grade of Rs. 250—10—300, we make no change. The apprentice Draftsman on the grade of Rs. 30—1—40 should have a grade of Rs. 35—1—50. For the Tracers and Draftsmen we fix a grade of Rs. 60—4—80—5—135—6—165—175.

For the Physical Instructor and Play Director we fix a grade of Rs. 60—2—80—4—100 and for the Amin Mistri, Mechanic, Motor Mechanic, the grade is fixed at Rs. 45—2- 55—3—70.

For the Municipal Railway employees we fix the following grades:—

The Engineering Sub-Overseer, Dhappa, will be on the grade of Overseers, as already stated. For the Wagon Examiner, we do not consider any change necessary, as regards the standard grade, but so far as the present incumbent is concerned, we think that the grade should be Rs. 60—4—100. For the Loco Foreman and the Permanent Way Inspector no change is necessary. For the Drivers and Guards, the grade is fixed at Rs. 60—4—100 in place of the existing grade Rs. 60—4—80. For the Time-keeper we fix the grade of Rs. 60—4—100 as the standard grade and Rs. 60—3—90 for the present incumbent. For the Weighment Recorder we fix the grade at Rs. 45—2—55—3—70. We do not consider any change necessary in respect of the standard grade of the Platform Inspector, but for the present incumbent we fix the grade at Rs. 60—2—80. The case of Platform Sircars has been dealt with under the sub-issue "subordinate". A good deal of argument was advanced regarding the responsible duties performed by the railway employees and much higher grades, which we need not enumerate in detail, were demanded for them, but it should be remembered that the length of the Corporation Railway is only 17 miles and the employees are not so qualified as the employees of other railways. Where Engineering qualifications are required, the Corporation has already fixed adequate grades.

We now come to the Health Department. We fix the grade of the Head Assistant at Rs. 250—10—300 in place of the existing grade of Rs. 215—10—265 and that of the Statistician at Rs. 200—10—250 in place of Rs. 165—10—215. For the Head Ambulance Driver whose grade is Rs. 110—5—135—6—165 no change is necessary. The present Head Driver is already getting Rs. 175 as personal pay. For the other drivers (ambulance) we fix a grade of Rs. 80—5—130, increasing the maximum by Rs. 20. This will not, however, affect their personal pay. For the Assistant Analysts, Assistant Chemical Analyst, Assistant Bacteriologist and Pathologist, we fix the grade at Rs. 150—10—350, the present grade being Rs. 100—150—10—350. For the Palta Assistant Chemist, the grade is fixed at Rs. 80—5—125—(E.B.)—10—175. For the Laboratory Assistants, the grade is fixed at Rs. 35—2—55. For the Assistant Medical Officers the grade is fixed at Rs. 100—5—150—10—200. For the Compounders we fix a grade of Rs. 55—2—75. For the Dressers, Dispensers, Homeopathic Dispensary Compounders and Female Attendants we fix a grade of Rs. 35—2—55, and for the Assistant Dressers, Drug Pounders and Register Writer, we fix a grade of Rs. 25—1—35. We consider no change necessary for the remaining posts under the Headings "Dispensaries" and "Maternity and Child Welfare Work" at pages 5 and 6 of Appendix G excepting that the allowance of the Part-time Resident Medical Officer is increased from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100. For the Assistant of the Pilgrims' Rest House, Kalighat, we fix a grade of Rs. 55—2—75. The grade of the Entomologist of the Mosquito Control Office is fixed at Rs. 200—10—250. For the Sanitary Officers and Superintendent, Slaughter Houses, we make no change in the existing grades. For the Inspectors of the Mosquito Control Office, the Assistant Sanitary Officers, the Food Inspectors, the Superintendent, Disinfecting Station, the Sub-Registrars of Burning Ghats and Topsia Burial Ground and Overseer and Sub-Registrar, we fix the grade at Rs. 100—5—150—10—200 in place of the existing grades of Rs. 80—90—5—135—6—165 and Rs. 80—90—5—110 as for all these posts the minimum qualification required is the passing of the L.M.F. Examination. The same grade is fixed for the Supervisor, Dhobikhana, and the Inspectors of the Slaughter Houses.

A good deal of argument has been advanced on behalf of the Food Inspectors for a higher grade than that of the Assistant Sanitary Officers and against amalgamation of their grade with that of the Assistant Sanitary Officers. It appears that there are some M.Bs amongst Food Inspectors and it has been argued that their duties are multifarious and much more important and complicated than those of the Assistant Sanitary Officers. They also wanted that there should be no transfer from the post of Food Inspectors to that of Assistant Sanitary Officers or to any other post. But we consider that the initial pay and grade of a post should be fixed with reference to the minimum qualifications required and since the minimum qualification required for the post of Assistant Sanitary Officer and that of a Food Inspector is the passing of the L.M.F. Examination, we do not see why a higher salary or grade should be given to the Food Inspectors. So far as the question of transfer from one post to another is concerned, this is a matter in respect of which we do not intend to interfere or express any opinion. This should be left to the discretion of the employers, i.e., the Corporation authorities.

For the Disinfecting Inspectors we fix the grade at Rs. 70—4—90—5—110 and for the Bustee Cleansing Inspectors at Rs. 55—2—75. The Veterinary Assistants should have a grade of Rs. 65—5—100 and the Vaccinators, Female Vaccinators and the Sub-Registrars, Hindu and Mahomedan Burial Grounds, a grade of Rs. 60—4—100.

For the post of the Superintendent, Drainage and Water-supply Pumping Stations, the grade should be Rs. 250—10—350 and for the Assistant Superintendent Rs. 200—10—300. We do not consider any change necessary in the grade of the Shift Engineers, which is Rs. 110—5—135—6—165—10—215. We understand that they get sufficient overtime allowances. For the Chargeman and Electric Assistant also we do not want to make any change. For the Switch-board Attendants (High tension), we fix a grade of Rs. 55—3—70—5—100 and for those of low tension we fix a grade of Rs. 40—2—60. For the Engine Drivers, Class I, we consider no change necessary in the existing grade which is Rs. 60—4—80—(E.B.)—5—110. For the Engine Drivers of Class II and Class III we fix respectively the grades of Rs. 55—3—70—5—100 and Rs. 40—2—60. The Sub-Overseer will have the same grade fixed for Sub-Overseers of the Engineering Department, viz., Rs. 75—4—95—5—125, and the Electrician should have a grade of Rs. 55—3—70—5—100.

For the Drainage Department, the grade of the Sircar, Outfall Section, is fixed at Rs. 50—3—80, that of the Serang at Rs. 60—4—100, that of the Engine Driver at Rs. 60—3—90 and that of the Computor at Rs. 35—2—55 and for the Sewer Cleansing Section, the grade of the Inspector, Driver and Checking Inspector is fixed at Rs. 35—1—40—2—60. The grade of the Mechanical Assistant of the Electricity Department is fixed at Rs. 200—10—300 and that of the Switch-board Attendant at Rs. 55—3—70—5—100. We consider no change necessary in the grades of the Shift Engineer, Electrical Inspector, Shift Man and Junior Sub-Inspector of this Department.

In the Water Works Department, the grade of the Head Pipe Layer has already been fixed at Rs. 200—10—350. The Pipe Layers are on the grade of Rs. 125—5—150—(E.B.)—10—200. This grade is quite adequate and we do not consider any change necessary. The Clock Repairer and the Workshop Store Keeper should have a grade of Rs. 60—4—100. No change is necessary in the grade of the Ground Hydrant Inspector and Chief Mechanic and Assistant Testing Officer. The grade of the Lorry Trip Recorder has already been fixed at Rs. 35—1—40. The grade of the Superintendent of the Water-supply to Shipping Department is fixed at Rs. 200—10—300 and that of the Driver at Rs. 55—3—70—5—100. We consider no change necessary in the grades of the Gunner and Driver (Water Barge).

In the Entally Workshops, we consider no change necessary in the grades of the Senior Foreman and the Outdoor and Carpentry Shop Foreman. The grade of the Time-keeper, now designated as clerk, should be the same as that of the clerks, viz., Rs. 60—4—80—5—150. The grade of the Tool-keeper and Electric Motor Driver is fixed at Rs. 55—2—65—4—85.

In the Asphaltum Department no change is necessary in the grade of the Charge-Man. The grades of the Engine Driver and Time and Tool-keeper are fixed respectively at Rs. 55—3—70—5—100 and Rs. 55—2—65—4—85.

In the Commercial Museum and Publicity Section we make no change in the grade of the Officer-in-charge. The grade of the Store-keeper is fixed at Rs. 60—4—80—5—100, that of the Interpretor and Agent at Rs. 55—2—65—4—85, that of the Curator at Rs. 200—10—250, that of the Assistant at Rs. 80—90—5—140—6—200 and that of the Operator and Driver at Rs. 55—60—4—100.

In the Printing Department the grades are fixed as follows:—

The Senior Readers' grade is fixed at Rs. 200—10—250, that of the Junior Readers at Rs. 80—90 5—150 and that of the Assistant Readers at Rs. 60—4—80—5—110. We do not think any change necessary in the grade of Lino Operators and Lino Type Mechanic which was fixed at Rs. 80—5—145—10—185 on 15th March 1946. It was strongly argued on behalf of the Lino Operators that their grade should be further increased because their work was dangerous to health and had resulted in casualties in the past and it was demanded that they should have a grade of Rs. 200—15—350. But the grade fixed for Lino Operators by the Tribunal constituted to decide the cases of the Printing Presses of Calcutta, the award of which has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 20th May 1948, is Rs. 95—200 and the grade in the West Bengal Government Press is Rs. 90—200. The hours of work for Lino Operators in the Calcutta Corporation Press are, however, lower than in other presses, being only 31 hours in a week. Considered in relation to the hours of work, the grade fixed by the Corporation appears to be quite fair and adequate as compared with the grade in the West Bengal Government Press and the grade fixed by the Tribunal. For the Foreman we fix a grade of Rs. 200—10—300 and for the Assistant Foreman we fix a grade of Rs. 150—10—200. The Assistant Foreman's present grade is even lower than that of the Lino Operators being only Rs. 80—165. The Lino Operators and Mechanics are subordinate to him and so he should have a higher grade. The present grade of the Section-holders is Rs. 60—4—80—5—100. We do not consider any change necessary as this grade is quite fair. The Compositors' and Distributors' grade is fixed at Rs. 50—5—95. The grade of the Press and Machineman is fixed at Rs. 40—2—50—3—65, that of the Linoman at Rs. 35—2—45—3—60 and that of the Press Mechanic at Rs. 55—2—65—3—80. We do not consider any change necessary in the grades of the Binders. The grade of the Inkman, Galleyman and Proofman is fixed at Rs. 35—1—40—2—50. The grades sanctioned by the Corporation on 15th March 1946 for the Press Mechanic, Press and Machineman, Linoman, Inkman, Proofman and Galleyman will continue as personal to the present incumbents.

In the Treasurer's Department, we make no change in the grade of the Assistant Treasurer. The grade of the Bailiffs is fixed at Rs. 55—60—2—80 in place of Rs. 50—2—70 and that of the Bank Sircars at Rs. 60—4—100. The Cashier's grade is fixed at Rs. 60—4—80—5—150, the same as that of the clerk.

In the Stores Department, the Coal Supervisiors' grade is fixed at Rs. 150—10—250, that of the Coal Inspector at Rs. 55—2—75, that of the Store-keeper at Rs. 150—10—250, that of the Assistant Store-keeper at Rs. 60—4—80—5—150 and that of the Pakur Sub-Overseer at Rs. 75—4—95—5—125.

In the Secretary's Department, the grade of the Assistant Reporter is fixed at Rs. 250—10—350, the same as that for Personal Assistants. The grade of Stenographers has already been fixed. The Telephone Operator should have a grade of Rs. 80—90—5—125, the Care-taker a grade of Rs. 125—5—140—6—200 and the Librarian a grade of Rs. 150—10—250. The Keeper of Records should be on a grade of Rs. 200—10—300 and the Inspector of Theatres on a grade of Rs. 125—5—140—6—200.

In the Motor Vehicles Department, we make no change in the grades of the Works Foremen and the Garage Foremen. For the Tool and Timekeeper, we fix a grade of Rs. 55—2—65—4—85.

In the Lighting Department, the Supervisor's grade has already been fixed at Rs. 200—10—350. The Inspectors will have the grade of Overseers, viz., Rs. 125—5—140—6—200 in place of the existing grade of Rs. 110—5—135—6—165. The Sub-Inspectors and the Junior Inspectors should be on a grade of Rs. 75—4—95—5—125. The Foreman, Mechanic Foreman, Inspecting Sircar, Pressure Recorder, Repairer and Latheman should be on the grade of Rs. 50—3—65. The Clock Repairer should have a grade of Rs. 40—2—50—3—65 and the Armature Winder, a grade of Rs. 60—4—80—5—100.

In the municipal markets we make no change in the grades of the Superintendents of Entally and Lansdowne Markets. We understand that Gariahat and Lake Road Markets have now grown in importance and we recommend that the Superintendents of these two markets should have the same grade as the Superintendents of Entally and Lansdowne Markets. For the Superintendent of Park Circus Market and the Checking Inspector and Sergeant we fix the grade at Rs. 150—10—300. The grade of the Supervisor, S. C. Allen Market, is fixed at Rs. 110—5—150. The grade of the Checking Sub-Inspector is fixed at Rs. 80—90—5—125 and that of the sircars at Rs. 55—60—2—80—4—100.

The grades fixed will not affect the present incumbent who may have got more favourable grades.

Issue No. 2: Fitting existing employees into the revised scales of pay.

The Unions have suggested the following method for fitting existing employees into the revised scales of pay, viz., that the initial pay of the present incumbent should be fixed at the stage in the proposed grade next above the pay which he is drawing and to this should be added either a special increment at the rate of one increment for every two years of completed service subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 or the difference between the minimum of the proposed grade and the minimum of the old grade, whichever is higher.

The representatives of the Corporation have strongly opposed the proposed method of fitting existing employees into the revised scales of pay. In paragraph 70 of the Central Pay Commission's Report (pages 44, 45) the Commission suggested that for fixing the initial pay of an employee in the new grade, the stage in the proposed scale next above the pay he is now drawing should be taken, and to this should be added a special increment at the rate of one increment for every three completed years of service; but the Central Pay Commission fixed a ceiling to the increase to be thus allowed. This ceiling proposed was Rs 10 for persons drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 100; Rs. 20 for persons drawing between Rs. 101—250 and Rs. 30 for persons drawing between Rs. 251—400. The Unions have demanded a much more liberal scale of adjusting the pay of the existing employees. We find no reason for going beyond the proposal of the Central Pay Commission in this respect. On behalf of the Corporation it has been urged that the special increments allowed by the Corporation and the increments given for fitting existing employees into the Corporation's new scales of pay, must be taken into consideration by this Tribunal. By a resolution of 28th November 1945, the Corporation granted a flat increment of Rs. 3 to persons drawing pay up to Rs. 100, and by a resolution, dated 15th March 1946, all employees drawing pay exceeding Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 300, were allowed one grade increment. By a resolution, dated 14th August 1946, special interim increments ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 per month were again granted to the employees whose pay did not exceed Rs. 300 per month with the proviso that the special increase would be adjusted when fixing the pay of each employee in the new scales of pay which might be fixed. The Corporation granted also some further increments to fit the employees into the grades which were fixed by the Strike Settlement Special Committee and into the revised grades for labour staff and menials fixed by the Grades Reconciliation Committee. In Appendix XIII, items 1 to 4, the Corporation has shown the expenditure incurred by it for these increments and for fitting the employees into the revised grades. The increases in pay thus given have practically reached the ceilings recommended by the Central Pay Commission in paragraph 70 of its report. Accordingly we do not consider it proper to allow any further special increase for fitting the existing employees into the proposed scales. We direct, therefore, that for fitting the employees into the new grades, they should be given the stage in the proposed scale next above the pay they are now drawing including the temporary special increase given on 14th August 1946. Where the existing pay together with the special increase given on 14th August 1946 exceeds the maximum fixed for the proposed scale, the employee will draw the existing pay including the special increases as personal pay.

Issue No. 3: Dearness allowance for the above categories of workers.

When the case was referred to this Tribunal for adjudication, the employees were receiving dearness allowance at the then scale of dearness allowance of the West Bengal Government, viz., Rs. 20 for employees drawing up to Rs. 30 per month and 17½ per cent. of the salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 22 per month for those drawing salary above Rs. 30 In the memorandum of joint demands, the 17 Unions claimed dearness allowance at the following scale:—

Pay range.	Dearness allowance.
	Rs.
Up to Rs. 50	... 30
From Rs. 51—100	... 40
,, Rs. 101—150	... 45
,, Rs. 151—200	... 55
,, Rs. 201—250	... 60
,, Rs. 251—300	... 75

This demand was made on the assumption that the cost of living index was about 20 points higher than what it was when the Central Pay Commission made its recommendation. Before the Tribunal, the Unions have claimed that the minimum dearness allowance should be Rs. 45 and at each stage they have claimed Rs. 15 more than in the memorandum of joint demands. This claim has been sought to be justified on the footing that the cost of living index at present stands at about 340.

We must hold that there is no justification for claiming dearness allowance at the rate suggested by the Unions before this Tribunal. The rate has been calculated on the basis that the cost of living index was 260 at the time when the Central Pay Commission made its recommendation. It is true that in the body of the report, the cost of living index was taken to be 260, but from Appendix C of the report it appears that the actual cost of living index was 285 at that time, and the Central Pay Commission observed that its recommendation as to dearness allowance should be taken as having been made with reference to the actual cost of living index, viz., 285. Thus the claim now made before the Tribunal must be regarded as excessive and cannot be accepted. It is true that the cost of living index is now higher, and there is some justification for claiming dearness allowance at a scale higher than the standard scale of the Central Pay Commission. The ability of the Corporation to bear the burden has, however, to be taken into consideration. Even the West Bengal Government have considered themselves unable to go beyond the standard scale of dearness allowance prescribed by the Central Pay Commission. Moreover, between the Government of Bengal and the Corporation of Calcutta, there is an understanding that the Government will bear a substantial part—80 per cent. of the expenditure for dearness allowance, if the Corporation pays dearness allowance to its employees at the same scale as the Government of Bengal pay their employees. Accordingly we direct that dearness allowance shall be paid at the scale adopted by the Government of West Bengal by Finance Department Circular No. 714 F/2A-2/48 of 10th April 1948, viz.—

Pay range.	Dearness allowance.
	Rs.
Up to Rs. 50	25
From Rs. 51—100	35
,, Rs. 101—150	40
,, Rs. 151—200	45
,, Rs. 201—250	50
,, Rs. 251—300	60
,, Rs. 301—400	70
,, Rs. 401—2,000	17½ per cent.

Issue No. 4.—Special allowances: Benefits:

(a) City or Compensatory Allowance.

The Unions have claimed that such an allowance should be paid to all the employees. The Corporation has opposed the claim contending that the question of payment of a separate City Allowance as distinct from the basic pay does not arise in the case of employees of the Corporation of Calcutta, who work in the city and are not required to work outside the city. The pay and the scales of clerical and other categories of employees have been fixed by the Corporation and also by the Tribunal at a figure above the standard minimum scales prescribed for the corresponding categories by the Central Pay Commission. We must hold that the element of city allowance is included in the basic pay scales. As regards the labour staff, both unskilled and skilled, it is true that the minimum pay is fixed at the minimum recommended by the Central Pay Commission without taking into consideration the City Allowance, but in this case we are satisfied that no City Allowance is really necessary, because for employees of this class, it would not be correct to say at present that living in the city is more costly than in the mofussil. On the other hand, the employees get foodstuffs at controlled prices in the city, and in the mofussil higher prices have to be paid frequently for the essential foodstuffs Further, the labour staff do not generally use the public conveyances and therefore do not have to spend money for bus and tram fares. The members of the unskilled labour staff have mostly been provided with accommodation by the Corporation at places within 1½ miles or two miles from their places of work. Accordingly, the claim for City Allowance or Compensatory Allowance is rejected.

(b) Free quarters or house rent allowance.

All the Unions have demanded that the Corporation employees should either be provided with free houses by the Corporation, or, in default, they should be given house rent allowance at the rate recommended by the Central Pay Commission, the minimum house rent allowance being Rs. 10 per month.

The Corporation has opposed the claim for free quarters or house rent allowance at the scale recommended by the Central Pay Commission. In the written statement the Corporation has said that it has provided accommodation to a portion of its labour staff in different places and that the Corporation is anxious to provide quarters for all the labour staff and has made a scheme for housing the conservancy staff and asked the Government to make an advance to enable the Corporation to implement the scheme. Pending construction of the quarters for the labour staff, the Corporation is paying house rent allowance at the rate of Re. 1-8 to such members of the labour staff as have not been furnished with quarters. The Corporation has stated that for lack of funds it is not possible to increase the house rent allowance. The Corporation has filed a statement showing the accommodation now provided for the labour staff in Corporation Gowkhanas and Methar Barracks, etc. There are also 27 buildings and seven labour camps, requisitioned under A.R.P. measures, for the accommodation of the Conservancy labour staff; the buildings and the camps are still being retained for housing the Corporation labourers. For the labour staff living in the requisitioned houses, the Corporation has to incur an expenditure of Rs. 2-8 per head per month, but only a net deduction of Re. 1 is made from their pay, and for labourers residing in labour camps, a net deduction of annas 8 per head per month is made. On behalf of the Unions it has been urged that free accommodation ought to be given and that particularly when some workers are provided with free quarters, there is no justification for claiming charges from those living in requisitioned houses. The Corporation has justified the procedure by saying that for the Gowkhanas and Methar Barracks, the Corporation does not incur much expenditure, but for the requisitioned houses, the Corporation has to incur heavy expenditure and therefore the Corporation is entitled to realise a portion of that expenditure.

It may be the duty of the employer to provide for accommodation of the employees, but the employees must be prepared to pay up to 10 per cent. of pay for the accommodation. In big cities, house rent allowance is paid because, ordinarily, the cost of housing comes to more than 10 per cent of one's pay. Thus where a member of the labour staff is being charged annas 8 or Re. 1 per month as house rent there can be no objection because annas 8 or Re. 1 per month comes to less than 10 per cent. of his pay. It would have been logical to charge a small house rent even from those who are accommodated in the Gowkhanas and Methar Barracks, but we cannot recommend that a long standing practice should be interfered with. Where such free accommodation is provided as part of wages, we have taken it into consideration when fixing the minimum basic pay for the unskilled labour staff.

For the other employees of the Corporation, who are not getting house rent allowance at present we cannot also recommend that such an allowance should be introduced, in view of the state of the Corporation's finances. Accordingly the claim for provision of free quarters or for house rent allowance at the scale recommended by the Central Pay Commission is rejected.

(c) Conveyance allowance for outdoor staff.

In respect of the Collection Department, it has been urged that the present conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 paid to bailiffs should be increased to

Rs. 25 per month and that Inspectors who get no conveyance allowance at present, should get a conveyance allowance of Rs. 60 per month.

In respect of the Licence Department, it has been urged that bailiffs, who are getting a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per month, should get a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per month and Inspectors, who are getting a cycle allowance of Rs 5 to Rs. 10 per month, should get a conveyance allowance of Rs. 60 per month; and that sircars, who are getting no allowance now, should get a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per month.

The Scavengers and Labour Union and the Jamadars' Peons' and Workers' Union have claimed that all outdoor peons and all scavengers should have a conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 per month.

The Employees' Association and the Workers' Federation have claimed that those employees who are now getting a cycle allowance of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per month should have an enhanced allowance of Rs. 25 per month and those who get Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month as motor cycle allowance should get an enhanced allowance of Rs. 75 per month.

So far as the Inspectors of Collection Department and Licence Department are concerned, the Grade Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee recommended a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 per month for them. The Unions have criticised the recommendation of the Committee as inadequate and they have given a list of outdoor duties of the Inspectors. They have also referred to the fact that the Engineering Supervisors get Rs. 60 per month as conveyance allowance and have claimed that there is no reason why the Inspectors of Licence and Collection Departments should get less. But the representatives of the Corporation have pointed out that the Engineering Supervisors have a large area under their supervision; they have 3 or 4 wards on the average to tour over as against 1 or 1½ wards in charge of Licence Inspectors and Collection Inspectors. They have also pointed out that Licence Inspectors have to collect licences only once a year from the shops and are expected to visit 20 houses in the morning in connection with that duty and attend office in the afternoon, and that Collection Department Inspectors similarly have to visit a limited area every day. The usual method of travel is by tram or bus, for the salary of these categories of workers is not high enough to enable them to keep motor cars or motor cycles. The Corporation has urged that the conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 recommended by the Grades Reconciliation Committee is quite adequate.

We have carefully considered all aspects of this matter and we are of opinion that a travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per month should be adequate for the Inspectors of Collection and Licence Departments.

For Bailiffs, we consider the conveyance allowance now paid, viz., Rs. 15 per month, as adequate and propose no increase. For Sircars of the Licence Department, we propose a conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 per month. For menials in receipt of a cycle allowance of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per month, we propose a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 per month. We do not consider it necessary to increase the motor cycle allowance of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per month. We reject the claim that all out-door peons and all scavengers should have a conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 per month.

(d) Duty Allowance for Jamadars.

It is urged by the Unions that Jamadars and Orderlies have to wait upon Officers who may work in office up to 7 or 8 p.m. and that such Jamadars and Orderlies should get a duty allowance of Rs. 10; this applies particularly to Jamadars and Orderlies of Heads of Departments who have to attend Committee meetings until late in the evening and are detained till late hour in office. It appears, however, that Jamadars and Orderlies who are detained till a late hour in office regularly have already been granted a duty allowance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 by the Corporation, according to the circumstances of the case, and the Deputy Chief Accountant has informed the Tribunal that those who are occasionally detained till a late hour, get a tiffin allowance for that day. Accordingly, there is no justification for a further duty allowance for Jamadars and Orderlies and the claim is rejected.

(e) Tiffin Allowance for Heavy Manual Workers and other categories of workers.

Tiffin Allowances at the rate of Rs. 5 per month have been claimed for heavy manual workers, particularly workshop employees, workers who work in underground trenches and manholes, press workers, waterworks coolies, municipal railway workers and asphalt-weigher and workers of the old Pumping Station and Nikashi Drain coolies.

According to the Corporation, all Engineering Department workers are heavy manual workers and their hours of work are so fixed as not to cause any undue physical strain on them. Accordingly, there is no justification for granting tiffin allowance to heavy manual workers. The hours of work for the labour staff are shown in Schedule V of Appendix XI. The working hours of Nikashi Drain coolies are 5-30 to 12 noon in winter and 5 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. in summer. For Sewer coolies the hours are 6 a.m. to 12 noon both in winter and summer. For G. P. coolies and boys the hours are 5-30 to 10-30 a.m. in winter and 5 to 10 a.m. in summer. The Press workers work only 34 hours in a week. The hours for most of the heavy manual workers are such that they do not have to be at the place of their duty during the tiffin time. As regards the Factory workers, they no doubt stay in the Factory premises at tiffin time, but there are canteens at some of the workshops and workers are given refreshments there at cost price. Therefore there is no justification for a tiffin allowance.

It has been urged by the Unions that the heavy work so exhausts the workmen that they require additional remuneration for keeping up their energy. But in many cases such workers do double work, for instance, G. P. coolies also work as Sewer cleansing coolies. The hours of work are comparatively short in the Corporation. Accordingly the argument that the workers are much exhausted by their work cannot be accepted. The claim for tiffin allowance is therefore rejected.

(f) Overtime and Night Work Allowance.

The Factory workers have provision under the Factories Act for overtime. The Unions claim that other workers should have their hours of work fixed and should have remuneration at 1½ times of their normal remuneration for overtime, and that night workers should be paid at the rate of 1½ times their normal pay. As an instance of night work, reference has been made to the work of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Waterworks, who have to carry out tests of the water-supply pipes on Thursdays and Sundays between 11 p.m. and 1-30 a.m., although from the time of the riots in Calcutta, the hours have been fixed from 8-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

As regards such night work by the Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of the Waterworks Department, the reply of the Corporation is that such work is part of their normal duty. This is mentioned in Schedule V of Appendix XI, viz., special duties such as Ground Hydrant Flushing and night inspection work from 11 p.m. to 1-30 a.m. for two nights a week. It is also stated that the employees taking part in night work get four hours off-duty next morning and therefore no extra payment is required. In such a case, where the night work is part of the ordinary duties attached to the post and where compensation is provided for the night work by the workers getting four hours off next morning, there is no justification for a special allowance. It is next submitted by the Unions that the drainage staff have also to do night work. Appendix XI, Schedule V shows that Drainage Department coolies have to work five hours altogether during the day or the night. In such a case no special allowance or overtime can be claimed if the work is done at night instead of at day time.

As regards clerical staff and menial staff, the Unions also claim overtime for duty beyond their office hours. It appears, however, from the reply of the representatives of the Corporation that the Corporation already has a system of paying a tiffin allowance to clerks and menials when they stay on duty beyond their office hours. Thus for clerks, if overtime on any day is not less than three hours, a tiffin allowance of Re. 1-2 is paid and for work on Sundays and holidays, where overtime is not less than four hours, a tiffin allowance of Re. 1-8 is paid. The Unions have suggested that instead of a flat rate of payment, the clerks and peons should get overtime at the rate of 1½ times the normal rate of payment for the actual hours of overtime work. We are not, however, inclined to introduce such a system of overtime for the clerks and menials. We may refer to the comments made by the Central Pay Commission in paragraph 98 of its report, that if a system of overtime allowance is introduced for office work, it will encourage slackness during the regular office hours in order to enable the earning of overtime. The Central Pay Commission has recommended that officers should be instructed to avoid detaining the staff in office till late hours and should see that work is completed during the normal office hours. It is, however, possible that the nature of work is such that it cannot be completed within the normal office hours and it is to make provision for such a case that the Corporation has provided for a tiffin allowance for the clerical and menial staff, when they have to work overtime. We see no reason to interfere with this system. We may note also that the Government have not yet introduced such a system of overtime for their clerks and menials, and that the Corporation staff has got some advantage in this respect over the Government employees. In the Collection Department and the Treasury Department there is heavy rush of work at the end of each quarter, but we understand that there is a special scale of overtime for the staff of these departments and no interference is necessary in this case also. The Unions have next referred to the working hours of Durwans and stated that Durwans have long working hours and should get overtime. The Corporation has shown in Schedule VII of Appendix XI that all Durwans get a duty allowance of Rs. 5 on the ground that they are detained several hours each day in the course of their duties. Thus there is no justification for a claim for further overtime for Durwans.

Lastly, there is the case of the Loco running staff, viz., driver, fireman, etc., of the municipal railway. The municipal railway is a small railway system, the total length of the line being 2·17 miles, and the railway is chiefly utilised for carrying refuse from the city area to Dhapa area and in carrying ballast or stone chips for Corporation roads. The Union has urged that the Loco running staff are sometimes on duty for even 12 hours and they have no regular system of overtime. It is urged that the rate of overtime should be prescribed for the Loco running staff.

The Chief Engineer of the Corporation has filed a statement showing the actual overtime work of the Loco running staff. It should be pointed out that the work of the Loco running staff is not continuous, for the trains of the Corporation run over a short line but there is a detention at the terminus, and after some detention the crew returns with the train. Thus the spread-over may be more than 8 hours, but the actual hours of work are not necessarily more than 8 hours in all cases. As regards the employees on the passenger and morning town trains, we find that the total spread-over is only 9 hours. This is less than the spread-over of 10½ hours allowed by the Factories Act. The duty being non-continuous, we are not satisfied that any overtime is payable in such a case. Regarding the evening town train, the total spread-over is only 8 hours and there is no case for overtime. For the staff engaged on Dhapa and Ballast trains, the total spread-over is 12 hours. In this case there is justification for some overtime. The Government of India have recently framed certain rules on the basis of the report of Justice Rajadhyaksha. The Corporation should adopt the overtime rules for the Railways prescribed by the Government of India and pay overtime to the Loco running staff, if such overtime is admissible under the rules.

(g) Maternity Benefit for Female Workers.

It has been claimed that female workers should get one month's maternity leave on full pay before confinement and one month's maternity leave on full pay after confinement. Under the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act of 1939, Factory women are entitled to four weeks' ante-natal and four weeks' post-natal leave with pay. The Corporation is already allowing one month's leave before and one month's leave after confinement with full pay, although the present rule is that one month's leave with full pay should be allowed and one month more in special cases. The Chief Engineer of the Corporation has explained that this rule was adopted because in many cases women workers do not take leave before confinement and apply for leave only after confinement. We, however, direct that the rule should be amended so as to provide for one month's leave with pay before and one month's leave after delivery with full pay.

(h) Uniforms and Washing Allowance.

The Unions have claimed that all out-door staff should get uniforms and further that washing allowance should be given to all the workers who are provided with uniforms.

The Corporation supplies uniforms to Durwans and umbrellas to out-door workers during the rainy season. Nurses and sisters are also supplied with uniforms and are also given a washing allowance. Further the Corporation gives a free supply of soap, oil and napkins to several classes of labour staff. They are mentioned in Schedule VI of Appendix XI of the Corporation's written statement. On behalf of the Corporation, it has been stated that the Corporation is willing to extend the system of giving uniforms to the out-door staff and also to provide long coats to all night workers, but that paucity of funds stands in the way at present. We are satisfied that in the matter of supply of uniforms and granting washing allowance, the Corporation is doing as much as it can in its present financial position and at this stage we are not inclined to give any mandatory direction on this point.

Issue No. 5.—Leave.

(a) Casual Leave.

At present the Corporation allows 10 days casual leave to its employees other than labour staff. The labour staff gets no casual leave although unskilled labour gets 15 days' leave with pay in a year and the skilled labour staff get 21 days' leave with pay in a year. The Unions claim that all classes of staff including labour should get 15 days' casual leave in a year with pay. In most Government Offices, however, 10 days' casual leave with pay is the rule. Further the labour staff is not granted casual leave with pay in any establishment. Accordingly we see no reason to modify the present rules of the Corporation as to casual leave.

(b) Medical Leave for Labour Staff.

The employees other than labour staff already get adequate leave on medical certificate. For the labour staff it is urged that there should be a provision for sick leave on full pay.

In the written statement the Unions have demanded sick leave on full pay for 15 days for the labour staff. We consider the demand for the provision of sick leave for labour staff as reasonable. Under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, workmen will get an allowance roughly equivalent to half pay when they are ill. Accordingly we provide that the labour staff should be granted sick leave on half pay for 15 days in a year.

(c) Privilege leave for labour staff and menial workers.

The Corporation has already made provision for privilege leave for 14 days for the unskilled labour and 21 days for the skilled labour staff. It is not demanded by the Unions that this privilege leave should be further increased. It is, however, claimed that privilege leave with pay as sanctioned by the Corporation on 23rd March 1938 for Jamadars and peons be immediately implemented. On 23rd March 1938 the Corporation resolved that employees in inferior service like block sircars, peons, orderlies, durwans and bearers should be given privilege leave of one month in a year with full pay, as in the case of the clerical staff. But the leave rules made by the Corporation for the employees required the sanction of the Government, and the Government insisted that the Corporation should make an amendment providing that leave salary of an inferior servant shall not exceed what remains from his pay after providing for efficient discharge of his duties during his absence provided that the excess over half pay granted to the officiating man may at the discretion of the authorities be disregarded in calculating the leave salary. Under this amendment when a substitute is appointed for an employee in inferior service going on leave, the employee concerned cannot get more than approximately half of his pay. The Unions urge that full pay ought to be given as in the case of the clerical staff. But in this respect the Corporation has merely adopted the Government rule at the instance of the Government. It is desirable that leave rules for the Government employees and the Corporation employees should be similar as far as possible and accordingly we cannot direct any amendment in the leave rules.

It has also been urged that labour staff and other employees of the Corporation, who have to work for 365 days in a year and do not get the benefit of Sundays and holidays at present, should be allowed to enjoy Sundays and holidays or should in the alternative be given double pay on Sundays and holidays. This claim is made for the Conservancy staff in particular, who have to work every day. From the very nature of the work, the work must be performed from day to day without any break. If the Corporation is to give them permission to enjoy holidays, the Corporation will be required to employ additional hands on holidays and this will entail a great deal of extra cost, which the Corporation cannot afford to bear. Moreover the term of their employment is that they will work from day to day without any extra payment. Accordingly this claim is rejected.

Issue No. 6.—Retiring Benefits.

(a) Gratuity, Pension and Insurance Benefits.

Regarding gratuity, the only point urged is that the rule that gratuity will become payable after 15 years' service should be abolished. We, however, do not think that this would be desirable. Gratuity is a retiring benefit and an employee must be put in a certain number of years' service before he can be permitted to retire with gratuity. The limit of 15 years' service is, in fact, more liberal than the rule adopted by Government and by many industrial concerns. There is no justification for modifying the rule.

The Workers' Federation has urged that a combined pension and insurance benefit scheme as recommended by the Central Pay Commission (page 102) should be adopted by the Corporation for its employees. Corporation has, however, no system of paying pension to its employees. It has a system of Contributory Provident Fund plus special contribution or gratuity. The Government also have not adopted a system of combined pension and insurance scheme, as suggested by the Central Pay Commission. Accordingly the claim that the Corporation should start such a scheme is rejected.

(b) Special Contribution to Contributory Provident Fund.

The Corporation grants gratuity or special contribution into the Provident Fund on completion of 15 years' service. The Unions claim that this period should be reduced to 10 years. We, however, consider that this would not be desirable, as already explained when dealing with the issue of gratuity.

It is also urged that the rate of compulsory contribution should be 8⅓ per cent. in the case of inferior and labour staff, as it is in the case of other employees.

At present the rate of contribution is 8⅓ per cent. for employees other than labour staff. For the labour staff, it is Re. 1 per head per month for those drawing pay up to Rs. 30 and Rs. 1-8 for those drawing pay above Rs. 30 and exceeding Rs. 40 and Rs. 2 for those drawing pay above Rs. 40 per month. The Corporation has stated that it has been found difficult to collect from the labour staff even the contribution prescribed under the Provident Fund Rules of the Corporation and in the circumstances it would be undesirable to increase the rate of contribution by the labour staff. Further, the labour staff, many of whom are low paid, cannot afford to spare 1/12th of their salary for provident fund contribution. We consider, however, that the rate of contribution for labour staff should be 6¼ per cent. which is the standard rate of contribution obtaining in many industrial establishments and in many categories of Government Railway Service. Accordingly we direct the following alterations in the Provident Fund Rules, viz., that in the case of the labour staff the rate of compulsory contribution shall be 6¼ per cent.

The Unions have raised the point that there is no provision for voluntary contribution by the labour staff, though there is provision that other classes of employees may contribute an additional voluntary subscription into the Provident Fund. We do not consider it necessary to provide that the labour staff shall be entitled to make an additional voluntary subscription into the Provident Fund, because it has been found difficult to realise even the compulsory contribution from the labour staff Moreover, the Corporation contributes a sum equal to the compulsory subscription and there is no contribution made by the Corporation for the voluntary subscription. We do not, therefore, consider it necessary to extend the rule of voluntary contribution to the Provident Fund to the labour staff as well.

Issue No. 7.—Bonus.

(a) Independence Day Bonus.

This demand has only been made by the Jamadar Peons and Workers' Union. The Corporation has not paid an Independence Day Bonus to any class of employees. The claim for such a bonus does not constitute an industrial dispute. The Corporation is not a profit making concern and its finances are in a bad state. Thus even if it were a matter falling within the definition of an industrial dispute, we would not be disposed to make an award granting an Independence Day bonus.

(b) Id and Puja Bonus.

This demand has been made by the Workers' Union. This claim also does not constitute an industrial dispute and hence it is rejected.

Issue No. 8—Medical Facilities.

The Unions have demanded that the cost of medical treatment for Corporation workers and employees should be borne by the Corporation; that a certain number of beds in hospitals, specially in those institutions receiving Corporation grants, should be reserved for the employees of the Corporation, and that two representatives of the employees of the Corporation should be given seats in the Committee of Management of each institution receiving such grant.

The Corporation has a number of dispensaries where the Corporation workers and employees receive free medical attention and treatment. The Corporation has furnished a list of its charitable dispensaries, charitable dispensaries specially meant for its labour staff, Corporation hospitals, Corporation Maternity Homes and Corporation Maternity Units. There are 12 public charitable dispensaries maintained by the Corporation and 7 more charitable dispensaries meant specially for the labour staff Further the Health Officer passed an order on 19th October 1946 that in connection with the free treatment of the labour staff the Gowkhana Dispensaries should be kept open for three hours daily in the afternoon. It appears, therefore, that the Corporation has made adequate arrangements for medical aid of its employees.

The Unions have urged that there is no dispensary near the Entally Workshop and that one should be provided and that further medical aid facilities should be arranged in Bustees where Corporation workers live.

In this matter we can only recommend that the Corporation should, as soon as funds permit, provide a dispensary near the Entally Workshop.

As regards the question of reservation of beds in hospitals receiving grants from the Corporation, the Corporation agrees in principle that this should be done. We are told that on the recommendation of the Health Officer beds are made available to the employees who want them. Accordingly no further direction in this respect is necessary.

As regards seats for representatives of the Corporation employees in the Managing Committees of the hospitals, we do not think that the claim is justified. Moreover there is a difficulty in the way, for the Managing Committees must be approved by the Government and the rules for formation of the Managing Committees are also made by Government; it may not thus be possible to provide for representatives of Corporation employees on the Committees under the rules. Hence this demand is rejected.

As regards the claim that a fully equipped hospital should be maintained for Corporation employees only, the Health Officer has stated that the Monoshatala Hospital at 6, Monoshatala Lane, is available for the employees and that accommodation in the hospital has never been refused when employees have asked for it. The difficulty is that the Corporation employees prefer to go to the better equipped Government hospitals, rather than to the Monoshatala Hospital. In such circumstances there is no point in asking the Corporation to reserve a hospital for Corporation employees, because if such reservation were made, many of the beds would remain vacant.

Next it is urged that 55 beds of the Jadavpur T. B. Hospital are at the disposal of the Health Officer and that the Health Officer should arrange to reserve at least half the beds for the Corporation employees. We think that the claim is not at all reasonable. The 55 beds of the Jadavpur Hospital are meant for the rate-payers of the Corporation and they cannot be earmarked for the employees. It appears from the statement of the Health Officer that he has provided beds for one employee and 10 relatives of the employees, in other words, 11 out of the 55 beds have been given to the employees or their relations. This is more than what the employees can rightly claim in proportion to the number of rate-payers in Calcutta, who are entitled to the same facilities. Moreover once a patient is admitted into the hospital as an indoor patient, the bed does not fall vacant within a long time. It is not possible that a bed filled up on the recommendation of the Health Officer, should be made vacant, after throwing out the patient occupying it, when an employee of the Corporation or his relative is attacked with T. B. The Health Officer has stated that he gives preference to the Corporation employees in the distribution of beds and that is all that the Corporation can do for its employees.

Issue No. 9—Supply of Cheap Rations.

At present rations at concession rates are supplied to Corporation employees drawing pay up to Rs. 35 per month. On behalf of the Workers' Federation it is urged that the Pulta Pumping Station workers drawing pay up to Rs. 100 per month should get cheap rations and that similar benefit should be extended to all the workers of the Corporation and the anomaly should be removed. The other Unions have also adopted the claim that cheap ration should be given to all employees drawing pay up to Rs. 100. Further it has been claimed that rations should be given on a more liberal scale and that the reduction in the quantity of rations should be restored.

When dealing with the basic wages, we have recommended that rations at concession rate should be given to the unskilled labour staff drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 35 and that the benefit should be withdrawn from the skilled labour staff and menial staff. Accordingly in order to remove the anomaly pointed out by the Workers' Federation, we would recommend that at Pulta Pumping Station also, benefit of cheap ration should be restricted to the unskilled labour staff drawing pay up to Rs. 35 only, but the skilled labour staff may get ration from the Corporation shops at the controlled rate. As to reduction in the supply of rations, this was done by the Corporation when the Government reduced the scale of supply. The Corporation is not at fault in this respect. In view of the present supply position in the city, the Corporation cannot be asked to supply rations at the original scale.

Issue No. 10—Provision of Rest and Recreation Centre.

On this point there is only a claim by the Workers' Federation and the representative of the Workers' Federation has explained that he has asked for provision of a rest and recreation centre only for the workshops. The biggest workshop of the Corporation is at Entally. The Corporation representatives have explained that at Entally there are very few resident workers and that out of about 1,100 workers, more than 800 come from outside. Further the representative of the Corporation has said that a Football and Swimming Club has been started at Palta, but it has not obtained sufficient support from the employees, and that it would be useless to start a rest and recreation centre for the workmen. The representative of the Corporation has also said that previously at Gowkhanas, educational films were occasionally exhibited, and night schools were run for the improvement of the labour staff, and that the Corporation intends that these amenities should be restored; the amenities had to be discontinued during the War years. In view of what has been said on the point by the Corporation representatives, we do not think it necesasry to give any direction on the point.

Issue No. 11—Working hours in Corporation Workshops.

There is a claim that working hours should be reduced to 40 per week. This claim, however, cannot be accepted, for the 48 hour week is the recognised system in India.

Next it is urged that at the Motor Vehicles Department workshop, though work is done for 46 hours in the week, 48 hours' pay is actually given, but that at the Entally Workshop, where 46 hours' work is done in the week, pay for 46 hours only is given, i.e., on Saturday 6 hours' work is done and ¾ of the day's pay is given. We do not think that it is justified. The remuneration of the workman is fixed on the basis that he will have to work for 48 hours in the week and, if he works for 48 hours in the week, he cannot claim any extra remuneration; but if the employer makes a reduction in the working hours for some reason or other, he cannot reduce the pay of the workmen. He must give them the full week's wages, where the fall from 48 hours is not due to any fault of the workmen.

The Chief Engineer on behalf of the Corporation has agreed to introduce the system obtaining in the Motor Vehicles Workshop to the Entally Workshop. We direct that this should be done, so that there is no anomaly.

Issue No. 12—Conditions of Service.

(a) Age-limit in the case of first appointment.

The Unions demand that to prevent corruption and nepotism an age-limit should be fixed in the case of first appointments, an exception being made only in the case of political sufferers, technical posts and people now in the temporary service of the Corporation.

The Corporation has stated that at present there is no age-limit in the matter of appointments and that in these hard times it is not desirable to apply an age-limit in the case of first appointments. An age-limit in the case of first appointment exists, however, in the case of Government service. The conditions of service under the Corporation are analogous to Government service. We agree with the contention of the Unions that the existence of an age-limit would tend to restrict the scope for corruption and nepotism. We understand from the Unions, that an attempt to introduce an age-limit was made from time to time by some Mayors, but that the attempt did not succeed. We direct that an age-limit should henceforth be fixed in the case of first appointments except in the case of the labour staff and the technical staff and that an exception should also be made in the case of political sufferers and people now in the temporary service of the Corporation. Otherwise the minimum age-limit should be 18 and maximum age-limit should be 25 years.

The Teachers' Union has urged that the minimum age-limit for teachers has been fixed at 21 and that this involves hardships for the temporary teachers who are below 21 as they have no chance of confirmation before they attain the age of 21. Where the Corporation has introduced an age-limit, we do not consider it necessary to interfere with the same. As regards the teachers under the age of 21 they may wait till they attain the age of 21.

(b) Retiring age for the different classes of employees.

At present the retiring age for the menials is 60 years and for the labour staff there is no limit. For the other classes of employees, the retiring age is at 55 years.

The Unions want that for the labour staff, there should be no age-limit, that for menials and for the teachers the age-limit should be 60, and that for others the age-limit should be 58, as recommended by the Central Pay Commission. But neither the Government of India nor the Government of West Bengal have accepted the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission in this respect. Now-a-days when there is pressure of unemployment and there is question of making provision for refugees from Pakistan, it is not desirable to raise retiring age above the limit now in existence. Accordingly, we direct that no alternation be made in the rules as to retiring age.

(c) Provision that all new appointments should be at the starting salary of each grade.

The Unions have pressed for such a provision, but the Corporation has objected that discretion must be left to the appointing authority to give the benefit of some increments to suitable candidates. In respect of Government service, all new appointments are made at the starting salary of each grade, but there is provision for giving special increments when an employee shows particular efficiency. We consider that the Corporation should adopt similar rules. Accordingly, we direct that all new appointments should be made at the starting salary of each grade. Only in respect of technical posts an exception may be made to secure the services of a highly qualified candidate.

(d) Preparing a Panel of temporary employees and absorbing them into permanent vacancies.

The Corporation in paragraph 30 of the written statement partially accepted the demand that a panel of temporary employees should be made and that the temporary employees should be absorbed in the permanent vacancies as soon as possible. The Corporation says in paragraph 30 that it is prepared to maintain a panel of qualified persons in temporary service department by department, and fill up permanent vacancies in each department from such panels on the recommendation of the head of the department. At the time of the hearing the Corporation has also agreed that in case of temporary employees not possessing the required minimum qualification, a general list should be made for absorbing them in suitable vacancies, if possible. Accordingly, no further direction is necessary.

(e) Promotion and Supersession.

On this point the Unions have urged strongly that provision should be made for filling up vacancies by promotion as far as possible and that outsiders should not be allowed to be imported into the Corporation in supersession of the claims of existing employees with long terms of service. In the rules adopted by the Corporation by the resolution, dated 9th January 1948, quoted in Appendix XIV of the written statement of the Corporation, minimum qualification, for different posts have been prescribed and it has been provided in many cases that at least 50 per cent. of the vacancies are to be filled up by promotion; in some cases, all the posts are to be filled by promotion. If these rules are properly followed, they would sufficiently meet the objection of the employees that supersession is rampant in the Corporation. We recommend, therefore, that the rules contained in the resolution of the Corporation, dated 9th January 1948, should be strictly followed.

(f) Time-scale for temporary employees.

The Unions have claimed that temporary employees should be given the benefit of time-scales and should not be kept on the same fixed pay from year to year.

The Corporation, in its written statement, has accepted this demand to a large extent and has suggested that it is prepared to make the following rule:—

> "In future all temporary posts, whenever created, shall be deemed to have the usual standard grades attached to them. Annual increments will be earned on the completion of one year's service and on passing the departmental examination, if any, and thereafter after one year's service from the date of last increment subject to the usual conditions attached to the grant of grade increment."

We consider that this rule is reasonable and will remove the grievances of the employees. We direct, therefore, that such a rule be incorporated in the Corporation Rules of Service.

(g) Reservation of percentage of vacancies for children and dependants of employees.

The Unions have claimed that 25 per cent. of the vacancies should be reserved for children and 15 per cent. more for the dependants of the employees. The Corporation has agreed to reserve altogether 25 per cent. of the vacancies for the children and dependants of employees, provided they possess the minimum qualifications necessary for the posts. The claim that 40 per cent. should be reserved for the children and the relatives is too high. We accept the offer of the Corporation to reserve 25 per cent. of the vacancies for children and dependants of the employees provided such children and dependants possess the necessary minimum qualifications.

(h) Conditions under which a worker may be permitted, if at all, to hold double appointment under the Corporation or to hold an outside appointment in addition to appointment under the Corporation.

Normally service under the Corporation should be full-time service. There are, however, certain categories of Corporation employees having very light work. One prominent instance is that of Gas Lamp Lighters. They have the duty of lighting from 35 to 43 gas lamps each in the evening and of extinguishing the lights in the early morning. They are also supposed to report about the condition of the gas lights and mantles at the Corporation office during the day time, but this part of the work is said to be frequently overlooked and it is not insisted upon, so that Government peons or Corporation peons or people in other employment combine their other appointments with the appointment of lamp lighters under the Corporation. Similarly Sewer Coolies, whose hours of work are in the morning from 6 a.m. to 12 noon, and Nikashi Drain Coolies, whose working hours are from 5 to 11-30 a.m., also work as Sewer Cleansing Coolies in the Drainage Department, where the cooly is to put in five hours' work either in the day or at night. O. P. Coolies have only five hours' work from 5 a.m. to 10 a.m. or 5-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. Service Privy Mehthars have four hours' work. It is, therefore, possible for these men to do additional work. During the war years a resolution was passed by the Corporation enabling the labour staff to do double duty and get double pay, because the Corporation had difficulty in getting additional men for work in case of vacancies. We think that this resolution should be rescinded when normal times return, because work under the Corporation as under any employer should be full-time work and there should not be time and energy left to take any additional full-time work. The case, however, would be different if some of the workers were regarded as part time workers. However, since the Corporation has a resolution allowing labour staff to do double duty, we direct that in every case double duty should be done with the express sanction of the Chief Engineer, who should report such cases of sanction to the Chief Executive Officer, and that, further, when such double duty is permitted, the workmen should get only one dearness allowance, although he may get the basic pay of the second job in addition to the basic pay of the first job.

As regards permission to hold outside appointment in addition to the appointment under the Corporation, we consider that there is no objection to permission being given for part-time appointment, e.g., when a teacher, though a whole-time worker, is granted permission to do private tuition, but no permission should be given to any Corporation employee for whole-time appointment under any other employer. If it is found that such whole-time service has been taken without permission of the Corporation authorities, dismissal of that employee from Corporation service should be the normal rule.

Issue No. 13.—Compensation for victims of Calcutta Communal Riots.

The Unions have claimed that Corporation employees who were physically injured during the last communal riots should be given proper compensation, and that families of Corporation employees who died as the result of the communal riot should be given compensation. The Corporation in its written statement has accepted the claim and has suggested that applications should be made to the Corporation authorities for such compensation by the employees or by families of Corporation employees who were injured or died in course of their duty during the communal riots. Accordingly no further direction on this issue is necessary.

SUMMARY.

We give below a summary of our Award:—

(1) The minimum basic pay and scales of pay for the different categories of workers are fixed as follows:—

(a) Unskilled Labour.

(*i*) Standard Grade—Rs. 25—1—30.

(*ii*) Upper Grade—Rs. 27—1—32.

(*iii*) Gully-Pit Boys and Boy Coolies—Rs. 16—1—18 (not changed).

The members of the unskilled labour staff will have the benefit of subsidised ration.

(b) Skilled Labour.

The minimum basic pay for the skilled labour is fixed at Rs. 35 per month, but the skilled labour will not have the benefit of subsidised ration. They may, however, take foodstuffs from the Corporation Ration Shops but must pay the controlled price for them. The existing grades for the skilled labour as shown in Appendix XI, Schedule II of the Corporation's Written Statement, are revised as follows:—

Existing grade. Rs.	Revised grade. Rs.
25—1—30	35—1—40.
25—1—30—1—35	35—1—40—1—45.
25—1—35—1—40	35—1—45—1—50.
25—1—30—2—40	35—1—40—2—50.
25—2—35—2—45	35—1—40—2—50.
30—1—35—1—40	35—1—40—2—50.

As regards the remaining grades we make the following amendments:—

(*a*) Where the starting salary varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, a flat rise of Rs. 5 is to be given both to the starting salary and the maximum salary.

(*b*) Where the starting salary of the grade is Rs. 60 or upwards we propose no alteration in the scales.

Ash coolies will be included in the category of skilled workers and will be given the grade of Rs. 35—1—40.

(c) Menial Staff.

The scales of the menial staff are revised as follows:—

Existing grade.		Revised grade.
Rs.		Rs.
25—1—30	..	30—1—35.
30—1—35	..	35—1—40.
35—1—40	..	40—1—45.

As regards the menial staff also, the benefit of the subsidised ration is to be withdrawn but, as in the case of skilled labour, the menials may draw foodstuffs from the Corporation Ration Shops at controlled price.

(d) Maid-servants.

The existing scale of Rs. 13—1—18 is revised to the scale of Rs. 20—1—25.

(e) Subordinate Staff.

Employees belonging to this category will not get the benefit of subsidised ration, though they may purchase rationed foodstuffs from the Corporation Ration Shops at controlled prices. The minimum basic pay of employees of this category is fixed at Rs. 35 and the existing scales are revised as follows:—

		Existing scale.		Revised scale.
		Rs.		Rs.
Block Sarcar	..	25—1—40	..	35—1—50.
Road Sarcar	..	20—1—35	..	35—1—50.
Platform Sarcar	..	25—1—35	..	35—1—45.
Tally Man	..	25—1—35	..	35—1—45.
Laboratory Bearer	.	30—1—35	..	35—1—40.
Lorry Trip Recorder	..	25—1—30	.	35—1—40.
Gate Checkers, Godown Keepers, Godown Sarcar, Literate Gate Pass Checkers, Notice Servers, Process Servers.		30—1—40—2—50	..	35—1—45—2—55.
Poddar	..	30—1—40	..	35—1—45—2—55.
Sarcars (Licence Department).		30—1—40—2—50	..	40—2—50—3—65.
Sarcar (Asphaltum Department).		35—2—45—3—60	..	40—2—50—3—65.
Tally Clerk	..	25—1—35	..	35—1—45—2—55.
Sortors, Despatchers	.	30—1—40—2—50	..	40—2—50—3—65.
Time Keeper	.	25—1—35—2—45	..	35—1—45—2—55.
Daftaries	..	25—1—35	..	35—1—45.
Record Supplier	..	35—2—45—3—60	..	40—2—50—3—65.
Drivers (Motor Vehicles Department)		50—60—4—80—5—100		55—60—4—80—5—110.

Other classes of employees included in this class are listed in Appendix XI, Schedule I, Sheet 1 and Sheet 2, and Schedule I, Part II. In their case the new grades are fixed by adding Rs. 10 to both the existing starting pay and the existing maximum pay, *i.e.*, the scales of Rs. 25—1—30, Rs. 25—1—35 and Rs. 25—1—40 are revised to Rs. 35—1—40, Rs. 35—1—45 and Rs. 35—1—50.

(f) Apprentices in Entally Workshop.

The following scale of allowance is fixed for apprentices in Entally Workshop:—

1st Year—Rs. 20.

2nd Year—Rs. 25.

3rd Year—Rs. 30.

4th Year—Rs. 35.

5th Year—Rs. 40.

In the 6th year the allowance will be Rs. 50, when he will obtain practical training.

There will be no dearness allowance payable to the apprentices of the Workshops.

(g) Teachers and Instructors.

The existing scales are revised as follows:—

		Existing scale.	Revised scale
		Rs.	Rs.
Head Master—			
Model School	..	75—80—5—110 (E. B.)—5—140	80—85—5—110 (E. B.)—5—150.
Class I Type Bustee Type	..	50—55—60—4—80—5—115.	
Assistant Head Master (Model School)		60—65—4—85 (E. B.)—5—115.	70—74—4—90 (E. B.)—5—130.
Teachers—			
Model School	..	50—55—60—4—80 (E.B.)—5—100.	60—64—4—80 (E. B.)—5—120.
Class I Bustee Type	..	40—45—3—60 (E. B.)—4—80—5—90.	

Head Mistresses and women teachers will be on the same scales as Head Masters and teachers:—

		Existing scale.		Revised scale.
		Rs.		Rs.
Vice-Principal	..	165—10—250	..	200—10—300.
Lecturer	..	110—5—135—6—165	..	125—5—140—6—200.
Inspector, Inspectress, Attendance Officer.		110—5—135—6—165	..	125—5—155—6—200.
Artisan Instructor, Sewing Instructress.		35—2—45	..	50—2—60—4—80.
Gomosta Teacher	..	60—3—75	..	60—3—90.

The Drawing and Modelling Instructor, the Physical Instructor and Scout Master will have the same grade as that of the Assistant Head Master, and the Arts and Craft Instructor will have the same grade as the Artisan Instructor.

(h) Clerical.

The existing scale of lower grade clerks, viz., Rs. 50—60—4—80—5—165, is split up into two scales, viz., Rs. 60—4—80—5—150 and Rs. 150—10—200. The 28 posts of Divisional Head Clerks and one post of Senior Assistant Keeper of Records will be included in the scale of Rs. 150—10—200; other posts should be included in this scale so as to have not less than 10 per cent. of the total number of posts in this scale. Clerks in the existing lower grade who fail to obtain promotion to the Subordinate Higher Grade of Rs. 150—10—200 will draw pay in the existing scale of Rs. 50—165 as personal pay.

The other scales of Upper Grade Clerks are revised as follows:—

Existing scale.		Revised scale.
Rs.		Rs.
165—10—215	..	200—10—300.
215—10—265	..	250—10—300.
250—10—350 (for Personal Assistants).		No change.

For Stenographers a separate scale is fixed at Rs. 100—5—150—10—200. The existing special grade for Telephone Clerks will be abolished and junior Lower Grade Clerks should be put on duty as Telephone Clerks. All posts in the grades of Rs. 150—10—200 and Rs. 200—10—250 will be filled by promotion. The posts of Personal Assistants should also be filled by promotion as far as possible.

Other Staff drawing pay up to Rs. 500.

The existing scales are revised as follows:—

	Existing scale. Rs.	Revised scale. Rs.
Valuation Checkers	60—4—80	60—4—100.
Assessing Inspectors	60—3—75—4—115—7—185	80—4—120 (E.B.)—8—200.
Sub-Assessors, Inspectors	110—5—150—10—300	125—5—150 (E.B.)—10—300.
Stock Verifiers, Audit Inspectors	125—5—135—6—165—10—215	125—5—150—10—250.
Bailiffs of Licence and Collection Department	50—2—70—4—90	55—60—2—80 (E.B.)—4—100
Cart Registration Officer	250—10—300	No change.
Law Assistants, Conveyancing Assistant	110—5—135—10—225	125—10—275.
Peripatetic Pleader	200	200—10—300.
Engineering Department.		
Supervisors or Assistant Engineers, Testing Officer, Inspector, Clerk of Works.	160—10—220—10—300	200—10—300 (E.B.)—10—350.
Overseers, Plumbers, Levellers, Surveyor (Cossipore), Conservancy Inspector (Cossipore), Assistant Clerk of Works, Conservancy Inspector or Overseer, Inspector or Overseer.	110—5—135—6—165	125—5—140—(E.B.)—6—200.
Sub-Overseers, Goragacha Overseer, Nikashi Overseer, Bustee Cleansing Sub-Overseers.	60—4—80—5—110	75—4—95—(E.B).—5—125.
Inspector, Waterworks	60—4—80—5—110	80—4—100—5—160.
Tracer	40—50—4—70—5—150	60—4—80—5—135—6—165—175.
Draftsman	50—60—4—80—5—135—6—165.	60—4—80—5—135—6—165—175.
Estimator, Surveyor and Estimator	70—4—90—5—135—6—165—10—195.	125—5—140 (E.B.)—6—200.
Draftsman (Chief Engineer's Office), Mechanical Draftsman (E.W.S.), Electrical Draftsman and Estimator.	165—10—215	180—10—250.
Architectural Draftsman	250—10—300	No change.
Apprentice Draftsman (C.E.'s Office)	30—1—40	35—1—50.
Physical Instructor, Play Director	50—2—70—4—90	60—2—70—4—100.
Amin Mistri, Machanic, Motor Mechanic	40—2—50—3—65	45—2—55—3—70.
Chargemen (Goragatcha)	110—5—165	125—5—140—(E.B.)—6—200.
Municipal Railway.		
Engineering Overseer (Dhappa)	110—5—135—6—165	125—5—140 (E.B.)—6—200.
Wagon Examiner	60—4—80—5—110	No change.
(Personal to the present incumbent	60—4—80	60—4—100.)
Loco Foreman	165—10—215	No change.
Driver Guard	60—4—80	60—4—100.
Permanent Way Inspector	160—10—220 (E.B.)—10—300	No change.
Time Keeper	60—4—80	60—4—100.
(Personal to the present incumbent	60—3—75	60—3—90.)
Weighment Recorder	35—2—45—3—60	45—2—55—3—70.
Platform Inspector	60—4—80—5—110	No change.
(Personal to the present incumbent	50—2—60	60—2—80.)
Health Department.		
Head Assistant	215—10—265	250—10—300.
Statistician	165—10—215	200—10—250.
Head Ambulance Driver	110—5—135—6—165	No change.
Other Ambulance Drivers	80—5—110	80—5—130.
Assistant Analysts, Assistant Chemical Analysts, Assistant Bacteriologist, Pathologist.	100—150—10—350	150—10—350.
Palta Assistant Chemist	70—5—115—10—165	80—5—125 (E. B.)—10—175.
Laboratory Assistants	30—2—40	35—2—55.
Assistant Medical Officers	80—90—5—135 (E. B.)—6—165	100—5—150 (E. B.)—10—200.
Compounders (except Jogendra Homeo)	50—2—60	55—2—75.
Dressers, Dispenser, Compounder (Homeo Dispensary), Female Attendants.	30—2—40	35—2—55.
Assistant Dresser, Drug Pounder, Register Writer.	18—1—25	25—1—35.

	Existing scale.	Revised scale.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lady Hakim	80—90—5—135 (E. B.)—6—165	No change.
Resident Medical Officer (Mansatala)	100—5—150—10—200	Ditto.
Nurse (Mansatala), Nurse and Female Compounder.	65—5—90	Ditto.
Maternity and Child Welfare Work.		
Lady Health Visitors, Lady Doctor, R. G. O. (North Maternity Home).	160—10—220 (E. B.)—10—300	No change.
Part-time Resident Medical Officer	90	100.
Matron, Ward Sister	80—5—135	No change.
Nurse	50 (personal)	Ditto.
Nurses	65—5—90	Ditto.
Pupil Nurse	25 (allowance)	Ditto.
Milk Distributors	20 (allowance)	Ditto.
Maid Servants	5 (allowance)	Ditto.
Assistant (Pilgrim's Rest House, Kalighat)	50—2—60	55—2—75.
Entomologist	165—10—215	200—10—250.
Inspectors	80—90—5—135—6—165	100—5—150—10—200.
Sanitary Officer (Cossipore)	200—10—350	No change.
Assistant Sanitary Officers, Food Inspectors	80—90—5—135—6—165	100—5—150—10—200.
Disinfecting Inspectors	60—4—80—5—100	70—4—90—5—110.
Bustee Cleansing Inspectors	50—2—60	55—2—75.
Supervisor, Dhubikhana	110—5—135—6—165	100—5—150—10—200.
Superintendent (Tangra)	200—10—300	No change.
Inspectors	80—90—5—135—6—165	100—5—150—10—200.
Veterinary Assistants	65—5—90	65—5—100.
Superintendent, Disinfecting Station	80—90—5—110	100—5—150—10—200.
Vaccinators, Female Vaccinators	60—4—80	60—4—100.
Sub-Registrars—		
(*i*) Burning Ghats	80—90—5—135—6—165	100—5—150—10—200.
(*ii*) Topsia Burial Ground		
(*iii*) Overseer and Sub-Registrar		
(*iv*) Hindu Burial Grounds	50—2—60—4—80	60—4—100.
(*v*) Muhammadan Burial Ground		
Drainage and Water-Supply Pumping Stations.		
Superintendent	250—10—300	250—10—350.
Assistant Superintendent	215—10—265	200—10—300.
Shift Engineer	110—5—135—6—165—10—215	No change.
Chargeman, Electric Assistant	60—4—80 (E. B.)—5—110	Ditto.
Switch Board Attendants (high tension)	50—3—65—5—90	55—3—70—5—100.
Ditto (low tension)	35—2—55	40—2—60.
Engine Driver, Class I	60—4—80—5—110	No change.
Ditto Class II	50—3—65—5—90	55—3—70—5—100.
Ditto Class III	35—2—55	40—2—60.
Sub-Overseer	60—4—80—5—110	75—4—95—5—125.
Electrician	50—3—65—5—90	55—3—70—5—100.
Drainage Department.		
Sarcar	45—3—60	50—3—80.
Serang	60—4—80	60—4—100.
Engine Driver	60—3—75	60—3—90.
Computor	35—2—45	35—2—55.
Inspector (Sewer Cleansing), Checking Inspector, Driver.	30—1—40—2—50	35—1—40—2—60.
Electricity Department.		
Mechanical Assistant	215—10—165	200—10—300.
Shift Engineer, Electrical Inspector	110—5—135—6—165—10—215	No change.
Shift Man	80—90—5—135	Ditto.
Switch Board Attendant	50—3—65—5—90	55—3—70—5—100.
Junior Sub-Inspector	60—4—80—5—110	No change.

Waterworks Department.

	Existing scale. Rs.	Revised scale. Rs.
Head Pipe Layer	160—10—220—10—300	200—10—300 (E. B.)—10—350.
Pipe Layer	125—5—150 (E. B.)—10—200	No change.
Clock Maker, Workshop Store Keeper	60—4—80	60—4—100.
Ground Hydrant Inspector, Chief Mechanic and Assistant Testing Officer.	60—4—80—5—110	No change.

Water-supply to Shipping Department.

Superintendent	215—10—265	200—10—300.
Gunner	80—90—5—135.	No change.
Driver	65—5—90	55—3—70—5—100.
Driver (Water Barge)	50—2—60—4—80	No change.

Entally Workshops.

Outdoor Foreman, Carpentry Shop Foreman	160—10—220 (E. B.)—10—300	No change.
Foreman	300—10—400	Ditto.
Time Keeper	50—60—4—80—5—135—6—165	60—4—80—5—150.
Tool Keeper, Electric Motor Driver	50—2—60—4—80	55—2—65—4—85.

Asphaltum Department.

Chargemen	60—4—80—5—110	No change.
Engine Driver	50—3—65—5—90	55—3—70—5—100.
Time and Tool Keeper	50—2—60—4—80	55—2—65—4—85.

Building Department.

District Building Surveyor, Encroachment Officer, Constructional Assistant, Insecure Building Surveyor.	160—10—220—10—300	200—10—300 (E. B.)—10—350.
District Building Inspector	110—5—135—6—165	125—5—140 (E. B.)—6—200.

Commercial Museum and Publicity Section.

Store Keeper..	60—4—80—5—90	60—4—80—5—100.
Interpreter Agent	50—2—60—4—80	55—2—65—4—85.
Curator	165—10—215	200—10—250.
Assistant	80—90—5—135—6—165	80—90—5—140—6—200.
Operator	50—2—60—4—80	55—60—4—100.
Driver	50—3—80	

Printing Department.

Foreman	165—10—265	200—10—300.
Assistant Foreman	80—90—5—135—6—165	150—10—200.
Lino Type Mechanic	80—5—145—10—185	No change.
Section Holder	60—4—80—5—100	Ditto.
Lino Operator	80—5—145—10—185	Ditto.
Senior Reader	150—10—200	200—10—250.
Junior Reader, Reader	80—90—5—135	80—90—5—150.
Assistant Reader	60—4—80—5—110	60—4—80—5—110.
Compositor, Distributor	45—5—90	50—5—95.
Press and Machineman	35—2—45—3—60	40—2—50—3—65.
(Present incumbents	35—5—65.)	
Press Mechanic	50—2—60—3—75	55—2—65—3—80.
(Present incumbents	50—5—85.)	
Inkman, Proofman, Gallyman	25—1—30—2—40	35—1—40—2—50
(Present incumbents	26—3—50.)	
Linoman	30—2—40—3—55	35—2—45—3—60.
(Present incumbents	35—3—62.)	

Treasurer's Department.

	Existing scale. Rs.	Revised scale. Rs.
Assistant Treasurer	250—10—300	No change.
Bailiffs	50—2—70	55—60—2—80.
Bank Sarcars	60—4—80	60—4—100.
Cashier	50—60—4—80—5—135—6—165	60—4—80—5—150.

Stores Department.

Coal Supervisor	110—5—135—6—165—10—215	150—10—250.
Coal Inspector	50—2—70	55—2—75.
Assistant Store Keeper	50—60—4—80—5—135—6—165	60—4—80—5—150.
Store Keeper	165—10—215	150—10—250.
Pakur Sub-overseer	60—4—80—5—110	75—4—95—5—125.

Surveyors' Department.

Surveyor	70—4—90—5—135—6—165	125—5—140 (E.B.)—6—200.
Leveller	60—4—80—5—110	75—4—95—5—125.
Surveyor and Valuer	70—4—90—5—135—6—165	125—5—140 (E.B.)—6—200.

Secretary's Department.

Assistant Reporter	250—10—300	250—10—350.
Telephone Operator	80—90—5—110	80—90—5—125.
Caretaker	110—5—135—6—165	125—5—140—6—200.
Librarian	165—10—215	150—10—250.
Keeper of Records	215—10—265	200—10—300.
Inspector of Theatres	110—5—135—6—165	125—5—140—6—200.

Motor Vehicles Department.

Works Foreman, Assistant Works Foreman	160—10—220 (E.B.)—10—300	No change.
Senior Garage Foreman	110—5—135—6—165	Ditto.
Garage Foreman (N. G. and C. G.), Garage Foreman (S. G.), Junior Garage Foreman (C. G.).	100—5—150	Ditto.
Tool and Time Keeper	50—2—60—4—80	55—2—65—4—85.

Lighting Department.

Supervisor	160—10—220 (E.B.)—10—300	200—10—300 (E.B.)—10—350.
Inspector (Electric Installation), Junior Inspector (Electric Installation), Inspector (Gas Installation), Inspector.	110—5—135—6—165	125—5--140—6—200.
Junior Inspector, Sub-Inspector (Electric Installation), Sub-Inspector.	60—4—80—5—110	75—4—95—5—125.
Foreman Mechanic, Foreman, Inspecting Sarcar, Pressure Recorder, Repairer, Latheman.	45—3—60.	50—3—65.
Clock Repairer	35—2—45—3—60	40—2—50—3—65.
Armature Winder	60—4—80—5—90	60—4—80—5—100.

Municipal Markets.

Superintendent (Entally, Lansdowne, Gariahat and Lake Road).	200—10—350	No change.
Superintendent (Park Circus), Checking Inspector, Sergeant.	165—10—265	150—10—300.
Supervisor (S. C. Allen Market)	110—5—135	110—5—150.
Checking Sub-Inspector	80—90—5—110	80—90—5—125.
Sarcar	50—2—70—4—90	55—60—2—80—4—100.

2. For fitting the employees into the new grades, they should be given the stage in the proposed scale next above the pay they are now drawing, including the temporary special increase given on 14th August 1946. Where the existing pay together with the special increases given on 14th August 1946 exceeds the maximum fixed for the proposed scale, the employee will draw the existing pay including the special increase as personal pay.

3. Dearness allowance will be paid at the following scale:—

Pay range.	Dearness allowance.
	Rs.
Up to Rs. 50	25
From Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	35
From Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	40
From Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	45
From Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	50
From Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	60
From Rs. 301 to Rs. 400	70
From 401 to Rs. 2,000	17½ per cent.

4. (*a*) The claim for city or compensatory allowance is rejected.

(*b*) The claim for free quarters or house rent allowance is rejected for the present in view of the financial condition of the Corporation.

(*c*) Inspectors of the Collection Department and Licence Department are allowed conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per month. Sarcars of the Licence Department are allowed a conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 per month. Menials in receipt of a cycle allowance of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per month will henceforth get a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 per month. The claim for conveyance allowance or higher conveyance allowance for other classes of workers is rejected.

(*d*) The claim for a duty allowance for Jamadars is rejected as there is already a duty allowance paid to them when they are regularly detained till late hours.

(*e*) The claim for tiffin allowance is rejected.

(*f*) The claim for revision of the Overtime Pay Rules of the Corporation and the claim for night work allowance are rejected.

As regards the Loco running staff, however, the Corporation should adopt the Overtime Rules for Railways prescribed by the Government of India.

(*g*) The rule granting maternity leave to female workers should be revised, so as to provide for one month's leave with pay before and one month's leave with pay after delivery.

(*h*) The claim for uniform and washing allowance is rejected in view of the present financial condition of the Corporation.

5. (*a*) The claim for increasing casual leave to 15 days in a year where 10 days' casual leave is allowed, and the claim for allowing casual leave to workers are rejected.

(*b*) The labour staff should henceforth be allowed sick leave on half pay for 15 days in a year.

(*c*) The claim for additional privilege leave for labour staff and menial workers is not pressed and is rejected.

The claim that employees in inferior service should be given full pay during privilege leave, whether or not a substitute is appointed in their place, is rejected in view of the fact that the Corporation Leave Rules in this respect agree with the Government Leave Rules.

6. The claim that gratuity or special contribution to Contributory Provident Fund should be payable without the limit that the employees must complete 15 years' service is rejected. The rate of contribution to the Contributory Provident Fund in the case of labour staff is fixed at 6¼ per cent. of their pay. The claim for pension and insurance benefit is rejected.

7. The claim for Independence Day Bonus and Puja and *Id* Bonus is rejected.

8. The claim for additional medical facilities is rejected as the medical facilities provided by the Corporation are considered sufficient. It is recommended, however, that the Corporation should provide a dispensary at or near the Entally Workshop as soon as possible.

9. The claim that the supply of subsidised ration should be extended to Corporation employees drawing up to Rs. 100 per month is rejected. On the other hand, it is recommended that at Palta Pumping Station also the benefit of subsidised rations should be restricted to the unskilled labour staff drawing pay up to Rs. 35 only.

10. It is not considered necessary to give any direction on the Corporation as to the provision of Rest and Recreation Centres.

11. The claim for reducing working hours to 40 per week in the case of the Workshops is rejected. It is, however, directed that the system obtaining at the Motor Vehicles Department Workshop as to pay for 48 hours for 46 hours' work should be extended to the Entally Workshop also.

12. (*a*) In the case of first appointment, except in the case of labour staff and the technical staff, the candidate must be between 18 and 25 years of age. This, however, may be relaxed in the case of political sufferers and people now in temporary employment of the Corporation. In the case of teachers the existing age limit of 21 years may be retained.

(*b*) As to retiring age, the existing rules of the Corporation are retained.

(*c*) We direct that all new appointments should be made at the starting salary of each grade, except that in the case of technical posts an exception may be made to secure the services of a highly qualified candidate.

(*d*) The Corporation will prepare and maintain a panel of qualified persons in temporary service, department by department, and fill up permanent vacancies in each department from the panel of that department, on the recommendation of the head of the department. In the case of temporary employees not possessing the required minimum qualification, a general list should be made for absorbing them in suitable vacancies, if possible.

(*e*) In the matter of promotion, the rules adopted by the Corporation by the resolution, dated 9th January 1948, quoted in Appendix XIV of the Written Statement of the Corporation should be strictly followed. Promotion should be made on the basis of seniority plus efficiency.

(*f*) Regarding temporary employees, the Corporation should adopt a rule providing that temporary employees will be eligible to annual increments as in the case of permanent employees of the corresponding grade.

(*g*) 25 per cent. of the vacancies will be reserved for the children and dependants of the employees of the Corporation, provided such children and dependants possess the necessary minimum qualifications.

(*h*) Holding of double appointments under the Corporation should be discouraged. Duties of certain categories like Gas Lamp Lighters who have light work at present, should be revised so as to provide full-time work for all classes of employees. In special cases holding of double appointments under the Corporation may be permitted, but in each such case there should be express sanction of the Chief Engineer who should report each such case to the Chief Executive Officer, and further when the holding of double appointments is permitted the employee concerned will get only one dearness allowance, though he will draw the basic pay for both the jobs.

Permission to hold whole-time outside appointment should not be granted and where it is found that whole-time employment under any other employer has been taken by a Corporation employee, the dismissal of that employee from the Corporation service should be the normal rule.

13. The Corporation having agreed to give proper compensation to employees who were physically injured during the last communal riots and to families of Corporation employees who died as a result of the last communal riots, it is directed that applications for such compensation should be made by the employees or the families of the employees to the Corporation authorities for necessary action.

Application of the award.

The award in respect of dearness allowance will come into force from 1st April 1948. The other portions of the award will come into force from 1st July 1948 or any other date prescribed by the Government.

S. K. SEN,
Chairman.

P. K. SARKAR,
Member.

P. R. MUKHERJI,
Member.

The 19th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE,
Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES.

Labour.

ORDER.

No. 2466Lab.—21st July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 941-Lab., dated the 30th March 1948, the industrial dispute between F. N. Gupta & Company, 12, Beliaghata Road, Calcutta, and its employees as represented by F. N. Gupta Workers' Union, 11, Beliaghata Road, post office Tangra, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri N. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri N. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri N. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of its publication.

ANNEXURE.

AWARD.

This industrial dispute between F. N. Gupta & Company, 12, Beliaghata Road, Calcutta, and its employees as represented by F. N. Gupta Workers' Union, 95/4/1, Narikeldanga Main Road, Calcutta, has been referred by Government order No. 941-Lab., dated 30th March 1948, to me for adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. Sri S. Roy, Counsel, instructed by Messrs. K. K. Dutta & Co., Solicitors, appeared for the Company and Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta, Pleader, appeared for the Union.

3. The Company manufactures pen-holders, nibs, fountain pens, pencils, etc., and employs about 160 workers. The workers had grievances in respect of wages and other conditions of service. For the purpose of securing better terms of service the workers formed themselves into a Union on the 31st August 1947. On the 31st October 1947 the Union submitted a Charter of Demands to the Company. The demands did not receive favourable consideration from the Company. Between 29th December 1947 and 18th February 1948 steps were taken by the Labour Commissioner for conciliation. The conciliation proceedings having failed the present reference was made.

4. The following issues indicate the details of the disputes as they appear in the written statement filed by the Union:—

(1) Recognition of the Union.

(2) Security of service.

(3) Minimum basic wages.

(4) Dearness allowance and city allowance.

(5) Grades above minimum basic wages.

(6) Bonus.

(7) Gratuity, pension and provident fund.

(8) Leave and holidays.

(9) Free uniform.

(10) Medical aid.

(11) Housing accommodation or house rent allowance.

(12) Rest and recreation centre.

(13) Free tiffin.

(14) Standing Orders.

(15) Wages to be paid at the end of the month.

(16) Compensation during involuntary unemployment.

(17) Reinstatement of the discharged workmen:—

(*a*) Sankar Routh.
(*b*) Gangadhar Ghosh.
(*c*) Niranjan Chakrabarti.
(*d*) Bholanath Ghosh.

Issues Nos. (5) Grades above minimum basic wages—(9) Free uniform—(11) Housing accommodation or house rent allowance—(12) Rest and recreation centre—(13) Free tiffin—(14) Standing Orders—(15) Wages to be paid at the end of the month.

On these issues the contention of the Company was that no such disputes had been referred to the Tribunal by the present reference. The Company referred me to the charter of demands, dated 31st October 1947, Ext. A, which contained some only of the present demands in dispute. The conciliation proceedings were based on this charter of demands. There is no indication in the evidence that on the date of the present reference there was any other demand, not included in the charter of demands, which was the subject matter of dispute. In the circumstances, I must hold that there was no dispute on the subject of the present issues on the date of reference. It is not open to the workers after reference of the disputes to the Adjudicator to widen the scope of the demands or to alter their nature. Issacs J, in King *vs. Ex parte* Whyprow and Company and others reported in 11 (Australian) Commonwealth Law Reports (1910-11), page 1 at page 61, dealing with this subject had expressed himself as below:—

> "There is nothing in the world to prevent employers and employees from making their respective demands as wide as they please; but when they choose to select one particular limited demand as the subject or point of dispute, and refer that to the Court, then that is what the Court has to decide. It may be anything between the maximum and the minimum limits of the dispute, but it can pass neither further forward than the maximum, nor further back than the minimum."

It is clear therefore that the charter of demands must for the purpose of the present adjudication be the maximum limit of the dispute further forward than which the Adjudicator has no jurisdiction to go. For the Union it was argued that to avoid multiplicity of proceedings and that in so far as the workers had grievances more than what appeared from the charter of demands, it was expedient that the Adjudicator should go further forward and decide the points though not covered by the present reference. The jurisdiction to be exercised by the Adjudicator is limited by the points of dispute as existing on the date of reference. Therefore no amount of expediency will vest the Tribunal with the jurisdiction to adjudicate on disputes not referred to it. My award is therefore that on the present issues there cannot be any adjudication on the present reference.

Issue No. (1)—Recognition of the Union.

6. The Union claims that it is representative of the workers. The Company doubts its representative character and is not agreeable, for that reason, to recognise the present Union. The dispute is not however "an industrial dispute" within the meaning of the term as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Investigation into the subject and adjudication of the dispute can be made only by a Labour Court under the procedure laid down in the amended Trade Unions Act. My award therefore is that this Tribunal cannot adjudicate on this issue.

Issue No. (2)—Security of service.

7. The present claim of the Union on this issue runs into five heads. They are—

(1) Confirmation after three months' service;

(2) Procedure for punishment by discharge, dismissal and retrenchment;

(3) Filling up of vacancies;

(4) Retrenchment; and

(5) Transfer of the workers from one job to another.

In the charter of demands, dated 31st October 1947, already referred to, the claim on this subject was limited to merely a demand for confirmation on completion of one year's service. None of the other 4 points were mentioned in it. For that reason the Company contended that the Union should not be permitted to increase its demand and to alter the nature of the dispute at this stage. I must uphold the contention of the Company for reasons already advanced in deciding issues Nos. 5, 9, 11 to 15. The dispute under this issue must therefore be limited to the original demand for confirmation after one year's service. The Company offered to confirm a workman after two years on his rendering efficient and satisfactory service. The Union objected to the imposition of the efficiency test. I consider however that efficiency test is imperative. My award is that a workman will be entitled to confirmation, if found efficient, after a minimum of one year's service.

Issues Nos. (3)—Minimum basic wages, (4)—Dearness allowance and city allowance, (6)—Bonus, (7)—Gratuity, pension and provident fund.

8. The Union demanded that the workers should be classified into three categories: unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled. The minimum wages demanded were Rs. 40 for the unskilled, Rs. 60 for the semi-skilled, and Rs. 80 for the skilled. There was also a demand for grades above the minimum. At present there is no classification of the workers into unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled. By far the largest number of workers are receiving a minimum basic wage of less than Rs. 25. With regard to dearness allowance the claim of the Union was that it should be 60 per cent. of the basic wages subject to a minimum of Rs. 40 per month. In the charter of demands, the claim with regard to minimum basic wages was for Rs. 30 per month with a demand for adjustment above the minimum. Dearness allowance was claimed at Rs. 25 per month. There was no claim for city allowance made. There was also no claim for grades. With regard to bonus the present claim is for a sum equivalent to three months' wages. This was also the claim made in the charter of demands. In the charter of demands there was no claim made for gratuity and pension. For the reasons already advanced in deciding issues Nos. 5, 9 and 11 to 15 I limit the disputes on the present issues to the claims as made in the charter of demands.

9. On behalf of the Union I was referred to the 1943 Famine Commission Report and to the Health Survey and Development (Bhore) Committee Report on the dietary standards considered to be ideal for working class people. I was also referred to the Pay Commission Report which has fixed Rs. 30 as the minimum basic wage for unskilled workmen. Pay Commission's approach to the subject of fixing the minimum basic wage for the unskilled workmen has been considered, for certain reasons, to be beyond reasonable challenge. Where an industry is capable of paying the minimum wages at the rate recommended by the Pay Commission, I should also consider that there are no arguments available in favour of fixing the minimum wages below that rate. In such a circumstance the employer has the obligation to pay minimum basic wage at that rate. In the present case the Company has taken the plea that it is unable to pay the workmen minimum wages

above Rs. 20 per month. Looking to the obligation that the Company has to its workmen the plea taken requires a very strict scrutiny. If after such a scrutiny it transpires that the Company is really unable to pay minimum wages to the workmen to keep them above the poverty line as recommended by the Pay Commission, a problem will arise which for its complications may well be baffling. It was contended on behalf of the Union that a Company which could not pay the minimum wages as demanded had no right to exist. Looking to the scope of an adjudication proceeding over an industrial dispute, an Adjudicator can have no right to say that the Company should be closed down. To say so would be to go against the fundamentals; because there cannot be an industrial dispute unless the Company exists and is permitted to continue. The workmen have come to me for better terms of employment and for better conditions of labour while remaining in employment. I cannot issue directions that the Company should be closed down and the workmen should be unemployed.

10. In the year 1945-46 the Company had earned high profits. In the year 1946-47 also the profits were fairly high. In the year 1947-48, according to the Company, it has incurred a loss of about Rs. 50,000. In tracing its history the Company, in its written statement, stated that it was established in the year 1905 by late Fanindra Nath Gooptu, an ardent supporter of the Swadeshi Movement. At the initial stage the business was said to have suffered enormous losses due to foreign competition. In so far as the Company had as its scheme not money making but establishment of an industrial organisation first of its kind in India owned, organised, managed and worked by Indians, the losses were said to have been suffered ungrudgingly till the year 1914. During the first World War, 1914-18, the Company was said to have for the first time earned profits. The profits were said to have been utilised mainly in enlarging the business and in improving the lot of the workers. There was said to have again set a depression from 1919 to 1939 during which period the Company met with heavy losses and it had to be run by the proprietor with advances made by him personally or with borrowed money. During the World War No. II and in 1940-46 in particular, the Company admittedly made large profits. With these profits the debts of the Company were alleged to have been repaid. In 1935 the late Fanindra Nath Gooptu died and the business was inherited by his four sons and was being run on a partnership basis. The case of the Company was that owing to shrinkage of Government orders after the World War II and competition from imported goods, particularly those imported from U.S.A., the articles produced by the Company have no ready market. As a result it was alleged by the Company that it suffered a loss of about Rs. 50,000 in 1947-48. The Company apprehended further losses during the present financial year. The Company produced its balance-sheet prepared by Messrs. Ray & Ray, Chartered Accountants, for the year 1947-48. I was requested to keep the contents confidential except to the extent to which the Company had to refer while placing its case during the hearing. I was referred to the balance-sheet to show a loss of about Rs. 50,000 in the year 1947-48. On behalf of the Union, the balance-sheet was challenged on the ground that it was a strange event that after years of lage profits the Company had incurred a loss in exactly the same year when this Tribunal was in session. To meet this suspicion the Company produced its accounts for inspection by the Union representatives. The Union representatives did not inspect the accounts saying that they had neither the time nor the requisite knowledge in account keeping. I should say that it was unfortunate that the Union representatives took that view. An inspection of the accounts might have satisfied them that the Company's version was true or might have also disclosed that it was untrue. In the latter event the version of the workmen would have received the strongest possible support even from Company's accounts. In the circumstances I am compelled to rely upon the audited balance sheet as filed before me. Looking to the losses incurred in 1947-48 one must say that the Company is just passing through a depression. The Company hoped that it would be able to overcome it as they expected larger Government orders this year. The Company however lodged a complaint that the workers had adopted "go slow" tactics which were preventing it from producing goods at a reasonable price as to be able to compete with the imported articles. As to what Government orders the Company expected, it was not in a position at the moment to anticipate. But it was hopeful of securing substantial orders to bring in a fair profit. The Company urged that till the Government orders were secured and the profits therefrom were earned the workmen might have more patience because the exact nature of the benefits that the Company might be in a position to confer on the workmen out of the expected profits was incapable of calculation in terms of money so much in advance. The Company expected however that it would be able to undertake a further obligation of Rs. 12,000 per year as the increased wage burden on the basis of the expected profits. This would give to the workmen a flat rate increment of Rs. 5 per month per head in wages and a sum of Rs. 20 as dearness allowance at a flat rate up to the salary of Rs. 100. Above the wage of Rs. 100 the Company offered to pay 20 per cent. of pay as dearness allowance. On the subject of bonus the Company stated that in 1944-45 it had paid bonus equivalent to 3 months' pay, and in 1945-46 and 1946-47 it had paid bonus at 2 months' pay. For 1947-48, in spite of losses, it had paid bonus equivalent to 1½ months' pay just to purchase industrial peace. The Company offered to pay bonus as additional remuneration but it contested the claim of the Union that bonus must be paid irrespective of any profit made. The Company maintained that bonus as additional remuneration must be linked with profits. The offer was not acceptable to the Union. The offer made by the Company at the present day cost of living is certainly low and the Company also admitted this but it was not in a position to offer any better terms. The Union representatives to whom the audited balance sheet was shown could not point out any source from which money was available to meet the demands of the workers. Though the partners have invested a large amount as capital they have drawn the four together, a sum of Rs. 2,300 only as allowance in 1947-48. Of the four partners two work in the Company wholetime by rotation. This works out at less than Rs. 50 per month for each partner. It cannot therefore be said that the partners had appropriated to themselves a larger sum than what they could fairly claim as compared with the claims of the workmen. A dispute over pay and allowance is really on the subject of distribution of the income of the Company. To this income, the capital, the management and the workmen have all contributed. All that can be done to satisfy the workmen is to assure to them a fair share of the income. There was no complaint that the low income of the Company was due to inefficient management. On the other hand the Company had the grievance against the workmen that they were going slow with the result that goods were being produced at a cost for which there were no large buyers at present available owing to cheaper imported goods. Why goods cannot be produced at a fair price is a question which ought to agitate not only the employers but also the minds of the workmen. An industry is a social institution. The employers and the employees are immediately affected by it. But the community, in which are included the consumers, has also an equal interest in the industry. It has a right to receive goods at fair prices. It has a

right to resist anything that goes unfairly to inflate the price. The employer cannot expect to make a profit beyond reasonable limits by charging unfairly high prices for its goods. The workmen also have no right to remain unproductive to the extent of producing goods at an unreasonably high price. Industrial peace can best be attained by an adjustment of the just rights of the employers, employees and of the community. Where the workmen cannot produce goods at a reasonable price so as to bring in a sufficient income to pay them fairly they have no just right still to demand higher remuneration in spite of their unproductivity. They cannot be paid at a fixed rate unrelated to their production either from subsidy from Proprietor's personal money or by burdening the consumers with high prices. As I have already said what can be distributed amongst the employers and the employees is the income of the Company. In the present case it appears that owing to losses there is no income which can be distributed to increase the wages of the workmen at the present moment. During the hearing the Company cited an instance as to how the workers were going slow. Penholders are being punched at present at the rate of 30 to 35 grosses a day. A son of one of the Proprietors, to ascertain how this particular work may be speeded up, is said to have finished at the rate of 90 grosses per day. The Proprietors demanded that production should be speeded up and 90 grosses per day should be aimed at. There was a stir among the workmen over this and the Secretary of the Workers' Union is said to have tried his hands and to have finished at the rate of 48 grosses per day. The son of the Proprietor and the Secretary of the Workers' Union were both new to the job. Therefore one may reasonably expect that workmen, who are for many years at the job and have educated themselves properly for it, will be able easily to reach a standard much higher than the existing. If the workers can reach that standard of production, the goods produced by this Company have a very fair chance of competing in the open market with the imported goods. After the above disclosure the proprietors pressed for speeding up production and the workers in reply have lodged a complaint against them saying that there was an attempt at altering the condition of service during the continuance of the Tribunal proceeding. I should consider that this was unfortunate even after the demonstration by the Secretary of the Workers' Union doing the job himself. It is to the interest of both the employers and the employees to see how by their combined efforts better income may be fetched by the Industry. If they can by such combined efforts increase the income of the Company, the employers ought not to have any difficulty to satisfy the just demands of the workmen. To do this the employers gave an assurance during the trial and made a further proposal. The proposal, in its broad outlines, was that a minimum rate of profits should be reserved for the capital invested. The Company claimed that 8 to 10 per cent. was a fair rate of profits. For the two partners who work wholetime by rotation, the Company suggested a sum of Rs. 500 per month each as salary. After having reserved out of the profits a sum sufficient to cover payment on these two heads, the Company offered to pay to the workmen a remuneration to be fixed as fair by the Tribunal. If there would remain a surplus, the Company offered to pay bonus up to a maximm of 3 months' basic wages. This proposal can be brought into operation only if the employers and the employees combine to make the Company earn profits. At present the Company is being run at a loss. Therefore, till the time the profits are expected I have got to make an *ad interim* arrangement. On the expected Government orders the Company has offered a flat rate increment of Rs. 5 per month in the basic wages. I expect that the workers will now appreciate that their future is at their hands and that they will speed up production to bring in further profits. With that expectation I feel justified in giving to the workmen a flat increase of Rs. 10 per month over the existing basic wages. For the present the dearness allowance shall be at Rs. 20 up to a salary of Rs. 100. Above Rs. 100, it shall be at 20 per cent. of the pay. I do not consider that at the present the Company can be burdened with a heavier wage bill.

11. If the workmen line up with the Proprietors in their efforts to speed up production and bring in the expected profits, it will be possible for them to earn additional remuneration payable within a year from now. Out of the profits earned, I direct that 6 per cent. should be reserved as dividend on the capital invested. The two partners shall receive Rs. 500 per month each as salary. I was told that the Income-tax Department allowed rebate at that rate. Out of what remains after making the above payments all the workmen shall be paid a flat rate increase of Rs. 5 per month to make up the minimum basic wage of Rs. 30 per month. This will also maintain the differentials in the wages as at present. No materials were placed before me for categorising the workmen into unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled groups. I cannot therefore at the moment group them according to skill. It is therefore necessary to maintain the existing differences in so far as there was no complaint that the existing differentials were not established by mutual and natural adjustment of demand and supply. Dearness allowance shall be increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. If the profits are found to be insufficient to cover payment of basic wages and dearness allowance as recommended above, the basic wages and the dearness allowance shall be increased rateably as far as the profits permit. If however on payment of basic wages and dearness allowance as above there remains a balance, it shall be utilised in payment of bonus which shall be three months' basic wages as the maximum. If there shall remain a surplus, the Company shall contribute at the rate of 6¼ per cent. of the basic wage towards a Provident Fund to which the employees shall also contribute an equal sum monthly. If there would still remain a surplus out of the profits, that shall be utilised in creating a Reserve Fund. I was satisfied that the Company was sincere in advancing the scheme above. I shall be glad if the workmen will appreciate that the scheme offers to them a favourable prospect. It all depends how by their labour they earn higher remuneration and satisfy their needs. This is my award on these issues 3, 4, 6 and 7.

Issue No. 8—Leave and holidays.

12. On this head the demand of the Union was that the workmen should get privilege leave for one month with pay, casual leave for 15 days with pay, festive holidays for 15 days with pay and sick leave for one month with pay and next two months with half pay. The Union claimed further that leave and holidays should be allowed to accumulate for three years. The present demand is much in excess of that made in the charter of demands. At present the Company allows 21 days' leave inclusive of festive holidays but exclusive of 10 days' statutory leave under the Factories Act. The Company was unwilling to offer better leave terms. This industry at present stands in the need of speeding up of production. Therefore I do not consider that the number of leave and holidays should be increased at the moment. The employees are now entitled to 31 days' leave and holidays excluding 52 Sundays. This does not appear to me to be unfair. I direct therefore that leave and holidays as at present shall continue to be granted.

13. At the hearing the Union raised a point against the practice followed by the Company for calculating monthly wages and deductions for

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

Orders by His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal

No. 2270G.A.—23rd July 1948.—His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff with effect from the forenoon of the 21st June 1948:—

(1) Subedar-Major and Honorary Captain Lalbahadur Sunwar, Sardar Bahadur, M.B.E., O.B.I., late of 10 Gurkha Rifles to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

(2) Subedar-Major and Honorary Captain Lakpa Tshring Lama, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., late of 10 Gurkha Rifles to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 2307G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

Burdwan-Midnapore.—No. 2098G.A. — 12th July 1948.—The orders of the 7th July 1948 appointing Sri Nirmal Chandra Maitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), Asansol, Burdwan, to have charge of the Tamluk subdivision of the Midnapore district are cancelled.

Jalpaiguri-Midnapore-Burdwan.—No. 2099G.A. —12th July 1948.—Sri Saradindu Dutta-Mazumdar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jalpaiguri, is appointed to have charge of the Tamluk subdivision of the Midnapore district.

2. This cancels the orders of the 7th July 1948 appointing him to have charge of the Asansol subdivision of the Burdwan district.

Burdwan-Calcutta.—No. 2167G.A.—16th July 1948.—Sri Amrita Lal Ganguli, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), is posted to the Burdwan Division on being relieved of his appointment in the Civil Supplies Department.

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No. 2192G.A.—20th July 1948.—Sri Satyendra Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Parganas district and is posted to Sealdah of that district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Rent Controller, Calcutta.

Murshidabad-Midnapore.—No. 2201G.A.—20th July 1948.—The orders of the 4th June 1948 posting Sri Aswini Kumar Bhowmik, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, to the Ghatal subdivision are cancelled.

Midnapore.—No. 2202G.A.—20th July 1948.—Sri Bhupendra Nath Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Midnapore district and is posted to the Ghatal subdivision of that district on being relieved of his appointment in the Civil Supplies Department

Calcutta.—No. 2218G.A.—21st July 1948.—Sri Panchkori Sen, Senior Head Assistant, Home (Transport) Department, is appointed to act until further orders as Registrar, Home Department.

Midnapore-24-Parganas-Murshidabad.—No. 2219-G.A.—21st July 1948.—Sri A. N. Banerji, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas district.

2. This cancels the orders of the 7th July 1948 appointing him to have charge of the Jangipur subdivision of the Murshidabad district.

Darjeeling-Midnapore.—No. 2234G.A.—21st July 1948.—Sri Prafulla Kumar Mondal, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Darjeeling district and is posted to the Siliguri subdivision of that district.

2. This cancels the orders of the 12th April 1948 posting him to the Ghatal subdivision of that district.

Nadia-Malda.—No. 2247G.A.—22nd July 1948. Sri J. C. Talukdar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nadia, is appointed to be Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Malda.

Burdwan-Midnapore.—No. 2274G.A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri S. B. Ray, who has been recently appointed to the Indian Administrative Service on probation, is appointed to be Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division and is posted to the headquarters station of the Midnapore district.

Police.

Calcutta.—No. 2205G.A.—21st July 1948.—Sri Upananda Mukharji, I.P., Assistant Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal, is appointed to act until further orders, as Special Officer in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal.

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No. 2206G.A.—21st July 1948.—Sri Sachindra Mohan Ghosh, I.P., officiating Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act until further orders, as Assistant Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal.

Hooghly-24-Parganas.—No. 2207G.A.—21st July 1948.—Sri Durgagati Bhattacharji, I.P., officiating Superintendent of Police. Hooghly, is appointed to act until further orders as Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas.

24-Parganas-Hooghly.—No. 2208G.A.—21st July 1948.—Sri Syamapada Kaviraj, officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act temporarily as Superintendent of Police, Hooghly.

No. 2237G.A.—22nd July 1948.—Sri Himangshu Kumar Roy, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, on deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, as D.C.I.O. Calcutta, is appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal, with effect from 22nd June 1948.

Bankura-Murshidabad.—No. 2238G.A.—22nd July 1948.—Sri Haran Chandra Sen, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police District Enforcement Branch, Bankura is appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Enforcement Branch, Murshidabad.

Bankura.—No. 2239G.A.—22nd July 1948.—Sri Jatindra Mohan Deb, Inspector of Police (Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police), on leave, is appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Enforcement Branch, Bankura, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

Calcutta.—No. 2259G.A.—23rd July 1948.—Mr. E. Jolly, an Inspector of the Calcutta Police, is appointed to act until further orders, as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Leave.

General.

Calcutta.—No. 2161G.A.—16th July 1948.—Sri Brindaban Chandra De, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, lately employed as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Home (Development) Department, was allowed earned leave for three days under rule 168(*1*) read with rule 219 of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 27th February 1948.

Police.

Birbhum.—No. 2127G.A.—13th July 1948.—Sri Pramatha Nath Chakrabarti, officiating Superintendent of Police, Birbhum, is allowed leave for the period from 2nd June 1948 to 15th April 1949 both days inclusive, viz., leave on average pay for four months under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 184(*d*) of those rules.

Calcutta.—No. 2149G.A.—16th July 1948.—In modification of the order, dated the 28th February 1948, Sri Durgagati Bhattacharji, I.P., lately officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was allowed leave on average pay for one month under proviso to rule 81 (*b*) (*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules with effect from the 25th February 1948.

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Constitution and Elections

NOTIFICATION.

No. 986A.R.—24th July 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualifications under clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 69 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and under paragraph 5 of Part IV of the Government of India (Provincial Elections) (Corrupt Practices and Election Petitions) Order, 1936 incurred by Sri Upendra Nath Barman who was nominated as a candidate for election to the Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Jalpaiguri-*cum*-Siliguri General (Rural) Constituency by reason of default having been made in making the return of election expenses, as notified under the Notification No. 3059A.R., dated the 4th July 1946, have been removed by the Governor in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the said clause and by paragraph 8 of Part IV of the said Order.

By order of the Governor,
M. A. T. IYENGAR, Jt. Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 5300P.—23rd July 1948.—In pursuance of resolution No. 5299P., dated the 23rd July 1948, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 29th July 1948, the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri S. Mallick, I.C.S., Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, as *ex-officio* Secretary to the West Bengal Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, with effect from the 1st March 1948, *vice* Sri Durgapada Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

No. 5301P.—23rd July 1948.—In pursuance of resolution No. 5299P., dated 23rd July 1948, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 29th July 1948, the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Durgapada Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, as Secretary to the West Bengal Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, with effect from the 15th August 1947.

By order of the Governor,
P. C. ACHARYA, Dy. Secy.

RESOLUTION—No. 5299P.

Calcutta, the 23rd July 1948.

The Bengal Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, which was established by the Governor of Bengal under the Government of Bengal, Home Department Resolution No. 2595-Def., dated the 22nd March 1945, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th March 1945 to discharge in the Province of Bengal the functions specified in the said resolution having ceased to function with effect from the 15th August 1947 by reason of the fact that the said Province of Bengal ceased to exist with effect from the said date by virtue of the provision of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the Governor of West Bengal has been pleased to direct that there shall be established in the Province of West Bengal, with effect from the 15th August 1947, a Provincial Board entitled the "West Bengal Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board", the functions of which will be to co-ordinate and supervise the work of the District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board established in the Province of West Bengal and to represent to the Provincial Government the interests and welfare of Indian members of the armed forces and their families in West Bengal.

2. The Governor has also been pleased to direct that the West Bengal Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board shall be composed as below and that there shall be a Secretary to the said Board who shall also be a member of the Board:—

Patron.

His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal.

President.

The Hon'ble Premier, West Bengal.

Members.

(1) One Military representative (to be nominated by the Area Commander, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa).

(2-3) Two representatives of ex-service personnel of whom one will be a woman.

(4) One representative of non-official organisations interested in the welfare of ex-servicemen.

(5) One representative of the Committee of Administration, Services Postwar Reconstruction Fund.

(6-7) Two members of the Legislature.

(8) Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment.

3. The Governor has been pleased to direct further that the District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board as constituted in Calcutta and in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Darjeeling immediately before the 15th August 1947 shall continue to function and shall be deemed to have functioned with effect from the said date as the District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board in the respective areas, to look after the interests and resettlement of ex-members of the Indian Armed Forces and their families.

Ordered that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that copies thereof be forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, New Delhi, and all Departments of the Government of West Bengal.

By order of the Governor,
P. C. ACHARYA, Dy. Secy.

Special Section

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6478H.S.—20th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), the Governor is pleased to direct that the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon the Provincial Government by sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act shall be exercised and discharged also by the Secretary, the Joint Secretaries, the Deputy Secretaries, the Additional Deputy Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries to the Government of West Bengal in the Home Department.

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

PRISONS DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons, West Bengal

No. 5855.—21st July 1948.—Jailor Sri Charu Chandra Chakravarty of the Midnapore Central Jail was transferred to the Alipore Central Jail where he joined on 14th June 1948.

Deputy Jailor Sri Loke Nath Banerjee of the Alipore Central Jail acted as Jailor of that jail from 25th May 1948 to 13th June 1948.

Deputy Jailor Sri Gunendra Krishna Mukherjee of the Krishnagar Jail is appointed to act as Jailor of that jail from the afternoon of 14th June 1948, *vice* acting Jailor Sri Kashi Nath Das Gupta.

Jailor Superintendent Sri Apurba Kumar Moitra of the Darjeeling Jail was transferred to the Midnapore Central Jail as Jailor where he joined on 10th June 1948.

Acting Jailor Sri Santipriya Ghosh of the Alipore Central Jail was transferred to the Darjeeling Jail where he joined on the afternoon of the 31st May 1948, to act as Jailor Superintendent.

Acting Jailor Mr. J. L. Bayliss of the Presidency Jail was transferred to the Jalpaiguri Jail where he joined on the forenoon of 5th June 1948.

Acting Jailor Sri Amio Nath Sen of the Hooghly Jail was transferred to the Dum Dum Central Jail where he joined on the forenoon of the 4th June 1948

A. C. CHATTERJEE, Inspr.-Genl.

POLICE DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 4682A.—17th July 1948.—**Hooghly-Malda.**—Orders, dated 6th October 1947, regarding transfer of Sri Kishori Lal Mukharji, Inspector, from Hooghly to Malda, are cancelled.

Calcutta.—No. 4668F.—19th July 1948.—**Barrackpore-Murshidabad.**—Officiating Armed Sub-Inspector Amulya Lal Ganguli of Murshidabad is, in the interests of the public service, temporarily transferred to Armed Police Battalion II, Barrackpore, to act as Armed Inspector in one of the posts sanctioned in Government Order No. 276Pl., dated 9th February 1948.

S. GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 2308G.A.

Powers.

Malda.—No. 2248G.A.—22nd July 1948.—Sri J. C. Talukdar, Assistant Magistrate, Malda, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Midnapore.—No. 2275G.A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri S. B. Ray, Assistant Magistrate, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Judicial

Appointments and Transfers.

24-Parganas.—No. 3412J.—13th July 1948.—Sri Bimal Kumar Bhattacharji, officiating Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed Assistant Sessions Judge of the said district.

Calcutta.—No. 3591J.—16th July 1948.—The services of Sri Shamya Das Chatterjee, Additional Rent Controller, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the High Court, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling.—No. 3563J.—14th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1948 (XXV of 1948), shall apply to the district of Darjeeling on and from the date of the publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 3590J.—16th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Governor is pleased to exempt the Hon'ble Sri J. N. Mandal, Minister for Law and Labour, Government of Pakistan, from personal appearance in Court so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

No. 3718J.—26th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 78 of Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Governor is pleased to remit, in respect of bonds executed by the refugees from Eastern Pakistan in favour of the Provincial Government for loans advanced to them—

(1) for house building, or

(2) in the case of small traders for purchase of merchandise for starting business,

the registration fees prescribed in the Table of Fees published with notification No. 904Regn., dated the 22nd September 1928.

Explanation.—In this notification "refugee" means a person who has migrated into West Bengal for reasons of safety in apprehension of disturbances endangering person and property in his usual place of residence in Eastern Pakistan.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA, Secy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Audit

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1307F.—19th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of the sub-section (*2*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, read with section 276 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Rules for Recruitment of Stenographers in the Secretariat and in certain other Government offices:—

Amendment.

For rule 11 of the said rules the following shall be *substituted*:—

"11. In order to determine whether he has maintained the required standard of efficiency, a permanent or a temporary stenographer will be required to sit annually at the Stenographers' Recruitment Examination to be held in the month of January by the Public Service Commission, West Bengal. He will be examined in the third paper only (Dictation and Transcription), as shown in rule 4 of these rules, and must secure a minimum of 40 per cent. in order to pass the proficiency test;

Provided that in the case of a stenographer who has held a lien for not less than ten years on a permanent post of stenographer, recruitment to which is made under these rules, the Hon'ble Minister under whom he is working, the Secretary of the department at whose disposal his services have been placed or, in the case of a stenographer in one of the offices included in paragraph (*2*) of Schedule C of the Bengal Public Service Commission Regulations, 1937, the head of the office may, if he is satisfied that the stenographer has maintained the required standard of efficiency, intimate in writing to the Finance Secretary that he considers it unnecessary for the said stenographer to sit for the annual test, and on receipt of such intimation the stenographer will be exempted from appearing at that year's test.

A permanent or a temporary stenographer who sits for and fails in the annual test, or who not being duly exempted from appearing at the test does not sit for the test and is unable to prove to the satisfaction of the Government that his absence was due to reasons beyond his control, will have his increment stopped until he requalifies.

No fee will be payable by a stenographer who sits at the Stenographers' Recruitment Examination under the provisions of this rule."

No. 1308F.—19th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 8 of the Provident Funds, Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), the Governor is pleased to add to the schedule to the said Act, the names of the following public institutions, namely:—

(1) West Bengal Council of Medical Registration.

(2) The State Medical Faculty of West Bengal.

No. 1309F.—19th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), and with reference to the notification of the Government of West Bengal in the Finance Department No. 1308F., dated the 19th July 1948, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the Provident Fund established for the benefit of the employees of the West Bengal Council of Medical Registration and the State Medical Faculty, West Bengal.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

Taxation

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 888F.T.—15th June 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers together with a description of the goods covered by their registration certificates are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Z. H. Ahmad	54, Canning Street, Calcutta	..	CL/1532A, 19-6-47.	....	Pencil, comb and brass bangles.
2	Dhur & Co., and Paradise Furnishers.	264K, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1533A, 19-6-47.	Wood, glasses and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of furniture, hardware, mill stores, electrical goods and polish for sale.	Hardware, metals, mill stores, machineries, furniture, colour, varnish, building materials and glasses.
3	The Golden Tea Co., Ltd.	20, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	LR/1367A, 16-6-47.	....	Packing materials and tea.
4	O. & S. Stores	102B, Clive Street, Calcutta.	..	LR/1368A, 19-6-47.	Black sheet and (1) any other raw materials, (2) plant machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores, (3) building or plumbing materials or fixtures, required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of tea chest fittings for sale.	Mill stores, tea garden stores, hardware, oils and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
5	Construction Holding Co.	9, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	LR/1370A, 25-6-47.	....	All materials required for execution of building contracts for sale.
6	Ramchand Balkishan (Bullion Deptt.).	16, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1435A, 18-6-47	....	Bullion, hessian, gunny, jute products and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
7	S. B. Hardware Co.	123B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1268A, 18-6-47.	....	Hardwares.
8	Hindusthan Trading Co.	137, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1270A, 24-6-47.	....	Jute products, medicines, toilet requisites.
9	S. M. Anwar & Sons	45, Chandney Chawk Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1271A, 30-6-47.	Lead, paper, gum and A, B certified in any process in the manufacture of tea packets for sale.	Tea.
10	Beni Trading Corporation.	P-12, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1624A, 16-6-47.	....	Bullion, jute products and gereral merchandise as and when required and cerified by the dealer for resale.
11	Ramsaruplall Sarad Kumar.	178, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1391A, 20-6-47.	....	Jute products, cereals, spices, hardware, stationery goods, oilseeds.
12	Tea Distributors (India), Ltd.	14/2, Old Chinabazar Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1461A, 18-6-47.	....	Tea.
13	Consolidated Agencies, Ltd.	3, Barretto's Lane, Calcutta	..	EL/1463A, 19-6-47.	....	Hardware, cutlery, timber, plywood, tea shooks, oil, chemicals, electrical goods, stationery, clothes of all classes, jute, rubber goods.
14	J. Thomas & Co. (Jute & Gunnies), Ltd.	8, Mission Row, Calcutta	..	EL/1464A, 28-6-47.	....	Tea, tea seeds, teawaste, tea chests, indigo, jute, yarn, jute fabrics, manilla, all kinds of lac.
15	J. Thomas & Co., Ltd.	8, Mission Row, Calcutta	..	EL/1465A, 28-6-47.	....	Tea, tea seeds, teawaste, tea chests, indigo, jute, yarn, jute fabrics, manilla, all kinds of lac.
16	Krishna Silicate & Glass Works, Ltd.	17, Radhabazar Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1469A, 30-6-47.	Soda, borax, arsenic, selonium, sodium nitrate, glass (broken), potassium nitrate, sand, boric acid, lime, C. I. moulds, refractories, fireclay, steel products, coal, wood sheets, cement, oils, blowing machines, tools, gunny bags and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of empty glass bottles and phials, glasswares for sale.	Corks, glasswares, empty glass bottles and phials, capsules, silicates, bakelite caps and tin caps.
17	Chuni Lal Balraj	8, Waterloo Street, Calcutta	..	EL/1470A, 30-6-47.	....	Timber.
18	Nanda Gopal Radha Gobinda Mukherji.	Raniganj, District Burdwan	..	AS/769A, 25-6-47.	....	Biri leaves, biri tobacco.
19	Universal Medical Agency.	4, Synagogue Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1263A, 17-6-47.	....	Medical goods, patent drugs, chemicals, empty bottles, corks, rubber goods, and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.
20	M. Berfy & Co.	15, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1264A, 17-6-47.	....	Hardware, mill store, pumps, pipes and fittings.
21	National Traders	84A, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1265A, 19-6-47.	....	Hardware.
22	Associated Stores Agency.	135, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1266A, 25-6-47.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.
23	Dulichand Protapmal	11, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1267A, 25-6-47.	....	Hessian, jute, jute twine, gunny bags, and other jute products.
24	Jaswal Engineering Works.	3, Shibnarain Das Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1345A, 17-6-47.	Castings, rails, M. S. rods, flats, square and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of block, grinding and machines for sale.	Metals, shaftings, beltings, mobil oil.
25	Baidyanath Lahiri	11B, Guruprosad Choudhury Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1346A, 25-6-47.	....	Hand-loom woven cloth, yarn, jari, muga.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	General Library & Printing Press.	115, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1348A, 30-6-47.	Paper, ink, printing materials and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of books, panjika for sale.	Books, panjika.
27	B M Banerjee & Sons	Darjeeling	..	DJ/360A, 21-6-47.	....	Timber, hardware, building materials and general merchandise as and when required for contracting.
28	D. K. Kusaryo ..	Darjeeling	..	DJ/361A, 21-6-47.	....	Hardware, timber, building materials, electrical goods, paints, varnishes, mobil oil, grease, matting, gunny-bags, jute, hose pipe, sanitary fittings, cigarettes, soap, brushes, carpets, linseed oil and turpentine.
29	Chittaranjan Das ..	Bagerhat, Khulna ..	..	KL/468A, 23-6-47.	....	Cigarettes.
30	Fancy Stores ..	Bagerhat, Khulna ..	..	KL/466A, 19-6-47.	....	Stationery goods and sporting goods.
31	Golden Pharmacy ..	Magura, Jessore ..	..	KL/467A, 19-6-47.	Pharmaceutical drugs and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of medicines for sale.	Patent medicines, drugs, injectules, disinfecting lotions, medicated soap, hygienic food and surgical instruments.
32	Nandan Brothers ..	Old Bazar Road, Khulna	...	KL/469A, 26-6-47.	Old brass-metal and bell-metal utensils and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture and repair of brass and bell-metal utensils for sale.	Brass and bell-metal utensils.
33	Saha Brothers & Co.	Kapuriapatty, Jessore	..	KL/465A, 18-6-47.	....	Cigarettes, stationery and matches.
34	Basher Electric Engineering Works.	Loyal Road, Chittagong ..	..	CH/788A, 18-6-47.	....	Motor accessories, all kinds of electric goods.
35	Limton Trading Co.	69, Canning Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1792A, 23-6-47.	....	Stationeries, toilets, toys, patent medicines, perfumeries, provisions and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
36	Askaran Jaichandlal	26/4, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1793A, 24-6-47.	....	General merchandise as when required for resale.
37	Abdul Rasak & Co. ..	4, Gobindadhar Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1794A, 24-6-47.	....	Sago, all sorts of oil, spices, cereals, pulses, soda, hessians, gunny bags, jute-twines and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
38	Madanlal Gaganram	26/4A, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1795A, 26-6-47.	....	Piece-goods, kirana, manihari, hardwares and other articles as and when required for resale and order supplier.
39	Solomon's Burma Coffee House.	12, Free School Street, Calcutta.	..	TL/1053A, 19-6-47.	Coffee seeds and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of roasted and ground coffee seeds for sale.	Cigarettes, coffee powder, patent medicines, general stores and provisions.
40	A. N. Abdul Hafeez ..	35/1 (Inside East), Municipal Market, Calcutta.	..	TL/1054A, 21-6-47.	....	Oil-man stores, toilets and medicines.
41	Standard Products, Ltd.	36, Ananda Palit Road, Calcutta.	..	TL/1055A, 23-6-47.	....	Medicines, drugs and chemicals.
42	Anatolia, Ltd. ..	23, Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta.	..	TL/1056A, 30-6-47.	....	Cigarettes, smokers' requisites and compacts.
43	India Motor Stores ..	73, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta.	..	TL/1057A, 30-6-47.	....	Motor parts and accessories, paints.
44	National Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd.	19A, Chowringhee, "Leslie House", Calcutta.	..	TL/1058A, 30-6-47.	Chemicals, oil, steel and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of rubber vacuum brake fittings, springs, carriage fittings and hoses, motor and cycle accessories, cycle tyres, battery containers and moulded industrial rubber goods for sale.	....
45	Thakur Shew Narayan Singh.	Makhla, post office Uttarpara, district Hooghly.	..	SP/468A, 18-6-47.	Iron, wood and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of bricks for sale.	....
46	Subodh Chandra Shome.	Bhadrakali, post office Kotrung, district Hooghly.	..	SP/470A, 25-6-47.	....	Bricks, lime, soorkey, sand, bamboo.
47	Lalit Mohan Dey & Bros.	225, G. T. Road, Uttarpara, district Hooghly.	Ariadaha, district 24-Parganas.	SP/39B, 25-6-47.	Gold, silver, stone, jewel and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale.	Silver ornaments.
48	Gobinda Pada Guha	Saktigarh, district Burdwan	..	BN/498A, 16-6-47.	....	Cereals, pulses, spices, oils of all kinds, coal, cement, lime, oil-cakes, salt, tobacco leaves, molasses, soda, rough stones, matches, sugar, ghee, wooden shaft, ropes, M. S. steel, tin-made vessels, hardware and gunny bags.
49	Variety Stores, Ltd. ..	Sir B. C. Road, Burabazar, Burdwan.	..	BN/499A, 19-6-47.	....	Stationery, perfumery, hosiery, hand-loom, toilet products, aluminium-ware, glassware, ghee, vegetable products, vegetable ghee, tea, biscuits, confectionery, all kinds of sundry goods, tobacco, cigarettes, wool, woollen products, books, gunny products, rubber goods, toys, leather goods, cotton-thread, ointment, hardware, sport goods, matches, umbrella, torch, torch cells, oil, ready-made garments, electric bulbs, electric goods, silk, silk goods, mat, steel trunk, suitcase, paints, varnish, stove, petromax and parts.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	Nanuram Pannalal ..	Marawaripatty, Dinajpore	..	DN/584A, 27-6-47.	....	Cloth.
51	Biswas & Sons ..	Munshipara, Dinajpore ..	..	DN/585A, 27-6-47.	Cloth and A, B certified for any process in the manufacutre of garments for sale.	Cloth, hand-loom, woollen cloth, hosiery, sataranjee, woollen goods.
52	Sachindra Mohan De Sarkar.	Khansama, Thakurgaon, Dinajpore.	..	DN/586A, 27-6-47.	....	Cloth.
53	Tinkari Bhagot ..	Nithpur, Dinajpur ..	..	DN/587A, 27-6-47.	....	Dal, salt, cloth.
54	Amir & Co. ..	Jamalpur, Mymensingh ..	..	MY/575A, 16-6-47.	....	Hosiery goods, ready-made garments.
55	Dilbahar Biri Factory	Trimohini Bazar, Rangpur	..	RG/557A, 21-6-47.	Tobacco, biri leaves, thread, paper, coal, iron gauze and any other raw materials certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri.
56	Madhab Singh Dwarkadas.	15, Jessore Road, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/586A, 23-6-47.	....	Iron-scraps, soap, piece-goods and textile products.
57	Khandelwal Refrigeration Corporation, Ltd.	12/N, Park Street, Calcutta	..	BH/1137A, 19-6-47.	....	Electric motors, steel pipes, and refrigeration equipments.
58	Santi Stores ..	101, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1138A, 21-6-47.	Piece-goods, than, shirtings, buttons and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of garments for sale.	Ready-made garments, hosiery goods, textile goods, piece-goods.
59	Atlantic Stores ..	2A, Theatre Road, Calcutta	..	BH/1136A, 18-6-47.	....	Toilet requisites, oil-man stores, confectionery, tobacco, cigarettes, stationery, drugs, patent medicines, smokers' requisites, crockeries, cutlery, aluminium utensils.
60	Bharati Rasayanagar, Ltd.	29/3A, Chetla Central Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1141A, 23-6-47.	Chemicals, herbs, sugar, paper, glass phials and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of chemicals, patent ayurvedic products, cosmetic products and drugs for sale.	....
61	J. N. Dutta Gupta & P. C. Chanda.	171, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta.	..	BH/1143A, 24-6-47.	....	All kinds of constructional materials, crane, crusher, concrete mixtures and such other machineries and materials required for construction of bridges and buildings.
62	S. N. Adhya & Sons ..	8, Orphanganj Market, Calcutta.	..	BH/1144A, 21-6-47.	Gold, silver, stone, copper, bronze, acid and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale.	Gold, silver and stone.
63	Sree Kalyan Knitting Mills.	Ukilpara, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/1170A, 17-6-47.	Strawboard, paper, bleaching powder, soda and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	....
64	Mohon Hosiery .	Ukilpara, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/1171A, 17-6-47.	Strawboard, paper, bleaching powder, soda and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	....
65	Rajani Soap Works ..	32, Nabin Chandra Goswami Road, Faridabad, Dacca.	..	DA/1172A, 17-6-47.	Oils, caustic soda, and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of dyeing soap for sale.	....
66	Gosaidas Sashi Bhusan Paul.	Mirkadim, Dacca ..	..	DA/1173A, 20-6-47.	....	Spices, turmeric, foodgrain, pulses and cereals, molasses, chillies, betel-nut, all kinds of oil, jute yarn, cloth.
67	Ramdeo Marwari ..	Ishurdi, Pabna ..	Rajshahi Railway Station (1).	RJ/95B, 21-6-47.	Atta, ghee, pan and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats, pan for sale.	Sweetmeats, pan, biri, cigarettes and matches.
68	Shyamendra Krishna Dulal Krishna Paul.	Khepupara, district Barisal	..	BR/915A, 16-6-47.	....	Stationery, perfumery, toilets, ag[illegible]ces, rope, lantern, hardware, glass-ware, suitcase, catechu, bucket and scale.
69	Jali Biri Factory ..	Bhola, district Barisal ..	..	BR/916A, 16-6-47.	Birileaf, biri tobacco, paper, thread, coal, iron-net, chalk, scissors, and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	
70	League Biri Factory	Nutunbazar, Bhola, district Barisal.	..	BR/917A, 16-6-47.	Birileaf, biri tobacco, thread, packing-paper, scissors and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri
71	Raj Laxmi Hosiery ..	College Road, Barisal ..	..	BR/918A, 16-6-47.	Bleaching powder, thread, indigo, coal and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	....
72	Bhola Nath Das ..	Jhalakati, Katpatty, district Barisal.	..	BR/919A, 16-6-47.	Timber, saw and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of wooden scants for sale.	Timber, C. I. sheets, bolt, screw, tile and brick.
73	Kanchan Biri Factory	Bhola, district Barisal ..	..	BR/920A, 18-6-47.	Biri leaf, biri tobacco, packing paper, thread, scissors, chalk, iron net and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	....

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
74	A. C C Pharmacy ..	Girsamahalla, district Barisal		BR/021A, 23-6-47.	Drugs, apparatus, phial, corks and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of mixture, lotion, pill, patent medicine for sale.	Medicine, spectacles, sporting goods, stationery, toilet, perfumeries, surgical instruments and dressing materials
75	Chandra Kumar Dutt	Bhola, district Barisal ..	..	BR/022A, 27-6-47.	....	Betel-nuts, chillies, jute, pulses, bags, rope and sesame.
76	Rajendra Lal Tapadar	Bhola, district Barisal ..	..	BR/023A, 27-6-47.	....	Betel-nuts, chillies, jute, pulses, bags, and sesame.
77	Paduka Pratisthan	Goari, Krishnagar, Nadia	..	KR/720A, 18-6-47.	Leather, sole, insole, nail, thread, hammer, forms, tone-suta, cobbler's set and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of shoes for sale	Shoes and sandals.
78	Padukalay	Goari, Krishnagar, Nadia	..	KR/721A, 18-6-47.	Leather, sole, insole, nail, thread, hammer, forms, tone-suta, cobbler's set and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of shoes for sale.	Shoes and sandals.
79	Nabadwip Metal Wares, Ltd	Basanpatty, Nabadwip, Nadia	..	KR/722A, 18-6-47.	Bell-metal wares, copper sheets, zinc, lead, rung, aluminium and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils for sale.	Brass and bell-metal utensils.
	R. T Company ..	Santipur, Nadia ..	..	KR/723A, 18-6-47	....	Stationery, perfumery, vegetable products, oils, confectionery, hardware stores, household requisites.
	Sylvan & Co. .	1A, Apurba Mitra Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1142A, 24-6-47.	....	Tea garden, mine and mill stores and implements and general merchandise as and when required.

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

No. 1066F.T.—16th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 1 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922 (Bengal Act V of 1922), the Governor is pleased to bring Chapter I of the said Act into force in the Arambagh subdivision of the district of Hooghly with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 1067F.T.—16th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 11 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922 (Bengal Act V of 1922), Government are pleased to authorise the Subdivisional Officer, Arambagh, to enter any place ordinarily used as a place of entertainment at any reasonable time within the subdivision of Arambagh in the Hooghly district to which Chapter I of the said Act has been extended under sub-section (*4*) of section 1 of that Act, with a view to seeing whether the provisions of the said chapter or any rules made thereunder are being complied with:—

Schedule.

Officer.	Area.
I	II
The Subdivisional Officer, Arambagh.	The subdivision of Arambagh.

No. 1085F.T.—19th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 12 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the order published under notification No. 4965Ex., dated the 1st May 1940, as subsequently amended, namely:—

Amendment.

For the words "Custom House in Bengal" wherever they occur in the said order, *substitute* the words "Custom House, Custom-bonded Warehouse or Land Customs Station in West Bengal".

No. 1086F.T.—19th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*d*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 85 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published under notification No. 4966Ex., dated the 1st May 1940, as subsequently amended, namely:—

Amendments.

1. In rule 1 of the said rules, *for* the words "from a Custom House in Bengal shall be granted by the Collector of Excise, Calcutta, or Collector of Chittagong", *substitute* the words "shall, in the case of transport from a Custom House or Custom-bonded Warehouse be granted by the Collector of Excise, Calcutta, and in the case of transport from a Land Customs Station by the Collector of the district in which such station is situated".

2. In rule 2 of the said rules, *after* the words "Collector of Customs", *insert* the words "or to the Collector of Land Customs as the case may be".

No. 1087F.T.—19th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (7) and (*10*) of section 86 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published under notification No. 4967Ex., dated the 1st May 1940, as subsequently amended, namely:—

Amendments.

1. In rule 1 of the said rules, *for* the words "Custom House, or Custom-bonded Warehouse in Bengal", *substitute* the words "Custom House, Custom-bonded Warehouse or Land Customs Station in West Bengal".

2. In rule 2, *for* the words "Customs Jetty/Custom Bond" wherever they occur, *substitute* the words "Custom House/Custom-Bonded Warehouse/Land Customs Station".

No. 1088F.T.—19th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Bengal Excise (Foreign Liquor Licence Fee) Rules, 1942, published under notification No. 9184Ex., dated the 11th September 1942, as subsequently amended, namely:—

Amendment.

In rule 5 of the said rules, *after* the words "imported from overseas", wherever they occur, *insert* the words "or from Pakistan".

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

DIRECTORATE OF COMMERCIAL TAXES

Orders by the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal

No. 3876C.T.—19th July 1948.—Sri Birendra Nath Gupta, Commercial Tax Officer, Canning Street, District IV Charge, Calcutta, was allowed leave on average pay for one month, with effect from 1st June 1948 to 30th June 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 3886C.T.—20th July 1948.—Sri Ajoy Kumar Mazumder, Commercial Tax Officer, Krishnagar Charge, was allowed earned leave for five days, with effect from 15th April 1948 to 19th April 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read with Finance Department notification No. 2658F., dated 16th October 1943.

K. PALCHAUDHURI, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local Self-Government.

NOTIFICATION.

24-Parganas.—No. L.S.-G.IE-64/48.—21st July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor is pleased to approve the election, by the members of the 24-Parganas district board, of Sri Profulla Nath Banerjee to be their Chairman.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. Medl./3267/N/11-48.—17th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by paragraph 2 of Article 9 of the India (Adaptation of Existing Indian Laws) Order, 1947, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in notification No. Medl. N-30/47, dated the 13th December 1947, as subsequently amended, namely:—

Amendment.

In paragraph 2 of the said notification *for* the figure "1948" *substitute* the figure "1949".

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3307/O-27/48.—22nd July 1948.—Sri Charu Chandra Chaudhuri, Advocate is appointed temporarily to act as Legislative Officer in the Department of Health and Local Self-Government (Health).

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3323/MD.Relf.7C-6-48.—22nd July 1948.—Sri K. S. Mitra, Deputy Director of Health Services (Accounts, Audit and Verification), West Bengal is appointed as a member of the Investigating Committee of the Medical College and Hospitals, Calcutta, constituted in this department resolution No. Medl.MD/Relf/7C-6-48, dated the 21st April 1948.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.O-41/48.—22nd July 1948.—Sri Harendranath Das Gupta, M.A., retired Registrar, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is re-employed as Special Officer, Legislation in that Department with effect from 28th June 1948, the date on which he retired from service.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Establishment

NOTIFICATION.

No. 83.—19th July 1948.—Sri Khagendra Nath Bose, officiating Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division, is allowed, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, leave on average pay for fifteen days, with effect from the 15th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. MAJUMDAR, Jt. Secy.

IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

No. 33.—14th July 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Debipada Ghosh, B.E., son of Srijut Kedar Nath Ghosh, as temporary Assistant Engineer with effect from the date on which he joins.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. DEY, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Labour

ORDER.

No. 2397Lab.—17th July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 238-Lab., dated the 29th January 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. Sur Enamel and Stamping Works, Limited, 9, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta, and their employees represented by the Sur Enamel and Stamping Workers' Union, 6, Panbagan Lane, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of this order.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. Sur Enamel and Stamping Works, Limited, 9, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta, and their employees represented by the Sur Enamel and Stamping Workers' Union, 6, Panbagan Lane, Entally, Calcutta.

PRESENT:

SRI P. R. MUKHERJEE, *Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.*

For the Company—Sri P. K. Sen Gupta, Advocate.

For the Union—Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta, Pleader.

AWARD.

By Government of West Bengal order No. 238-Lab., dated the 29th January 1948, the above dispute has been referred to me for adjudication under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Notices were issued both on the Company as also on the Union and both of them submitted their written statements on which the following issues were framed:—

(1) Is the Union to be recognised?

(2) What provision should be made for—

(*a*) Security of service.

(*b*) Gradation of pay.

(*c*) Dearness allowance.

(*d*) Special allowances for workers' duty with pickling works affecting health.

(*e*) City allowance.

(*f*) Bonus.

(*g*) Gratuity.

(*h*) Pension.

(*i*) Provident Fund.

(*j*) Insurance.

(*k*) Leave rules.

(*l*) Working hours.

(*m*) Free uniforms.

(*n*) Free quarters.

(*o*) Medical aid.

(*p*) Maternity benefit.

(*q*) Rest and recreation.

(*r*) Compulsory Free Primary Education.

(*s*) Cheap food or free tiffin.

(*t*) Compensation to workers suffering from diseases due to work in factory.

(*u*) Special privileges.

(*v*) Co-operative system.

(*w*) Standing Orders.

(3) Are the orders of discharge of the workers mentioned in paragraphs 9, 10, 13 and 17 of the statement still justifiable?

(4) Are they to be reinstated?

(5) If wages denoted for the workers mentioned in paragraphs 1, 20, 21 and 22 can be awarded?

(6) Is suspension of Sadananda Das in paragraph 1(23) justifiable? If not, is he entitled to pay for period of suspension?

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE.

The present Union was formed in 1947 and registered on 11th October 1947 under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, and a Charter of Demands was submitted by the Secretary of the Union to the Labour Commissioner whereupon some 4 dynamic workers of the Union were discharged without notice. Shortly after when the matter was being considered by the Labour Commissioner, some 4 other workers were victimised for their Union activities. The matter went on in this way until it had been referred to this Tribunal.

I shall now proceed with the issues one by one and pronounce my award on each of them.

Issue No. 1.—Recognition of the Union.

According to the Company, the Sur Enamel and Stamping Workers' Union is not a *bona fide* Union, but that there is another Union styled "Sur Enamel and Stamping Works, Ltd., Employees' Association", which has on its roll of members about 80 per cent. of the total number of employees and is thoroughly representative in character. According to the Company, the Workers' Union who has come before this Tribunal is a creation of a number of dissatisfied employees with the sole object of harassing the Company. I find that the Stamping Workers' Union has allegiance of the majority of the workers and has been recently started. I shall, however, leave the question of recognition of the two rival Unions to be decided by the Labour Court under Act XLI of 1947.

Issue No. 2.

(a) Security of service.

The Company has a Standing Order and Rules of Service, a copy of which has been submitted before me and I find that ample safeguards have been made and it is provided that a temporary worker who has completed a period of 12 months' service, will be made permanent. The period is fixed with regard to the nature of work connected with the Enamel Industry. The Company also allows facilities to dismissed or retrenched workers to defend their cases. The Company also acts on the principle of filling up vacancies by promotion according to the prevailing circumstances. The principle of "Last come, first go" is followed, and modified according to the circumstances. The Company alleges that the transfer of a worker from one department to another is sometimes necessary in order to keep him fully engaged or in order to relieve a department which is overworked. No change of this rule is desirable. The Company alleges that they derive no special advantage by this transfer system as the new recruit to the department has to learn the nature of work and thus cannot be fully efficient. I see no reason to introduce any change in this rule of the Company. There are several safeguards for security of service.

(b) Gradation of pay and (c) Dearness allowance.

The Company has already implemented the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

The Company pays minimum salary of Rs. 30 per month (basic pay) and dearness allowance Rs. 25 per month up to a salary of Rs. 30 Rs. 55.

On a pay above Rs. 30 dearness allowance at the rate of 50 per cent. of the pay and an extra sum of Rs. 10 is paid by the Company. I, however, am glad to find that this scale of pay which is being paid by the Company is quite fair, nice and a decent living wage.

From the following form it will be clear that the Company has the following class of workmen in its firm. The chart will show the number employed and basic wages per mensem and this will show that all categories of workers are nicely paid and secondly, pay is quite in tune with the recommendations of the Pay Commission. I do not see any reason to interfere with this:—

1	2	3		4	
		Number employed—		Basic wages per month.	
Designation or occupation.	Nature of work.	(*a*) on permanent basis.	(*b*) on temporary basis.	(*a*) Maximum.	(*b*) Minimum.
				Rs.	Rs.
Supervising Mistri	.. Supervision ..	6	Nil	135	90
Furnace and Enamelling Sardars ..	.. Chargemen ..	6	Nil	49	34
Latheman	.. Technical ..	6	Nil	57	30
Viceman	.. Do. ..	8	Nil	58	30
Welder	.. Do. ..	6	Nil	63	30
Electric Mistri	.. Do. ..	2	Nil	58	40
Metal Spinner	.. Do. ..	29	1	38	30
Machinist	.. Do. ..	30	Nil	35	30
Blacksmith and Tinsmith	.. Do. ..	30	1	60	30
Workmen	.. Non-technical ..	507	65	40	30

It will thus be evident that the minimum basic wage of the unskilled manual labourers is Rs. 55 including dearness allowance. This requires no revision. It is also clear from the above chart that the Company has already also a grade which is shown in the maximum column of the above chart. It will be thus evident that the maximum of unskilled workers (non-technical) is Rs. 40 and that the maximum basic wages of the Supervisors is Rs. 135. The Union has submitted a demand in which the grades from Rs. 50—180 for Assistants, Rs. 100—210 for Assistant Mistris and Rs. 125—250 for Mistris have been claimed. I must at once say that this demand is too high and in this case I have noticed that there are 22 categories of demands and one is inclined to say that the Union is veritably crying for the moon. This Company is generous enough in the matter of payment of wages, leave facilities and other amenities. This demand must be rejected. I see no reason to substitute any other grade for the skilled workers, for it is very difficult in the engineering industry to fix a particular grade for skilled workers. It is the duty of the Tribunal only to fix the bare living wages and to see that the payment of wages is above the poverty line. Beyond that, it is not desirable for reasons more than one to fix a regular grade or time-scale, for in doing so, the Tribunal would usurp the function of an employer who best knows how to pay his efficient workers. It will be also handicapping a particular industry by thus fixing a higher grade of pay for it may financially hit the Company. There is also a great risk in raising the salaries in engineering industry by leaps and bounds for that will evidently increase the cost of production which will ultimately but surely hit the unknown third party, *i.e.*, the consumers who always remain in the background. It is the consumers who will be mainly hard hit by this sort of increasing cost of production, and in our country where the industry is yet in a stage of infancy, a Tribunal should think thrice before raising the scale of wages. The capacity of the Company to pay must be considered in every case nevertheless what Pigou and other Economists say to the contrary. The views of those Economists hold good in Western Countries where industry reigns supreme. Unfortunately in this land of ours where industry is yet in its stage of infancy, the Tribunal should be slow in granting very high wages or in satisfying the fantastic claims of the Union.

(*d*) *Special allowances for workers' duty with pickling works affecting health.*

No case has been made out that any of the workers suffered or died in consequence of occupational disease. I had been taken to the factory to look to the conditions under which the workmen work in Tezabghar (Acid Room) and I was shown several furnaces and I found that the temperature of that room was as normal as could be expected in the month of April in Calcutta. I went there in mid-day heat and found nothing alarming or unusual nor did I find the heat of the furnace excessive. The furnace man works at a safe distance from the door of the furnace and the temperature of the furnace is not at all shared by the furnace man—the distance is sufficiently protective. The claim is rejected.

(*e*) *City allowance and* (*n*) *Free quarters.*

Regarding city allowance, the claim must be rejected as the financial position of the Company is not at all sound and the scale of wages as already found is quite decent.

Regarding free quarters, most of the labourers come from suburbs and distant places. This place in which the factory is situate is in a congested area of the metropolis and a portion of the firm has been acquired by the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The financial position of the Company will not allow such claim being entertained. The claim is rejected.

(*f*) *Bonus.*

The Company, however, so far paid 2 months' basic pay as bonus. The Company is also paying two other classes of bonus, *i.e.*, special ability bonus and prize bonus, in order to create healthy competition and to raise the standard of production.

The future of this Company is not very bright as it is going to lose the Pakistan market. I doubt if the Company will be able to maintain the payment of bonus in future. Whatever that may be, the matter is best left to the discretion of the Company and it is hoped that the Company who is already paying bonus will continue to do so in case profits are earned in future.

(*g*) *Gratuity.*

Gratuity is allowed according to the scheme prevalent in the Company to persons whose basic wage is below Rs. 40. The following scheme for gratuity is prevalent in the Company:—

(1) Employees who have served the Company with clean records for at least three years without break and whose basic emoluments are below Rs. 40 and who does not get any benefit of provident fund are entitled to a gratuity benefit payable at the termination of their service owing to reduction or abolition of the department concerned or at retirement.

(2) Employees eligible to the benefit under rule 1 above shall be paid as gratuity by the employer as per schedule below:—

(*i*) 8 days' salary for each complete year of service up to 5 years.

(*ii*) 9 days' salary for each complete year of service up to 10 years.

(*iii*) 11 days' salary for every complete year of service up to 15 years.

(*iv*) 12 days' salary for every complete year of service up to 20 years.

(*v*) 13 days' salary for every complete year of service up to 25 years.

(*vi*) 14 days' salary for every complete year of service up to 30 years.

(*vii*) 15 days' salary for every complete year of service up to 35 years.

In calculating the gratuity, the average daily salary of last three years of service shall be the basis of calculation.

Service to the Company will be reckoned from the 1st of January 1948 and 1st of January every year thereafter.

(3) In case of termination of services earlier than 3 years the following rules will apply:—

(*a*) *Retrenchment by the Company.*—Full Company's benefit will be payable to the particular worker according to the length of his service as per schedule above.

(*b*) *Dismissal owing to gross misconduct.*—Will not be eligible for any benefit.

(*c*) *Termination of service due to worker's wilful resignation.*—Will not be eligible for any benefit.

(4) Workers under the above gratuity rules will be eligible for provident fund as soon as they reach Rs. 40 as their basic emoluments, and they will be paid off their accrued gratuity amount calculated up to such time as per schedule under rule 2. Workers once eligible for such provident fund will have no further claim on gratuity.

The Company agrees to maintain this gratuity benefit.

I direct that this gratuity benefit should prevail.

(*h*) *Pension.*

The Company has already a gratuity and provident fund scheme. The claim for pension is rejected.

(*i*) *Provident Fund.*

The Company has already a scheme of provident fund in force and the employee who has served the Company for a period of full one year without any break of service and whose monthly basic emoluments are not below Rs. 40 is eligible to subscribe in the Company's Provident Fund. Each subscriber is to subscribe monthly to the fund 6¼ per cent. of his monthly basic emoluments and similar contribution is being made by the employer. I see no reason why there should be any further amendment in the above rules. I only direct that the scheme should be maintained by the Company.

(*j*) *Insurance.*

I am of opinion that the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, is going to make provision for the following benefits:—

(1) Sickness benefit,
(2) Maternity benefit,
(3) Disablement benefit,
(4) Dependants' benefit, and
(5) Medical benefit.

The matter may be left to be decided later on when the Act comes into operation.

(*k*) *Leave rules.*

The Company already grants in all 39 days' leave on full pay distributed as follows:—

7 days' casual leave.
7 days' sick leave.
10 days' statutory leave.
15 days' festival holidays provided they are not Sundays.

This shows that the Company allows 29 days more than the statutory provision contained in the Factories Act. Dr. Mukherjee in his book "Indian Working Class" has recommended only 21 days' leave in the case of engineering industry. I may say that the Company is generous enough in the matter of granting leave. I do not see any reason to interfere with the existing rules.

(*l*) *Working hours.*

In this factory 45 hours of work in a week is done though under the Factories Act it is 48 hours. The Tribunal should not go ahead of the legislation. In the recent Bill to amend the Factories Act, which is before the Central Legislature, it is interesting to point out that, the period of work has been kept at 48 hours under section 51 of the Bill. The Unions urge that the work in this factory is hazardous and risky and as such want reduction of the hours. I may say that if the works are hazardous (in my opinion it is not so) the Provincial Government may be moved for providing safeguards under section 33(*4*) of the Factories Act if such case is made out to their satisfaction.

(*m*) *Free uniforms.*

The claim is rejected.

(*o*) *Medical aid.*

One retired medical officer of the Bengal Medical Service regularly attends the factory. The Company has also a well furnished dispensary from which free medicine is supplied. It is a preposterous demand to ask for establishment of a hospital for the employees when there are so many hospitals in the city of Calcutta of outstanding quality and to demand a well equipped hospital from this Company is a rocket high demand of the Union which should be rejected.

(*p*) *Maternity benefit.*

There are only 8 female workers. The Company follows all that is required under the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act, 1939.

(*q*) *Rest and recreation.*

It is not possible for the Company to provide football ground or other sorts of outdoor games for the workers as the space is limited.

(*r*) *Compulsory Free Primary Education.*

The claim must be rejected as there are too many free primary institutions of the Calcutta Corporation.

(*s*) *Cheap food or free tiffin.*

The Company has implemented the recommendations of the Pay Commission—the basic wages and dearness allowance incorporate allowances on these heads. I cannot direct the Company to supply free canteen and cheap food. The financial position of the Company is also to be considered and at the present moment the Company is faced with a great peril.

(t) Compensation to workers suffering from diseases due to work in factory.

No case has been made out by the Union that any of the workers died or suffered for any occupational disease. This demand is more speculative and there is no foundation for the claim. Moreover, provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act are sufficiently wide enough to cover up such cases.

(*u*) *Special privileges.*

The Union wants that the enamelwares and products may be sold to its workers at some concession. This is a matter on which the Tribunal can make no award. It is purely an *ex-gratia* demand. It may be best left to the discretion of the Company.

(*v*) *Co-operative system.*

Workers are free to start such co-operative shops, etc., as they desire but the Company cannot help or afford workers with any space. This is also not a legitimate demand. The claim is rejected.

(*w*) *Standing Orders.*

The Company has already some standing orders. I think that where there is statutory provision, the matter may be better left to be dealt with under that clause.

Issue No. 3.—Order of discharges mentioned in the written statement of the Union, and Issue No. 4.—Are they to be reinstated?

Most of the cases of discharge alleged in the written statement had been made before the Industrial Disputes Act came into force, *i.e.*, before 1st April 1947. The Tribunal has no jurisdiction to decide the cases of discharge before reference to this Tribunal. The Union went so far as to bring to the notice of the Tribunal cases of discharge near about the year 1936.

None of the discharged workers was examined nor any material was placed before the Tribunal to show the date of discharge, the number of card the workers held and as such the employer was not in a position to know definitely the case of each of the so-called discharged workers.

It is, however, alleged by the employer that some of the persons were discharged as the department in which they were working were abolished—a portion of the factory having been acquired by the Improvement Trust. It is clear that the Company has been forced to make retrenchment for circumstances beyond their control as will be evident from the following chart:—

Labour strength in different years.

	(Approximately.)
1943	1,900
1944	1,250
1945	1,000
1946	970
1947	855
1948	750

This will show that there had been gradual reduction in staff and retrenchment due to various reasons, viz., abolition of departments, acquisition of factory land by Improvement Trust forcing the Company to close down a portion of the Factory, absence of War contracts, absence of Foreign Oversea Market and the creation of Pakistan and the consequent reduction and restriction of goods movement.

Issue No. 5.—Non-payment of wages.

A complaint had been made by the workers that the Company did not pay half day's wages for 15th December when the Company declared half holiday as a mark of respect to Pandit Nehru's visit in Calcutta as the First Prime Minister of Independent India. It is also alleged that the workers were paid at a lesser rate, *i.e.*, at the rate of Rs. 45 when they were actually getting Rs. 55 per month. The remedy of the workers is quite open and they can bring their case before the Registrar appointed under the Payment of Wages Act.

Issue No. 6.—Suspension of Sadananda Das.

It is alleged that one Sadananda Das, a worker of the Union, was wrongfully suspended by the Company and was not paid any wages. It is urged that his wages were deducted. But if the wages were deducted, remedy lies before the Payment of Wages Court. When there is a special legislation for enforcement of a particular breach of law, I think that the matter should be left to be decided in that forum. According to the Company, this Sadananda was taken to task for some faulty act by the departmental Supervisor who was assaulted at the factory gate by the former on 9th January 1948. That day was the weekly holiday of Sadananda Das. An enquiry was held and it was found that he was guilty but out of consideration, the assailant was suspended for 2 weeks and given another chance. I want to make it quite clear that if the Tribunal interferes with any such case of disciplinary action, it will be very difficult to maintain order in the factory. Unfortunately there is already prevalent disorderly conduct, indiscipline and flouting of authorities in most of the factories. The Tribunal should give free scope and free hand to the employer to deal with the case of breach of discipline or misconduct. Only in cases where the workers are victimised very unjustly on ground of Union activities or vindictively without any shadow of justification that the Tribunal should interfere. In my opinion, no case has been made out by the Union regarding question of reinstatement. The issue be answered accordingly.

Conclusion.

In this case the Company had sought the permission of the Tribunal to retrench some of the workers, as the Company has lost the Pakistan market and the statement submitted by the Company before me show huge fall in monthly sales. The Company has also made out a case that there had been sufficient accumulation of stock. There is no trade outlet. Movement of goods is restricted. It is a matter of common experience that the Mohammedans of the lower class use enamelwares and as such they are the greatest consumers of the enamel goods. The loss of the Pakistan market is a heavy blow on this industry and the accumulation of stock may have a disastrous effect later on. It is also pointed out before me that the monthly expenses towards pay and wages amount to Rs. 55,000—no sales to the corresponding amount. Overdrafts have gone up to Rs. 1,72,000. Bank is refusing to allow further overdrafts. Unfortunately, the Company is not being allowed any market beyond Indian Dominion—Government having restricted the movement. It is also clear from the papers submitted by the Company that the Government of India has allocated 397 tons of steel, *i.e.*, raw materials on 1st May 1948 but on 13th May 1948 the allocation was cut down to 130 tons. The Company is financially hit for want of raw materials and for other reasons already noticed and the Company brings to my notice that it is essentially necessary that 50 per cent. of the workers should be retrenched. In my opinion, it is not the duty of the Tribunal to direct retrenchment but the Tribunal will not interfere in the case where *bona fide* retrenchment is necessitated by the circumstances as above. No Tribunal can ask the Company to maintain the full strength of men when it is not in a financial position to make payments. I leave the matter to the sound discretion of the Company and I hope the Company will very carefully consider the case of the workers and retrench them if necessary on the principle "Last come, first go". I would also like to advise the

Company to follow the policy of retrenchment only if it is so necessary and with great caution and with a sense of justice, and it is also highly desirable that as soon as the Company is in a position to increase the strength of the workers later on, it will extend a call to the discharged workers if they are then available. The workers will also be well advised to leave their addresses with the Company so that with the better days returning, if they like, they may join here over again.

Summary of the principal points.

Minimum salary (basic pay) Rs. 30 per month and dearness allowance Rs. 25 up to a salary of Rs. 30=Rs. 55 per month.

On pay above Rs. 30, dearness allowance will be paid at the rate of 50 per cent. of pay and an extra sum of Rs. 10.

Regarding scale of wages of the different classes of workers the chart mentioned in the body of the award will be adhered to.

Bonus to be paid at the rate to be decided by the Company if there is profit.

Gratuity to be paid as per directions given in the body of the award.

Scheme of Provident Fund is also to be followed as embodied in the award.

Leave and holidays.

7 days' casual leave.
7 days' sick leave.
10 days' statutory leave.
15 days' festival holidays provided they are not Sundays.

Working hours.

45 hours of work in a week.

P. R. MUKHERJEE,
Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.

The 28th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2470Lab.—22nd July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 1112Lab., dated the 9th April 1948, the industrial dispute between the Dhur Tin Factory, Akshoy Mukherjee Road, Baranagar, 24-Parganas, and its workmen as represented by the Engineering Workers' Federation, Bengal, 115E, Dharmatalla Street, Calcutta, in connection with the cases of Sri Sambhu Halder and five other workmen of the said Company as mentioned in the list attached therewith was referred for adjudication to Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of this order.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Dhur Tin Factory, Akshoy Mukherjee Road, Baranagar, 24-Parganas, and its workmen as represented by the Engineering Workers' Federation, Bengal, 115E, Dharmatalla Street, Calcutta.

PRESENT:
SRI P. K. SARKAR,
Judge, Industrial Disputes Tribunal.

Present for the Factory—Sri P. Ghosh, Manager.
For the Engineering Workers' Federation—Sri Panchanan Bhattacharyya and Sri Swadesh Gupta.

AWARD.

By Government order No. 1112Lab., dated the 9th April 1948, an industrial dispute between the Dhur Tin Factory and its workmen as represented by the Engineering Workers' Federation was referred to me for adjudication as a Tribunal constituted under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The dispute related to the dismissal of six workers of the factory, namely—

(1) Sambhu Pada Haldar,
(2) Anath Chandra Das,
(3) Kishori Mohan Mandal,
(4) Anurodh Kouri,
(5) Gostha Behari Sarkar, and
(6) Rash Behari Ghosh.

The first four of these six were dismissed on 4th December 1947 and the last two on 6th December 1947. The Engineering Workers' Federation stated that the six workers were discharged for Trade Union activities and demanded their reinstatement and also award of compensation to them for the period of unemployment. The Dhur Tin Factory submitted in its written statement that these persons were discharged owing to slackness of business on payment of 15 days' pay and allowance and denied that they had been discharged because of their connection with the Union.

On 22nd June 1948, the date fixed for hearing, both parties stated that the case was likely to be compromised and on 7th July 1948 the parties filed a statement signed by Sri P. Ghosh as Manager of the Dhur Tin Factory and Sri Swadesh Gupta on behalf of the Engineering Workers' Federation, Bengal, according to which the Dhur Tin Factory agreed to reinstate all these workers. It was stated that one of them had already joined and that another had promised to come back within a week. The Engineering Workers' Federation, on behalf of the workers, agreed to these terms. Subsequently the Dhur Tin Factory, informed the Tribunal by a letter that letters had been sent to the four workers who had not yet joined to come and join immediately. Thus the Dhur Tin Factory having agreed to reinstate these six workers, as soon as they come and join, to their former posts and the Engineering Workers' Federation having agreed to the same, I direct in terms of the agreement that the abovenamed workers be reinstated to their former posts as soon as they come and join. One of them, Sambhu Pada Haldar, has, as I understand, already joined.

In conclusion, I congratulate both the proprietors of the Dhur Tin Factory and the Engineering Workers' Federation for this happy conclusion of the case and I hope that the spirit of goodwill shown in this matter will endure and benefit permanently both the employees and the employers.

P. K. SARKAR,
Judge, Industrial Tribunal.

Dictated and corrected by me.

P. K. SARKAR
Judge.

The 14th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2477Lab.—22nd July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 902Lab., dated the 24th March 1948, the industrial dispute between the Managing Agents, Bengal Rolling Mills, Ltd., and Bengal Rolling Mills, Ltd., 86-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, Room No. 47, and their workmen as represented by the Bengal Rolling Mill Mazdoor Union, 6, Peary Mohan Mukherjee Street, Belur, Howrah, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcuttta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of this Order.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Managing Agents, Bengal Rolling Mills, Limited, 86-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, Room No. 47, and their workmen as represented by the Bengal Rolling Mill Mazdoor Union, 6, Peary Mohan Mukherjee Street, Belur, Howrah.

PRESENT:

SRI P. R. MUKHERJEE,
Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.

For the Company—Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate.

For the Union—Sri Taradas Bhattacherjee, Secretary, Bengal Rolling Mill Mazdoor Union.

AWARD.

By Government of West Bengal order No. 902Lab., dated the 24th March 1948, the above dispute has been referred to me for adjudication under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Notices were issued both on the Company as also on the Union and both of them submitted their written statements on which the following issues were framed:—

Issues.

(1) Has the Tribunal jurisdiction to decide the issues?
(2) Basic wages.
(3) Dearness allowance.
(4) Leave or holidays.
(5) Security of service.
(6) Bonus.
(7) Provident Fund.
(8) Free quarters or allowance
(9) Monthly salary in lieu of daily wage basis.
(10) Contract system.
(11) Discharge of Ram Prasad and Rash Behari, if cases of victimisation. Are they liable to be reinstated?
(12) Was strike or lock-out justified? Are workers entitled to pay or wages for the above period?

Issue No. (1)—Has the Tribunal jurisdiction to decide the issues.

The dispute that has been referred in the order of reference is between the Managing Agents, Bengal Rolling Mills, Ltd., and their workmen. The Managing Agents, it is pointed out, may not have got any workmen and a dispute between the Managing Agents and their workmen cannot be considered to be a dispute between the Bengal Rolling Mills and their workmen. The Managing Agents (1) and Bengal Rolling Mills are two separate entities in the eye of law. Award passed upon the Managing Agents cannot be binding on the Bengal Rolling Mills, Ltd. (*vide* 29 C.W.N. 614—Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, and Behari Lal Datta). In my opinion, the reference is bad in law and in future the Government would be well advised to make the Company a party and not the Managing Agents, if so stated by the Union. However, in this case the Company had been good enough to admit before me that any award passed in this case would be accepted by the Company, nevertheless the legal defect that besets the reference. I, therefore, make it clear that this award will bind both the Managing Agents as also the Bengal Rolling Mills, Ltd.

Issues Nos. (2) and (3)—Basic wages and dearness allowance.

Regarding basic pay and dearness allowance, it is admitted, a settlement had been arrived at in the course of a conciliation proceeding before the Labour Commissioner on 19th February 1948. The terms of settlement are given in paragraph 9 of the Company's written statement and also in Company's letter, dated 25th February 1948, addressed to the Labour Commissioner. At his intervention it was agreed as follows:—

(1) The minimum pay of the workers of the factory should be raised to Rs. 50.
(2) All workers receiving pay over Rs. 50 should be given an increment of Rs. 5 on their existing pay.
(3) All the other disputes should be referred to the Tribunal.
(4) Production and discipline in the Mills should be maintained.

It is evident that the Company has got some 28 workers in the roll. It is clear that the Company was previously paying minimum pay at the rate of 12 annas and dearness allowance 12 annas per day, i.e., Re. 1-8 in all or Rs. 39 per month (for 26 days in the month). It was thereafter agreed by the settlement that the total minimum of pay *plus* dearness allowance would be Rs. 50 per month. This converted into daily wage comes to basic wage of Re. 1 per day and dearness allowance 15 annas per day.

This settlement had been accepted by the workers only in February last and there is no reason why there should be a further increment of wages and dearness allowance unless there is a material change of circumstances. No such case has been made out. Under section 19(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, the parties are precluded from re-agitating the agreement arrived at in the conciliation proceeding before the expiry of 6 months. I am afraid the Tribunal has got no jurisdiction to revise the same before that period.

The Union relied on an award given by my learned colleague Sri P. K. Sarkar in Sun Rolling Mill which is situated just close to this Mill. The award was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 8th April 1948, page 214. The Sun Rolling Mill is a "B" class Mill whereas the Bengal Rolling Mill is a "C" class Mill, i.e., inferior both in its capacity and in its financial position to Sun Rolling Mill. Mr. Sarkar fixed the minimum basic pay at Re. 1 per day and Rs. 25 dearness allowance at a flat rate for all class of workers. The conciliation proceedings before the Labour Commissioner in this case also terminated almost in a line with the above award. It is thus clear therefore that the minimum basic wages and dearness allowance as fixed in conciliation proceedings are on a par with the rate fixed in class "B" Rolling Mill though the present Mill is of "C" category. I see, therefore, no reason to revise the wages as agreed upon in February 1948.

Issue No. (4)—Leave r holidays.

The Union demanded—

(1) 10 days' statutory holidays under the Factories Act.

(2) 21 days' casual leave with full wages including dearness allowance.

(3) 21 days' sick leave with full wages including dearness allowance.

(4) 15 days' sick leave with half wages and full dearness allowance.

(5) 10 days' festival holidays.

Regarding leave, I would like to follow the award given in the Sun Rolling Mill and the Company is also agreeable to follow the same. The Mill should grant 7 festival holidays. This should be distributed as follows:—

1 day for Dewali.
1 day for Bisvakarma Puja.
1 day for Doljatra.
1 day for Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday.
1 day for Netaji's Birthday.
1 day for Independence Day.
1 day for Swaraswati Puja.

Workers in addition should get 10 continuous holidays with full pay and allowance under the Factories Act and these holidays, if it is agreed on both sides, will cover the period during the Durga Puja. The Mill Authority should announce the holidays beforehand on the notice board. The festival holidays are liable to alteration on the prayer of the Union and they may urge change of festival days provided the limit of 7 days is not exceeded.

Casual Leave.

The Union demanded casual leave for 21 days. This is an exaggerated demand. I allow only 10 days' casual leave in a year with full pay and allowance.

Sick Leave.

Regarding sick leave, the workers will be entitled with full pay and allowance for 10 days in a year on production of medical certificate. The certificate may be obtained from the medical officer of the Company or from any other registered medical practitioner, if it is not possible to consult the medical officer of the Company.

Issue No. (5)—Security of service.

Regarding this, the award in the Sun Rolling Mill will sufficiently meet the ends of justice of both the workers and the Company. The Standing Orders framed by the Engineering Association have been submitted and the Company wants to abide by the same. In my opinion, this will be sufficient safeguard, and I make the following essential directions on the basis of the award of the Sun Rolling Mill:—

(*a*) A worker should be confirmed after a probationary period of three months, provided that his work is found to be satisfactory during that period.

(*b*) There should be no dismissal of workers except on misconduct and that the worker affected should be given an opportunity to explain his conduct.

(*c*) Proper notice and compensation in case of retrenchment or discharge.—The monthly paid workers should be given one month's notice or compensation and the daily rated workers should be given 7 days' notice or compensation in the event of retrenchment or discharge for justifiable reasons.

Issue No. (6)—Bonus.

No question of payment of bonus can arise as this Mill had made no profit last year or this year.

Issue No. (7)—Provident Fund.

The Company is not in a position to introduce Provident Fund as the financial position is not very steady.

Issue No. (8)—Free quarters or allowance.

The claim must be rejected. House allowance will be deemed to be a part of the wages. The financial position of the Company will not allow of any further increase in wages.

Issue No. (9)—Monthly salary in lieu of daily wage basis.

This is not seriously urged. This system of payment of daily wage is prevalent in Rolling Mills. No case of abolition of this system has been made out. I cannot make any direction regarding abolition of this system. The present arrangement is to continue.

Issue No. (10)—Contract system.

The Managing Agents state that the contract labour is employed only for certain type of work as, for example, loading and unloading of wagons, and from the very nature of the work it is not possible and economic to abolish the contract system. The system prevails generally in other factories of the same type. Evils of the contract system have been pointed out by the members of the Royal Commission on labour and on several reports of the Government. It is highly desirable that this system should be abolished. Evils of the contract system are apparent for the contractors do not pay living wages to the workers and as such deprive the sweating labourers of thier legitimate dues. It is not at all possible to eradicate this system all at once. In my opinion it is desirable that the Mill Authority should look to the grievances of the workers employed by the contractors and, if the workers are not properly paid by the contractors, the evil can be obviated to some extent if the Mill at the time of making contracts with the contractors insists that the workers employed by the contractors should be paid their proper wages and keeps a close eye of supervision at the time of making payment to the contractors that they have in their turn paid living wages to the workers employed on contract basis.

Issue No. (11)—Discharge of Ram Prasad and Rash Behari, if cases of victimisation. Are they liable to be reinstated?

Not pressed.

Issue No. (12)—Was strike or lock-out justified? Are workers entitled to pay or wages for the above period?

Admittedly the workers went on strike from 18th January 1948 till 18th February 1948 for arrest of some workers on theft charge. On intervention of the Factory Inspector, no charge sheet was framed against them. It is alleged that the charge was maliciously false. Whatever that may be, it is clear that no notice was given to the employer for such a course of action by the workers. So the strike was illegal. No wages or compensation accordingly can be claimed.

Lock-out.

The factory was reopened on 19th February 1948 but the Company, according to the Union, locked out the factory from 22nd February 1948. This lock-out continued till the 14th May 1948. It is evident that the Government had sent this case to the Tribunal on 11th May 1948 with a direction that the lock-out should cease. It was after this direction that the factory had been opened by the employer. The Company submitted that there had been no lock-out in the Mill and that due to the unhelpful attitude of the workers and their contravention of the terms agreed upon before the Labour Commissioner, they had no other alternative but to close the Mill and discharge its wor-[illegible]. That the factory was closed is admitted and at the time of argument an attempt was made to convince me that after the workers joined in strike, the workers adopted "go slow" tactics. This was sought to be proved by the production register which no doubt shows a fall in production for two days only. This is not sufficient to show that there was steady fall for a long time, and there is no sufficient reason to hold that this was due solely to the "go slow" tactics of the workers. According to the workers, it was due to the inefficient management of one Berjson who was quite inexperienced and put a different iron in the machine than what is usually placed. Whatever that may be, in my opinion there is only oath against oath and I am not in a position to say that there was any justification for the lock-out for no notice was served as required under section 22. It reflects no credit on the factory to close the Mill indefinitely for a long period after the Labour Commissioner had persuaded the workers to return to work and when they accordingly had resumed their duties in the Mill. The workers had worked for full 3 days after strike and a sudden closing of the Mill and keeping of the same closed so long till the matter went to the Government has no justification in fact or law. The Company was utterly indifferent to the fate of its workers for such a long period, and it throws on the Company the major share of the blame and entitles the workers to compensation. I would have imposed full wages and compensation for this period but having regard to the fact that this Company is not financially very strong, I think the ends of justice will be sufficiently met if 2 months' wages including dearness allowance be paid to its workers. The number of workers in the Mill is less than 30 and so the amount to be paid as wages and dearness allowance will not be a heavy burden on the Company. The granting of wages for the period of lock-out has been upheld by many Tribunals in Bombay and in Calcutta. The Award given by Dr. H. G. Waight in the India Paper Pulp Company may be cited as a very good authority for the above view (*vide Calcutta Gazette*, dated 4th September 1947, Part I, page 66).

Summary of the principal recommendations.

Minimum wages of the workers including dearness allowance.

Basic wages *plus* dearness allowance—Rs. 50 per month.

All workers receiving pay over Rs. 50 including dearness allowance should be given an increment of Rs 5 on their existing pay.

Leave and holidays.—As in the body of the award.

Security of service.—The workers should be confirmed after a probationary period of 3 months.

No dismissal except misconduct: A worker to be given an opportunity to explain his conduct.

Proper compensation in case of retrenchment or discharge.

Bonus.—Claim rejected.

Provident Fund.—Scheme rejected.

Regarding contract labour.—The Company is to see that the contractors pay proper wages to the workers.

No pay for strike period.

For lock-out period.—Only 2 months' wages including dearness allowance to be paid to the workers.

P. R. MUKHERJEE,
Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.

The 5th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2519Lab.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the leave rules applicable to the workers in the Factory of the Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., Napuria Works, Burnpore, provide benefits substantially similar to those for which Chapter IVA of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), makes provision;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 49G of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor is pleased to exempt the said Factory from the provisions of Chapter IVA of the said Act.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2521Lab.—24th July 1948.—The following draft of an amendment which, in exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor proposes to make in the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, published with notification No. 1869Com., dated the 28th April 1947, in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*, Part I, of the 28th April 1947, at page 417, is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 19th August 1948, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft amendments.

1. For rule 12 of the said rules *substitute* the following:—

> "12. *Service of Summons, etc.*—Any notice, summons, process or order issued by the Court or Board or Tribunal may be served in the following manner:—
>
> (*a*) It may be sent by registered post; or
>
> (*b*) where there are no Trade Unions among the workmen it may be served by affixing it on the notice board of the office of the employer at the address mentioned in the order of reference; or
>
> (*c*) if such notice, summons, process, or order is to be served within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, it may be sent to the Registrar of that Court for service and in every other case it may be sent to the District Judge of the district in which the place of service is situated. The Registrar of the District Judge, as the case may be, shall, on receipt thereof, proceed as if it had been issued by his Court, and shall then return the same to the Court or Board or Tribunal together with the record (if any) of the proceedings with regard thereto. The notice, summons, process or order to be served shall be accompanied by a conveyance charge of annas 4 in respect of each."

2. *After* rule 15 of the said rules *insert* the following rule, nemely:—

> "15A. *Procedure when both parties fail to appear.*—If without good cause shown both the employers and the workmen fail to appear before the Court or Board or Tribunal after due service of notice, summons, process or order, the Court or Board may submit a suitable report to the appropriate Government, and the Tribunal may submit an award to the appropriate Government on the footing that the industrial dispute under reference is no longer in existence."

CORRIGENDA.

No. 2485Lab.—22nd July 1948.—In this department notification No. 1930Lab., dated the 11th June 1948, published on page 797 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 17th June 1948, *for* the words "Indian Factories Act, 1934" *read* "Factories Act, 1934".

No. 2486Lab.—22nd July 1948.—In this department notification No. 2214Lab., dated the 3rd July 1948, published on page 902 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 8th July 1948, *delete* the words "for the district of Darjeeling".

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

No. 16(1)L.C.—19th July 1948.—In continuation of this Labour Directorate notification No. 16, dated 28th May 1948, published at page 724, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 3rd June 1948, the name of "Bechuram Dalui" is published as a member to Works Committee in the Ludlow Jute Company, Limited, Chengail, Howrah, elected by the workers in the bye-election held in place of "Nagen Pramanik".

CORRIGENDA.

No. 9(1)L.C.—13th July 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification No. 9L.C., dated 20th May 1948, published at page 723, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 3rd June 1948, the name of "Mr. Ramballi Roy", a member nominated by the employers to the Works Committee, is cancelled and the name of "Mr. Dev Dutt Tewari" is substituted in his place.

No. 26(1)L.C.—22nd July 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification No. 26L.C., dated 25th May 1948, published at page 724, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 3rd June 1948, the name of "Mr. D. G. Fytte", a member nominated by the Employers to the Works Committee in the Titaghur Jute Factory Co., Ltd. (Mill No. 1), is cancelled and the name of "Mr. D. C. Hutcheson" is substituted in his place.

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

ORDER.

No. 9010D.C.S.—19th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of paragraph 12 of the West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Movement Control Order, 1947, the Governor is pleased to exclude all movements made of cloth under orders of the Relief Commissioner of the Government of West Bengal from the operation of sub-paragraph (*2*) of paragraph 4 of the said order.

By order of the Governor,
R. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 8732D.C.S.—12th July 1948.—Sri Monmatha Nath Bose, B.J.C.S., employed as Permit Officer under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, is appointed to act as Assistant Administrative Officer (Audit and Accounts) in the same Directorate, with headquarters at Calcutta, *vice* Sri R. K. Gupta.

No. 8911D.C.S.—16th July 1948. Sri Preo Nath Dutt is appointed temporarily to be Deputy Controller of Rationing (Storage and Transportation) in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, with effect from 1st July 1948, *vice* Lt.-Col. E. J. Allen.

No. 8991D.C.S.—19th July 1948.—Sri A. K. Chatterjee, B.J.C.S., Deputy Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement (Field), Burdwan, under the Directorate of Procurement and Supply, is transferred to Bankura as Deputy Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement (Field) in the same Directorate with headquarters at Bankura.

No. 9082D.C.S.—20th July 1948.—Sri Sudhindra Nath Ray, B.C.S., employed as Deputy Director (Rice and Pulses), under the Directorate of Procurement and Supply, is appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Regional Controller of Procurement, Calcutta, in the same Directorate, in addition to his own duties, with headquarters at Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
P. R. SINHA, Dy. Secy.

No. 8680D.C.S.—10th July 1948.—Notification No. 3227D.C.S., dated 12th March 1948, transferring Sri G. B. Banerjee, Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Howrah, Sadar, to Rampurhat, is hereby cancelled.

No. 8730D.C.S.—12th July 1948.—Sri Santosh Nath Sen, Rationing Officer, river Hooghly, was granted earned leave for eleven days from the 7th April 1948 to the 17th April 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 8829D.C.S.—14th July 1948.—Orders as contained in notification No. 8718D.C.S., dated the 12th July 1948, so far as it relates to the appointment of Sri Narendra Nath Mukherji, B.J.C.S., as Rationing Officer, Howrah VI, are cancelled.

2. Sri Narendra Nath Mukherji, B.J.C.S., is appointed to be Rationing Officer, Hare Street, *vice* Sri P. M. Ghatak.

No. 8840D.C.S.—14th July 1948.—Sri Kali Sankar Roy, Rationing Officer, Howrah Wards VI, was granted earned leave for twenty days from the 14th June 1948 to the 3rd July 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 8865D.C.S.—14th July 1948. -Lt. Sitaram Banerjee, District Assistant Controller of Civil Supplies, Malda, was granted earned leave for eleven days from 8th May 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 8947D.C.S.—17th July 1948.—Notification No. 1851D.C.S., dated the 11th February 1947, granting Lt. K. A. Patel leave on average pay for one month and eleven days from 18th December 1946, under rule 3 of the model leave terms as finally approved by the Secretary of State for India read with India Army order No. 80/S/45, is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Governor,
A. BOSE,
Budget Officer and Asst. Secy. (*ex-officio*).

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATIONS.

West Dinajpur.—No. 5819L.R.—23rd July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by the first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946 (Bengal Ordinance V of 1946), as enacted and continued in operation by and under the Bengal Ordinances Temporary Enactment Act, 1947 (Bengal Act I of 1947), and by the West Bengal Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act V of 1948), the Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Ordinance as so enacted and continued in operation to the area within the jurisdiction of the Balurghat union board in the district of West Dinajpur on and from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

24-Parganas.—No. 5871L.R.—26th July 1948.—Sri Ratindra Chandra Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to be the Khas Mahal Officer, 24-Parganas, *vice* Sri Sachindra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, appointed as Special Land Acquisition Officer, 24-Parganas.

By order of the Governor,
S. C. CHATTERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

West Dinajpur.—No. 5698L.A.—19th July 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 3462L.A., dated the 30th April 1948, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at pages 567-568, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th May 1948, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 92·90 acres of land required for construction of landing ground in the temporary district headquarters of West Dinajpur at Balurghat, police-station Balurghat, in the villages of Hazipur, jurisdiction list No. 140, Danga, jurisdiction list No. 141, Hatiapara, jurisdiction list No. 148, Madhabpara, jurisdiction list No. 149 and Mahinagar, jurisdiction list No. 150, district West Dinajpur.

Malda.—No. 5773L.A.(P.W.).—21st July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Baisnabnagar-Chacksherdi Beel Drainage Scheme, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land altogether measuring, more or less, 13·97 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are likely to be required in the district of Malda:—

Thana Kaliachak, village Sultanganj, jurisdiction list No. 32.

Cadastral plot in full.

4284.

Thana Kaliachak, village Bedarabad, jurisdiction list No. 229.

Cadastral plot in full.

227.

Cadastral plots in part

2945, 228, 226, 225, 130, 2897, 131, 132, 133, 134, 220, 219, 218, 217, 216, 215, 142, 213, 212, 211, 210, 209, 208, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 167, 177, 176, 175, 174, 173, 172, 171, 170, 169, 168.

Thana Kaliachak, village Baisnabnagar, jurisdiction list No. 231.

Cadastral plots in part.

1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1593, 1594, 1598, 1599, 1604, 1605, 1610, 1611, 1615, 1616, 1619, 1620, 1710, 1622, 1625, 1624, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1713, 3207, 3258, 3257, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3185, 3183, 3180, 3184, 3150, 3151, 3149, 3148, 3147, 3146, 3145, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111.

Thana Kaliachak, village Dariapur, jurisdiction list No. 230.

Cadastral plots in part.

123, 122, 121, 120, 119, 118, 117, 116, 115, 113, 112, 111, 110, 109, 108, 107, 106, 105, 104, 102, 103, 101, 100, 99, 96, 95, 94, 92, 90, 89, 88, 87, 856, 86, 141.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Malda.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

24-Parganas.—No. 5870L.A.—26th July 1948.—Sri Sachindra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Khas Mahal Officer, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be the Special Land Acquisition Officer, 24-Parganas, *vice* Sri Jogendra Nath Maitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, proceeding on leave and is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that district.

24-Parganas.—No. 5895L.A.—26th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48(*1*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the entire area of 1·84 acres of land which was notified for acquisition under declaration No. 6470L.A., dated 7th September 1946, published at page 1394, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 17th October 1946, for the Baduria Municipality for Arbalia Karyakori Viswavidyalay, in the village of Arbalia, jurisdiction list No. 73, thana Baduria, pargana Balia, district 24-Parganas.

ERRATUM.

Midnapore.—No. 5883L.A.—26th July 1948.—In line 11 of the notification No. 5355L.A., dated the 7th July 1948, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 926, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of land for the construction of Divisional Forest Officer's Rest House at Belpahari, in the village of Muransol, district Midnapore, *read* "4·45 acres" *for* "4·24 acres".

DECLARATIONS.

Bankura.—No. 5839L.A.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of an all-weather road from Rajagram to Surpanagar in thanas Bankura and Onda, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces, of land altogether measuring, more or less, 3·85 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Bankura:—

Thana Bankura, Mouza Damodarpur, jurisdiction list No. 184.

Cadastral survey plots in part—113, 362, 121 and 363.

Thana Bankura, Mouza Dadhimukha, jurisdiction list No. 189.

Cadastral survey plot in part—107.

Thana Bankura, Mouza Dhaldanga, jurisdiction list No. 194.

Cadastral survey plot in part—4.

Thana Bankura, Mouza Chinchura, jurisdiction list No. 199.

Cadastral survey plots in part—405, 448 and 683.

Thana Onda, Mouza Kamala, jurisdiction list No. 73.

Cadastral survey plots in part—196, 263, 215 and 275.

Thana Onda, Mouza Surpanagar, jurisdiction list No. 74.

Cadastral survey plots in part—977, 1301 and 1376.

Thana Onda, Mouza Majura, jurisdiction list No. 62.

Cadastral survey plots in part—234, 61, 60, 67 and 150.

Thana Onda, Mouza Benajira, jurisdiction list No. 60.

Cadastral survey plot in part—329.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Bankura.

Birbhum.—No. 5888L.A.(P.W.).—26th July 1948.- Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a permanent colony in connection with the Mor Project, in the village of Chandni Sahebganja, jurisdiction list No. 7, thana Suri, district Birbhum, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, two pieces of land together measuring, more or less, 65·73 acres, and comprising cadastral plot Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 803 are required within the aforesaid village of Chandni Sahebganja.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Mor Canal Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Birbhum.

ERRATUM.

Bankura.—No. 5841L.A.—23rd July 1948.—In declaration No. 5254L.A., dated 12th July 1946, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, published at page 1184, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 1st August 1946, in respect of acquisition of land required for construction of an all-weather road from Rajgram to Surpanagar in thanas Bankura and Onda, district Bankura:—

(1) *Read* "and 1390" for "1390 and 977" in lines 52 and 53.

(2) *Read* "and 62" *for* "62 and 150" in line 73.

(3) *Read* "239" *for* "113" in line 19.

(4) *Read* "72·41 acres" *for* "72·73 acres" in line 8.

(5) *Read* "Thana Bankura" *for* "Thana Onda" in line 59.

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE,
Member, Board of Revenue, and Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Requisition

NOTIFICATION.

24-Parganas.—No. 5756Requ.—21st July 1948.—Sri P. K. Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in the district of 24-Parganas.

By order of the Governor,
K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

No. 389/48.

Calcutta, the 20th May 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

212/1, Upper Chitpur Road (ground floor and 2nd floor).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the order above, is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 26th July 1948 at 1-30 p.m., or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.
The 19th July 1948.

No. 10/48.

Calcutta, the 29th June 1948.

ORDER.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), he Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 10/48, dated 30th April 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

29C, Doctor's Lane, Calcutta (3 rooms on the 1st floor with facility of water tap and latrine in the ground floor).

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

DIRECTORATE OF EXCISE

Orders by the Commissioner of Excise West Bengal

No. 16Exc.—23rd July 1948.—Janab Nurul Hossain Chowdhury, Inspector of Excise in charge of the Bengal Brewery, Calcutta, is granted leave on average pay for two days, under rule 184 (*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from 5th August 1948.

R. CHOWDHURY, Commissioner.

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE

Orders by the Director of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (Veterinary), West Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1869.—23rd July 1948.—Mr. M. B. Menon, Deputy Director, Bengal Veterinary Research Institute, is allowed leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 3rd June 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to him under notification No. 466, dated the 11th May 1948. He will revert to his substantive post of Deputy Director, Bengal Veterinary Research Institute, on expiry of the leave.

M. M. BASU, Director.

DIRECTORATE OF FORESTS

Orders by the Director of Forests West Bengal

No. 4312D.F.—20th July 1948.—Sri Tejendra Mohan Ghosh, Acting Assistant Forest Officer, was allowed leave on average pay without medical certificate for two months, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 2nd April 1948.

No. 4897D.F.—23rd July 1948.—Sri J. N. Sen Gupta, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Divisional Forest Officer, Jalpaiguri Division, is allowed leave on average pay for thirteen days, with effect from the 9th August 1948, under rule 184 (*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part. I.

S. CHAUDHURI, Director.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION, CREDIT AND RELIEF

Relief

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3410F.R.—20th July 1948.—Sri Sudhir Kumar Ghosh, Education Officer (Relief), was granted leave on average pay for seven days, with effect from the 2nd July 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Hooghly.—No. 3415F.R.—21st July 1948.—Sri Himangshu Ranjan Rakshit, Special Relief Officer, Arambagh, Hooghly, was allowed earned leave for twenty-one days, with effect from the 1st May 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Bankura-Burdwan.—No. 3472F.R.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Devaprasad Banerji, Subdivisional Relief and Rehabilitation Officer, Bankura Sadar, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Burdwan district in connection with relief and rehabilitation work.

By order of the Governor,

A. B. GANGULI, Secy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 2521Edn.—14th July 1948.—Miss Karuna Kana Gupta on being relieved of her officiating appointment as Principal, Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta, is posted as Professor of History, Bethune College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch), with effect from the date on which she joins there, *vice* Mrs. Binapani Ghosh, transferred.

Calcutta.—No. 2522Edn.—14th July 1948.—Mrs. Binapani Ghosh, Professor of History, Bethune College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch), is transferred to the Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which she joins there, *vice* Miss K. M. Swamini, reverted.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 2524Edn.—14th July 1948.—Mrs. Amiya Halder, officiating Assistant Headmistress, Jalpaiguri Government High School for Girls, in the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch), as Headmistress of the school with effect from the date on which she assumes the duties of the higher post pending arrival of Miss S. Das Gupta, the Headmistress-designate or until further orders.

Howrah.—No. 2531Edn.—16th July 1948.—Sri Salil Chandra Sen, Vice-Principal, Delhi Polytechnic, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of West Bengal in the Education Department, is appointed to act until further orders as Professor in charge of Training, Bengal Engineering College, in the Bengal General Service, with effect from the 28th May 1948.

Howrah-Calcutta.—No. 2537Edn.—16th July 1948.—Sri Bibhuti Bhusan Sen, officiating Professor of Mathematics, Bengal Engineering College, in the Bengal Senior Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service as Professor of the subject at the Presidency College, Calcutta, with effect from the 15th August 1947, *vice* Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh, transferred, but will continue in his present post at the Bengal Engineering College, until further orders.

Darjeeling.—No. 2574Edn.—17th July 1948.—Miss P. S. Harley, Head Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, is allowed leave on average pay with effect from the 16th July 1948 or any subsequent date on which she avails herself of it up to the 31st August 1948, under rules 184(*b*) and 188(*b*) of the Bengal Service Rules subject to the condition that the leave is spent elsewhere than in India.

Darjeeling.—No. 2575Edn.—17th July 1948.—Miss C. Teyen, Geography Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, in the Bengal General Service (Education), is appointed to act in the Bengal Senior Educational Service (Women's Branch) as the Head Mistress of the school, with effect from the 16th July 1948 or any subsequent date on which she assumes the duties of the higher post, *vice* Miss P. S. Harley, on leave or until further orders.

Calcutta.—No. 2603Edn.—19th July 1948.—Sri Charushashi Chatterjee, Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed to act until further orders in the Bengal Senior Educational Service as Professor of the subject at the same college with effect from the date he assumed the duties of the post, *vice* Dr. N. K. Brahma, on deputation.

Calcutta.—No. 2604Edn.—19th July 1948.—Sri Amiya Kumar Majumdar, Lecturer in Logic and Philosophy, Islamia College, Calcutta, in the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act until further orders as Professor of the subject in the Bengal Educational Service at the Presidency College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he joins there, *vice* Sri Charushashi Chatterjee, on deputation.

Hooghly.—No. 2613Edn.—20th July 1948.—Janab Md. Quasem, officiating Principal, Hooghly Islamic Intermediate College, is appointed substantively to the Bengal Educational Service and in the post with effect from 15th August 1947.

Calcutta.—No. 2625Edn.—20th July 1948.—Sri Phakirdas Banerjee of the Bengal Senior Educational Service is confirmed in his present post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, since renamed "First Assistant Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal" with effect from the 15th August 1947.

Calcutta-Burdwan Divn.—No. 2626Edn.—20th July 1948.—Sri Jyotirmoy Lahiri of the Bengal Senior Educational Service, now officiating in the post of Chief Inspector of Primary Education, West Bengal, since renamed "Second Assistant Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal," is appointed to be Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, with effect from 15th August 1947, but he will continue in his present post, until further orders.

Burdwan Divn.-Presidency Range.—No. 2627Edn.—20th July 1948.—Sri Surendra Chandra Chakravarty of the Bengal Senior Educational Service, now officiating Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, is appointed to be 2nd Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, now designated as Presidency Range, with effect from the 15th August 1947, but he will continue in his present post, until further orders.

Presidency Range-Burdwan Divn.—No. 2628Edn.—20th July 1948.—Sri Promod Chandra Das, officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Range, in the Bengal Senior Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post of 2nd Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, with effect from the 15th August 1947, but he will continue in his present post, until further orders.

Burdwan Divn.-Nadia.—No. 2676Edn.—21st July 1948.—Sri Kshitish Chandra Kushari, officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed to act as District Inspector of Schools, Nadia, with effect from the date he joins there, *vice* Sri Benoy Kumar Mukherji, to revert.

24-Parganas-Hooghly.—No. 2677Edn.—21st July 1948.—Sri Hriday Ranjan Ghosal, District Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas, is transferred to Hooghly as District Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, with effect from the date he joins there, *vice* Sri Keshab Chandra Banerjee, transferred.

Hooghly-Jalpaiguri.—No. 2678Edn.—21st July 1948.—Sri Keshab Chandra Banerjee, officiating District Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, in the Bengal Educational Service, is transferred to Jalpaiguri as District Inspector of Schools, Jalpaiguri, with effect from the date he joins there, *vice* Sri Sailendra Nath Sen, transferred.

Jalpaiguri-Murshidabad.—No. 2679Edn.—21st July 1948.—Sri Sailendra Nath Sen, officiating District Inspector of Schools, Jalpaiguri, in the Bengal Educational Service, is transferred to Murshidabad, as District Inspector of Schools, Murshidabad, with effect from the date he joins there, *vice* Sri Sudhir Krishna Bose, transferred.

Murshidabad-24-Parganas.—No. 2680Edn.—21st July 1948.—Sri Sudhir Krishna Bose, District Inspector of Schools, Murshidabad, is transferred to 24-Parganas, as District Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas, with effect from the date he joins there, *vice* Sri Hriday Ranjan Ghosal, transferred

Darjeeling.—No. 2681Edn.—21st July 1948.—Miss Joyce Christian is appointed temporarily to act in the Bengal General Service as Senior English Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, with effect from the 14th June 1948, or any subsequent date on which she assumed the duties of the post, *vice* Miss A. M. C. Mack, retired, or until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
D. M. SEN, Secy.

No. 2483Edn.—13th July 1948.—The Governor is pleased to constitute a Standing Committee consisting of the following persons to advise Government upon all questions relating to Scheduled Castes Education in West Bengal:—

Sri Radhanath Das, M.L.A., *Chairman.*

Members.

(1) Sri Upendra Nath Burman.
(2) Sri Kuber Chand Haldar, M.L.A.
(3) Sri Nishapati Majhi, M.L.A.
(4) Sri Asutosh Mallik, M.L.A.
(5) Sri Shishuram Mandal (Bankura).
(6) Sri Anil Kumar Murmu.
(7) Sri Ardhendu Naskar, M.L.A.
(8) Sri Kailash Chandra Ray (Jalpaiguri).
(9) Sri Priyaranjan Sen.
(10) Special Officer for the Education of the Backward Classes, *Secretary* (*ex-officio*).

The members of the Committee will hold office for a period of one year, with effect from the date on which the Committee will sit for the first time

CORRIGENDUM.

Hooghly.—No. 2586Edn.—19th July 1948.—In this department notification No. 1262Edn., dated the 19th April 1948, published on page 529 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 29th April 1948, constituting the Governing Body of the Hooghly Islamic Intermediate College, *read* "1948-49" *for* "1947-48", wherever it occurs.

By order of the Governor,
A. K. CHANDA Addl. Secy.

RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION No. 2600EDN.

Calcutta, the 19th July 1948.

The Governor is pleased to constitute a Committee to advise Government on all questions relating to the Madrasah Education and Education along traditional Islamic lines in the Province of West Bengal with the following:—

(1) Janab Syed Nausherali, *President.*

(2) Janab Syed Badrudduja.

(3) Janab Husan Ara Begam (Mrs. H. A. Hakam), M.L.A.

(4) Maulana Hakim Md. Zaman Saifee Hussani, President, Jamait Ulema, Calcutta.

(5) Maulana Abul Kalam Kamil, Vice-President, Jamait Ulema, Calcutta.

(6) Maulana Abdur Razzak Mahilabadi.

(7) Shamsul-Ulema Janab Muhammad Musa.

(8) Maulana Quari Rahamatulla.

(9) Janab M. Z. Siddiqui, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of Islamic Studies, Calcutta University (*ex-officio*).

(10) Janab Rashid Ahmad Siddiqui.

(11) The Superintendent of the Furfura Senior Madrasah (*ex-officio*).

(12) The Superintendent of the Pandua Sultania High Madrasah (*ex-officio*).

(13) Janab Wajahet Hussain, *Secretary* (*ex-officio*).

The Committee, which will ordinarily meet in Calcutta and will function from 26th July 1948, are requested to submit their report by the end of August 1948.

Order.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that copies be forwarded to the President and the members of the Committee.

Ordered also that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, for information.

By order of the Governor,
A. K. CHANDA, Addl. Secy.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The 22nd July 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1948 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in West Bengal for the town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 30th day of August next, at 10-30 a.m. in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

D. N. SEN, Sheriff.

সেরিফ আফিস, ২২শে জুলাই ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দ।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জানান যাইতেছে যে, আগামী ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের ৩০শে আগষ্ট, সোমবার, বেলা ১০-৩০টার সময় হইতে যে পর্য্যন্ত আদালতের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় ততদিন প্রত্যহ সুবে পশ্চিম বাঙ্গালা ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য কলিকাতা হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের চতুর্থ ফৌজদারী দায়রা আদালত বসিবে এবং আরও জানান যায় যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত সময়ে উক্ত স্থানে উপস্থিত থাকিবেন। ইতি।

ডি, এন, সেন,
সেরিফ।

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

Appointments and Transfers.

24-Parganas-Bankura. No. 4463A.—22nd July 1948.—The services of Sri Saurendra Mohan Banarji, Munsif of Baraset, in the district of 24-Parganas, and of Sri Sailendra Prosad Ghosh, Munsif, Bankura (Sadar), are placed at the disposal of the Government of West Bengal.

Birbhum.—No. 4479A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Himansu Bikas Basu, Munsif of Rampurhat in the district of Birbhum, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of the same district.

24-Parganas-Midnapore. — No. 4483A. — 23rd July 1948.—Sri Jitendra Nath Maitra, officiating Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of Midnapore.

Calcutta-24-Parganas.—No. 4488A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Syamadas Chatarji, Additional Rent Controller, Calcutta, is appointed on reversion to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of 24-Parganas, *vice* Sri Jitendra Nath Maitra.

Burdwan.—No. 4493A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Sasanka Sekhar Kar, Additional Munsif of Burdwan (Sadar), is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district to be ordinarily stationed at Sadar, *vice* Sri Srimatha Nath Bhattacharji.

Burdwan-Birbhum.—No. 4497A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Srimatha Nath Bhattacharji, Munsif of Burdwan (Sadar), is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Birbhum to be ordinarily stationed at Rampurhat, *vice* Sri Himansu Bikas Basu.

Leave.

Birbhum.—No. 4406A.—21st July 1948.—Sri Amiya Prasad Das, Munsif of Rampurhat, in the district of Birbhum, is allowed earned leave under rule 171(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for thirty days, with effect from the 2nd August 1948.

West Dinajpur-Darjeeling.—No. 4549A.—24th July 1948.—The Court's orders, dated the 15th July 1948 granting Sri Bibhutosh Banarji, Munsif of Balurghat in the district of West Dinajpur-Darjeeling, leave for six days with effect from the 12th July 1948, are hereby cancelled.

Powers.

Birbhum.—No. 4502A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Srimatha Nath Bhattacharji, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Rampurhat in the district of Birbhum, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 300 within the local limits of the Rampurhat Munsifi.

24-Parganas.—No. 4505A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Jagadish Chandra Chakrabatti, Munsif of Baraset in the district of 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 300 within the local limits of the Baraset Munsifi.

Birbhum.—No. 4508A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Smmatha Nath Bhattacharji, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Rampurhat in the district of Birbhum, is vested under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), and the Bengal Act XIX of 1935, with powers to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 arising within the local limits of the Rampurhat Munsifi.

24-Parganas.—No. 4511A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Jagadish Chandra Chakrabatti, Munsif of Baraset in the district of 24-Parganas, is vested under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914) and the Bengal Act XIX of 1935, with powers to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 arising within the local limits of the Baraset Munsifi.

Burdwan.—No. 4514A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Sudhir Ranjan Ghosh, Munsif of Burdwan (Sadar), is vested under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), and the Bengal Act XIX of 1935, with powers to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 3,500 arising within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the District Judge, Burdwan.

S. K. SEN, Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

No. 1319J.G.—14th July 1948.—Janab Khondkar Jalaluddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector on probation, who has been transferred to this Division with Government notification No. 1999G.A., dated the 5th July 1948, is posted to the Tamluk subdivision of the district of Midnapore for employment on general duty.

2. This posting is made in the public interest.

No. 1393J.G.—24th July 1948.—Sri Amrita Lal Ganguli, temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, posted to this Division with Government notification No. 2167G.A., dated the 16th July 1948, is appointed in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Midnapore to act as Circle Officer, Dantan.

2. This appointment is made in the public interest.

No. 1395J.G.—24th July 1948.—The orders contained in this office notification No. 1237J.G., dated the 3rd July 1948, appointing Sri Bijoy Krishna Das Gupta, temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Midnapore, to act as Circle Officer, Dantan, are hereby cancelled.

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

Burdwan, the 17th July 1948.

ERRATUM.

In the schedule of notification published at page 1981, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 29th November 1945, in respect of acquisition of land under rule 75A(2) of the Defence of India Rules in mauza Dadpur, jurisdiction list No. 123, police-station Galsi, district Burdwan, requisitioned under order No. 58D.I., dated 24th July 1945—

In line 4 *read* "part of plot 2190" *for* "full of 2190".

In line 8 *read* "full of plot 1920" *for* "part of 1920".

In line 9 *read* "full of plot 1925" *for* "part of 1925" and *delete* plots 1945 and 1947 from it.

From line 11, *delete* plots 2183 and 1946/2189.

In lines 14 and 15 *read* "28·88 acres" *for* "28·72 acres".

B. K. BANARJI,
Collector, Burdwan.

Presidency Division—Calcutta

No. 605J.G.—20th July 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 56(2) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume, 7th Edition, as amended, I appoint Babu Adwaita Charan Dutta, B.A., B.T., to be a non-official visitor of the Ranaghat Sub-Jail in the district of Nadia for a period of two years with effect from the 15th August 1948.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 649L.S.-G.—24th July 1948.—In notification No. 539L.S.-G., dated 23rd June 1948, published at page 889 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 1st July 1948, so far as it relates to the appointment of the members of the Managing Committee of the South Dum Dum Municipal Charitable Dispensary, *read* "Dr. Sudhir Chandra Sur" *for* "Dr. Sudhir Chandra Sen".

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, West Bengal.

Calcutta.—No. 1452.—12th July 1948.—Sri Sushil Kumar Basu, Inspector, Intelligence Branch, is granted 4 months' leave on average pay with effect from 1st July 1948, a.m.

Calcutta.—No. 1514.—24th July 1948.—S.-I. Saradindu Ghosh is promoted to act as Inspector with effect from 7-7-1948, a.m., *vice* Sri Jyotirindra Nath Ray, Inspector, transferred to Midnapore, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in that district.

S.-I. Prafulla Chandra Das Gupta is promoted to act as Inspector with effect from 7-7-1948, a.m., *vice* Sri Amiya Bhushan Bagchi, Inspector, transferred to Bankura to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in that district.

Calcutta.—No. R.1348.—19th July 1948.—Sri Nagendra Nath Mukharji, Inspector, is granted three weeks' leave on average pay in extension of the leave already granted to him in D.O. No. 355, dated 5th July 1948.

H. N. SARKAR, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 13191/2P/29/47-48C.T.—19th July 1948.—With effect from the 1st August 1948 a new Income-tax Circle to be known as "West Dinajpur-Malda" will be formed comprising the Civil Districts of West Dinajpur and Malda with its headquarters at Malda (West Bengal).

2. In exercise of the powers conferred under section 5(*5*) read with section 5(*7A*) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), I hereby direct that the Income-tax Officer posted to the West Dinajpur-Malda District shall perform all the functions of an Income-tax Officer in respect of all persons or classes of persons and all incomes or classes of incomes in the Civil Districts of West Dinajpur and Malda in the province of West Bengal.

3. The new Circle will be under the jurisdiction of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Range No. V, Calcutta.

No. 13192/1E/18/48-49C.T.—19th July 1948.—Mr. J. K. Kundu, 1st Additional Income-tax Officer, 24-Parganas, is, with immediate effect, transferred and posted to the Income-tax office, Murshidabad-Nadia-West Dinajpur-Malda, as First Additional Income-tax Officer of that Circle.

Under section 5(*5*) read with section 5(*7A*) of the Income-tax Act (XI of 1922), I hereby direct that the First Additional Income-tax Officer, Murshidabad-Nadia-West Dinajpur-Malda, shall exercise the functions of an Income-tax Officer in respect of all persons or classes of persons and all incomes or classes of income within the Civil Districts of West Dinajpur and Malda.

No. 13194/1E/18/48-49C.T.—19th July 1948.—Mr. J. K. Kundu, First Additional Income-tax Officer, Murshidabad-Nadia-West Dinajpur-Malda, is, with effect from the 1st August 1948, transferred and posted as Income-tax Officer in charge of the newly created Income-tax Circle West Dinajpur-Malda.

No. 13405/2E/35/48-49C.T.—20th July 1948.—Mr. K. Jagannathan, M.A., 1st Additional Income-tax Officer, District I(1), Calcutta, is allowed, under rule 10(*A*) of the Revised Leave Rules, earned leave for twenty-nine days with effect from 3rd July 1948 to 31st July 1948, with permission to affix Sunday, the 1st August 1948, to the leave. It is certified that the officer is likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave or to a post carrying same rates of allowances.

S. NARGOLWALA, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATION.

24-Parganas.—No. 5934L.A.—27th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Dum-Dum Airport, in the village of Dum-Dum Cantonment, jurisdiction list No. 13, thana Dum-Dum, pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising portion of cadastral plot No. 2014, and measuring, more or less, 8·70 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Dum-Dum Cantonment.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Alipore, as well as in the office of the Executive Engineer, Calcutta Aviation Division No. 1, 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within, thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of 24-Parganas.

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE,

Member, Board of Revenue, and
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal
(*ex-officio*).

Requisition

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

ORDER.

No. 290/48.

Calcutta, the 21st July 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 290/48, dated 27th May 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

3B, Debendra Mallik Street, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 372/48.

Calcutta, the 21st July 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 372/48, dated 14th May 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

10A, Gopalnagar Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

No. 574/48.

Calcutta, the 12th July 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

54, Creek Row, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above, is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 31st July 1948 at 2-30 p.m. or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 24th July 1948.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act,

and

In the matter of Insurance Act,

and

In the matter of the Central Asia Provident Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Society by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 19th day of July 1948 presented to the said Court on behalf of the Superintendent of Insurance, Government of India, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 16th day of August 1948 and any creditor or contributory or policyholder of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding up of the said company under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Attorney or Advocate for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory or policyholder of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the prescribed charges for the same.
Dated this 19th day of July 1948.

S. K MANDAL, Solicitor to
the Central Government at Calcutta,
12, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

NOTE.—Rule 58 provides that any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 16th day of August 1948.

(323—1)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 33.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of ndia will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste andidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, P O Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8 (Re. 1-11 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 21st August 1948. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate ee required for each category of posts Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1 **Four temporary posts of Sub-Editors (Hindi), Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.**—Women eligible. **Age.**—Preferably below 30 years. **Pay.**—Rs 250—10—350 **Qualifications: Essential**—(a) Good general education and knowledge of English. (b) Literary ability in Hindi and capability of handling translation from English to Hindi **Desirable.**—Experience in editorial work.

2. **One temporary post of Physical Assistant, Government Test House, Alipore.** Women eligible. **Age.**—Preferably below 30 years, relaxable in special circumstances and for Government servants **Pay.**—Rs. 150—10—300—E.B.—20—400. **For persons in continuous Government employ since 15th July 1931:** Rs 150—15—300—20—500. Scales subject to revision as per Central Pay Commission's Report **Qualifications: Essential.**—Degree or an equivalent diploma in Electrical Engineering or M.Sc. degree in Applied Physics of a recognised University. **Desirable.**—About two years' practical training in the testing of electrical stores.

3 **One temporary post of Assistant Superintendent of Education (Planning) in the office of the Superintendent of Education, Delhi.** Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably below 35 years, relaxable for permanent Government servants only. **Pay.**—Rs. 250—25—750, subject to revision as per Central Pay Commission's recommendations. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(a) At least Second Class Honours Degree or M.A. Degree. (b) Good degree or diploma in teaching and aptitude for statistical work. (c) Training in modern methods of teaching. **Desirable.**—Experience of the preparation of Educational plans and familiarity with the working of different kinds of educational institutions.

4. **One temporary post of Additional District Inspector of Schools, Delhi.** Women ineligible. **Age.**—Preferably below 35 years, relaxable for permanent Government servants. **Pay.**—Rs. 250—25—750, subject to revision as per Central Pay Commission's recommendations. **Qualifications.**—(a) Good University degree. (b) Degree or diploma in Teaching. (c) At least five years' administrative experience of High and Higher Secondary School or of inspection.

5 **One temporary post of Assistant Research Officer, Biological Products Section, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.** Other things being equal, preference will be given to refugees over non-Government servants. Women eligible. **Age.**—Preferably between 25 and 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay.**—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B —30—650—E.B.—30—800, higher initial pay according to age, qualifications and experience. Initial pay of a Government servant, if appointed, will be fixed with regard to his substantive pay. **Qualifications: Essential.** (a) Degree or diploma in Veterinary Science (b) Training in the technique of the manufacture of biological products. **Desirable.**—Experience of the manufacture of biological products on a large scale, including immunisation, bleeding, serum testing, management of a large number of animals, control of labour, maintenance of cost and commercial accounts, etc.

6 **One permanent post of Officer-in-Charge, Biological Products Section, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.** Scheduled Caste candidate preferred. Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably below 45 years, relaxable for permanent Government servants. **Pay.**—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400 plus special pay of Rs 150 per mensem. Initial pay of an officer already in permanent Government service according to Fundamental Rules **Qualifications.**—(a) Degree or Diploma in Veterinary Science (b) Special

training and experience in the preparation, testing, storage and distribution of Biological products, preferably 5 years, and in research connected therewith. (c) Experience in efficient animal management to run a commercial undertaking economically. (d) Administrative ability, personality and power of leadership.

7. **One temporary post of Assistant Research Officer in the Scheme for an enquiry into the life history and bionomics of Hunterellus Hookeri How, the parasite of ticks in India under the Indian Veterinary Research Institute.** Other things being equal, preference will be given to a refugee over non-Government servants. Women eligible. **Age.**—Preferably between 25 and 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay.**—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800. **Qualifications.**—(a) M.Sc. in Zoology. (b) Experience of breeding arthropods and of laboratory work.

8. **One temporary post of Assistant Information Officer in the Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.** Women eligible. **Pay.**—Rs. 350—25—500—30—620. **Age.**—Preferably between 25 and 35 (38 for Scheduled Castes), relaxable for candidates employed in the Press Information Bureau. **Qualifications:** Good academic record and journalistic experience essential. Preference will be given to those who have worked for at least two consecutive years in an English and/or a Marathi Language newspaper or news-agency. Candidates should be able to write chaste Marathi. Proficiency in translation from English to Marathi and vice versa essential. Candidates to submit cuttings from newspapers of their published articles, signed and unsigned with applications.

9. **One temporary post of Information Assistant in the Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.** Women eligible. **Pay.**—Rs. 300—20—400, subject to revision on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. **Age.**—Preferably between 21 and 35 (38 for Scheduled Castes), relaxable for candidates employed in the Press Information Bureau. **Qualifications:** Good academic record essential. Journalistic experience and service for at least 12 consecutive months in an English and/or a Marathi newspaper office will be additional qualification. Ability to write Marathi well. Proficiency in translation from English to Marathi and vice versa essential. Candidates to submit published articles, signed or unsigned, with their applications.

10. **Three Reference Assistants, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.**—In partial modification of item 2 of advertisement 29 relating to the above posts, it is hereby notified that the posts are temporary and are not to be filled on three years contract. Closing date for receipt of applications remains unaltered.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 53.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the following posts at the proposed Campbell Medical College, Calcutta. The College is being started as a post-war development measure at present and there is every chance of its being retained permanently.

I. **Demonstrator of Chemistry** (2 posts) on pay of Rs. 125—25/2—150—20/2—250—15/2—310—20/2—350.

The posts will be included in the Bengal General Service.

II. **Demonstrator of Pharmacology** (1 post) on pay of Rs. 140—20—180—20/2—200—25/2—300—20/2—380 [i.e., Bengal Medical Service (Upper) scale of pay]. The selected candidate will be given a starting pay of Rs. 200 per month plus usual allowances and increases.

The post will be included in the Bengal Medical Service (Upper) and the selected candidate will be regarded as a temporary B.M.S. (Upper) Officer, recruited to fill up the vacancy for the present.

Women candidates are not debarred from applying for any of these posts.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointments will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

(2) **Qualifications.**—

Demonstrator of Chemistry.—A candidate must hold a First or Second Class Master's degree in Chemistry. Preference will be given to one having teaching experience.

Demonstrator of Pharmacology.—A candidate must be a Medical graduate. Preference will be given to one having experience in the subject and aptitude for research.

A candidate for any of the above posts must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India may be considered eligible to apply, provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment.

(3) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 10th August 1948.

(4) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(5) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(6) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(7) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(8) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 22nd July 1948.

PUBLIC Service Commission, West Bengal, advertisement No. 41, inviting applications for posts of Principal-Superintendents, Medical College and Hospitals, Calcutta, and Campbell Medical College and Hospitals, Calcutta, and Surgeon-Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, has been modified and it is notified for general information that the pay of the Principal-cum-Superintendent, Calcutta Medical College and Hospitals and that of Campbell Medical College and Hospitals will be fixed within the limits of Rs. 1,600—2,400 according to qualifications and experience. The candidates selected for appointment will draw the fixed pay throughout the contract period and no increment will be allowed during this time. Higher salary may be given if the officers are re-appointed after the contract period, on appropriate recommendations.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is extended to 15th August 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES, WEST BENGAL.

Bengal Silk Technological Institute, Berhampore (Murshidabad).

APPLICATIONS in prescribed forms are invited for admission into this Institute for higher scientific training in all branches of Textile Technology with special reference to silk.

1. **Courses of training.**—The Institute offers the following courses of studies:—(i) Diploma Course—It extends over three years leading to a Diploma entitled L.T.T. (Licentiate in Textile Technology). This is an advanced course intended to give specialised theoretical and practical training in all branches of textile manufacture with special reference to silk. (ii) Artisan Course—It extends over two years and is meant for those who intend to adopt weaving, dyeing and printing as their profession. Preference is given to candidates belonging to the Weaver Class. (iii) Short Course—This course extends over six months and is intended for those professional weavers, dyers and printers who wish to supplement their practical experience with a knowledge of the improved methods for advancement in their careers.

2. **Qualifications for admission.**—(i) For admission in the Diploma Course the candidates must have passed the Matriculation Examination or have been trained in one of the technical schools affiliated to the Overseer Examination Board up to the Sub-Overseer standard and must have attained the age of 16 on the 1st of July of the year of his admission but should not exceed 21 years. (ii) For Artisan Course the candidate must have a sufficient knowledge of Bengali and Arithmetic. They are also required to produce evidence of their being *bona fide* weavers and/or to declare that they seek admission with the intention of adopting weaving as a profession. (iii). For Short Course the candidates are required to produce evidence that they are professional weavers, dyers or printers and are actually engaged in their profession.

3. **Fees.**—No tuition fee is charged from *bona fide* residents of Bengal but the students are required to provide themselves with the necessary books and instruments required in their classes.

4. **Stipends.** A number of stipends are awarded to meritorious students on the result of Institute Examinations subject to good conduct and progress.

5 **Athletics.**—All students must join the Athletic Club and abide by such rules and regulations as may be framed from time to time.

6. **Hostels.**—Students may be provided accommodation in the Institute Hostel which is under the supervision of Hostel Superintendent. Students residing in hostels must abide by the hostel rules.

The session ordinarily commences in July. All applications for admission in the prescribed form together with necessary certificates should reach the Principal on or before the 30th June 1948 or within ten days of the publication of the Matriculation results. For further particulars and application forms apply to the Principal, Bengal Silk Technological Institute, Berhampore (Murshidabad).

P. PAL, Principal,
Bengal Silk Technological Institute,
Berhampore.

IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE, BALASORE.

S. C. C. SUIT No 196 OF 1948.

Jnananda Sen represented by B Sen, father, next friend,

versus

Bank of Kamrup, Ltd., represented by its managing directors and others.

TAKE notice that the plaintiff has brought S C. C Suit No 196 of 1948 in the Sub-Judge's Court, Balasore, for realisation of arrear of house rent of the Balasore Branch of the said Bank The next date for disposal of the said suit is 13th August 1948 In absence of the defendant suit will proceed ex party

G. B MISRA, Sub-Judge.

(334—1)

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, BALASORE.

S. C. C. SUIT No. 212 OF 1948

Sri Srikristo De, Port Road, Balasore, plaintiff,

versus

Bharat Industrial Bank, Ltd. (Balasore Branch), defendant, represented by its managing director

THIS is to notify that Sri Srikrishna De of Port Road, Balasore, has sued the Bharat Industrial Bank, Ltd., for arrears of house rent of Balasore Branch of the said Bank. This suit No. 212 of 1948 comes up for disposal before Sub-Judge, Balasore, on 16th August 1948. The said defendant is directed to appear and take necessary steps or else the suit will be taken up ex party.

G B. MISRA, Sub-Judge.

(335—1)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF HOOGHLY.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Satya Charan De son of late Rajani Kanta De, of Bhanganmora, thana Pursura, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 3 of 1948 and that the 10th August 1948 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

N N. BAGCHI District Judge.

Chinsura, the 9th July 1948.

(307—1)

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL.

Irrigation and Waterways Department.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with rule 31 of the Rules for the Navigable Channels of the Mograhat Drainage Scheme issued under sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), and published under Irrigation Department notification No. 3, dated the 22nd February 1916, notice is hereby given for general information that the Utterbhag Lock at the junction of the Surjipur locked channel and the Peali river will remain closed to traffic for a further period of twenty-one days with effect from 1st July 1948, for the purpose of silt-clearance of inner and outer channel and basin of the Utterbhag Lock

G B MONDAL,
Superintending Engineer,
Southern Circle.

SALE NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information of the public that one four-storied building with one Thakur Ghar on the 3rd floor, seven rooms on the 2nd floor, seven rooms on the 1st floor, 12 shop rooms and 1 room on the ground floor standing over 9 cottas 7 chattaks 14 sq. ft. of mokrari mourasi land being the holding No 2, Grierson Road, P S. Golabari in the town of Howrah, the annual rental of which is Rs. 10-5 payable to Babu Gurupada Ghose and others is to be sold in public auction to be held on 10th August 1948, at 12 noon, in the premises of the Howrah Civil Courts in connection with Title Execution Case No. 6 of 1947, in the 1st Court of Subordinate Judge, Howrah, in which the Governor-General of India in Council is the decree-holder and Babu Durga Prosad Chamaria is the judgment-debtor

[ILLEGIBLE],
Subordinate Judge, 1st Court, Howrah.

The 10th July 1948

(333—1)

NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 28th Local Meeting of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shoreholders kept at the Calcutta Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Calcutta Local Head Office, 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Monday, the 30th day of August 1948, at 10 a m for the purpose of electing two persons to be Members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. E A. Paterson and Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh Roy, K.C.I.E., who go out of office at such Meeting, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By order,
A M. WALKER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Dated, the 22nd July 1948.

(325—1)

NOTICE.

THAT B Muktilal, son of late B Rama Dhan Dass Marwari, resident of Lachhmangarh at present living at village Jahanabad alias Kudra, pargana Chainpur, post office and police-station Kudra, district Shahabad, had filed a Title Suit No. 92 of 1947/123 of 1946 in the Court of the Munsif, 1st Court, Sasaram, against late B Murlidhar, resident of village, pargana and police-station Chakradharpur, district Singhbhum, and others. Now Murlidhar is dead his sons and his widow name not known are substituted as his heirs in the plaint The date fixed for appearance is 12th September 1948 The suit is for the specific performance of the contents Everybody concerned with this case are informed through this notice to present themselves in the above court by the date fixed or the case will be decided ex parte in their absence.

G. SHARMA, 2nd Munsif.

(336—1)

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Gangadhar Pirthani, Madanlal Sureka, Dinanath Sureka, Jwala Parsad Berewala and Onkarmal Chowdhury under articles of partnership dated 18th December 1947 and carrying on business at No. 4, Howrah Road, Howrah, under the style of "Howrah Sylicate & Industrial Works" and registered at Calcutta in the Register of Firms on 6th January 1948 being No. 15995 has been dissolved as from the 20th day of July 1948 in so far as the said Madanlal Sureka and Dinanath Sureka are concerned who retire from the firm All debts and claims owing by and due to the firm will be paid and received by the said Gangadhar Pirthani, Jwala Parsad Berewala and Onkarmal Chowdhury who will alone continue to carry on the business under the old style and who have been jointly and severally authorised to give effectual receipts and discharges for all debts and claims due to the firm. The said Madanlal Sureka and Dinanath Sureka will not be liable for any act done by the said Gangadhar Pirthani, Jwala Parsad Berewala and Onkarmal Chowdhury or any one of them or by anybody acting on their behalf after the said date of retirement.

GANGADHAR PIRTHANI
MADAN LALL SUREKA,
DINA NATH SUREKA,
JWALA PARSAD BEREWALA,
ONKARMULL CHOWDHURY.
signatures of the said partners.

Dated this 22nd day of July 1948.

(337—1)

NOTICE.

Re: Dissolution of Empire Talkie Distributors.

To all to whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed partnership firm which was being carried on under the Deed of Partnership, dated 29th January 1945, made between Mr. Dalsukh M. Pancholi and Mr. Shantaram Raghurao Hemmad stands dissolved on and from the 7th day of July 1948. The said Mr. Dalsukh M. Pancholi has as from that date no connection or interest whatsoever in the said firm.

Dated the 17th day of July 1948.

MUKHERJEE & BISWAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Dalsukh M. Pancholi,
10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.

(324—1)

CAUTION.

PUBLIC are hereby warned not to advance any money to Sri Rabindra Nath Banerji of 8/1, Hazra Road, Kalighat, Calcutta, or to purchase his undivided share of the said or other properties at Mahestollah in 24-Parganas as he owes my clients Sri Jitendra Nath Banerjee and Sri Abanindra Nath Banerjee his brothers and co-sharers of the same address ,over Rupees Fifty thousand besides a mortgage decree on the Hazra Road property and monies paid to the mortgagor before and after the decree and costs and other expenses.

Any person dealing with the said properties will do so with full knowledge of all these liabilities and charges at his own risk and peril.

B. N. GHOSH, Advocate.

3-A, Clark Street, Calcutta, the 26th July 1948.

(338—4)

NOTICE OF WRECK IN THE CUSTODY OF A RECEIVER.

Description of articles and marks thereon (if any).	Where found.	When found.	Supposed value.	Where lying.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Recovery Register No. 5 P.A., dated 23rd June 1948.			Rs.		
Country Boat No. C 15452-- Length .. 46 ft. Beam .. 17 ft. Depth .. 6 ft.	Moyapur	2-6-48	400	Moyapur, Semaphore.	Damaged under waterline.

B. S. DAVIES,
for Deputy Conservator,
Receiver.

Dated this 23rd day of June 1948. (293—3)

NOTICE.

WANTED a District Engineer for the Nadia District Board on a salary of Rs. 400—20—600 per mensem plus travelling allowance according to the Fundamental Rules. Candidates must be qualified in the manner prescribed in rule 2, Part IX of the Rules for the appointment of District Engineers, etc., as published with Bengal Government notification No. 3334L.S.-G., dated 20th December 1901, as subsequently amended. The selected candidate will have to join immediately on appointment and will be on probation for one year. Applications with certificates and testimonials in original should be submitted in sealed and registered covers to the Chairman, District Board, Nadia, superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer" on or before 10th August 1948 with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which the certificates will be returned.

Candidates should mention their native village, police-station, post office, home district and age.

Candidates may be required to interview the Board at their own expense.

TARAK DAS BANERJEE,
Chairman, District Board.

Nadia District Board Office, the 13th July 1948.

(296—5)

NOTE.

PORTIONS of the following note of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of its value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the number. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to it is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Note No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 4/48-49	A/52-056847	100/-	P.K. Datta, 42, Ramanath Kabiraj Lane, P.O. Bowbazar, Calcutta

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 15th July 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the persons/party whose names are shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 1/48-49	A/36-909814	100	Sant Lal, Head Cashier, Imperial Bank of India, Bulandshahr (U.P.)
W.D. 2/48-49	A/61-324842 A/31-276807	100 100	Sumer Chand, Goods Clerk, Delhi Kishanganj Railway Station, Delhi.
W.D. 3/48-49	A/89-262302	100	Angad Rai Gandhi, s/o late Karam Chand, C/o late Bejnath, Wine Contractor, Kewalganj, P.O. Rohtak, district Rohtak, East Punjab.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 9th July 1948.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-1936,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE SAMMILAN COTTON MILLS, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Company will be held on 9th September 1948, at 3 p.m., at 16A, Paikpara Raja Manindra Road, Calcutta, for the purpose of having the account laid before the meeting showing how the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of.

SURENDRA NATH SAMADDER, Liquidator,
The Sammilan Cotton Mills, Ltd.
(In voluntary liquidation).

(328—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-1936,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE MALDAHA COTTON MILLS, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Company will be held on 10th September 1948, at 3 p.m., at 16A, Paikpara Raja Manindra Road, Calcutta, for the purpose of having the account laid before the meeting showing how the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of.

SURENDRA NATH SAMADDER, Liquidator,
The Maldaha Cotton Mills, Ltd.
(In voluntary liquidation.)

(329—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-1936,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE MOYMANSINHA COTTON MILLS LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Company will be held on 13th September 1948, at 3 p.m., at 16A, Paikpara Raja Manindra Road, Calcutta, for the purpose of having the account laid before the meeting showing how the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of.

SURENDRA NATH SAMADDER, Liquidator,

The Mymensingh Cotton Mills Ltd.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

(330—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-1936,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE BARISAL COTTON MILLS LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Company will be held on 11th September 1948, at 3 p.m., at 16A, Paikpara Raja Manindra Road, Calcutta, for the purpose of having the account laid before the meeting showing how the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of.

SURENDRA NATH SAMADDER, Liquidator,

The Barisal Cotton Mills Ltd.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

(331—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-1936,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE MURSHIDABAD COTTON MILLS LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Company will be held on 11th September 1948, at 3 p.m., at 16A, Paikpara Raja Manindra Road, Calcutta, for the purpose of having the account laid before the meeting showing how the winding up of the Company has been disposed of.

SURENDRA NATH SAMADDER, Liquidator,

The Murshidabad Cotton Mills Ltd.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

(332—1)

In the matter of the Jay Shree Investments, Ltd.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at No. 22, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta, on Monday, the 26th day of July 1948, at 4 p.m., the following resolution was duly passed as an extraordinary Resolution:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the meeting that the Company cannot by reasons of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. P. D Pasari of No 2, Dover Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta, has been appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

K. D. GOENKA, *Chairman.*

(340—1)

AMARENDRA KUMAR SANYAL, M A., B L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta.

(309—4)

SUSHANTA KUMAR SEN, M.A., B L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta.

(310—4)

SUKUMAR GHOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta.

(311—4)

SRI BHOLANATH CHATTERJEA intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(312—4)

NIRMAL CHANDRA MUKHERJI, M.A., B L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(313—4)

HEMENDRA KUMAR MITRA intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(314—4)

SRI PABITRA KUMAR BANERJEE wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(315—4)

SRI SUBIMAN CHANDRA GHOSE desires to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court of Calcutta.

(316—4)

SRI BHUDHAR CHANDRA MUKHERJEE desires to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court of Calcutta.

(317—4)

SRI KALI PADA ROY, B L., Pleader, intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta.

(318—4)

GANAPATI CHUNDER, B.L., desires to be enrolled as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

(319—4)

BARUN KUMAR ROY CHOWDHURY intends to enrol himself as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court

(320—4)

ANILKUMAR SEN, M A, B.L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

(321—4)

SRI ROBIN CHANDRA MITTRA wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(322—4)

SRI NIRMAL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(326—4)

SRI K KRISHNA MARAR intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(339—4)

SRI SAILENDRA NATH ROY, M A., B L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(305—4)

SRI RAGHABENDRA BANERJI, M A., B.L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(306—4)

STOLEN.

THE following Government of India Five-Year Interest-Free Prize Bonds, 1949, for the face value of Rs. 200 having been stolen, notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Bombay, for the issue of duplicates in favour of the undersigned:—

Series.	Number.	Amount.
D	007544 and 097545	Rs. 200

Name of the person notifying—Nibaran Chandra Mitra.

Address—5-1-H, Panditia Road, Calcutta—29.

(341—2)

LOST.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos 356806 and 341326 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 and 1900-01 for Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Panch Kori Kar and Prosad Das Boral and Bros., respectively, and last endorsed to Sm. Bagala Bala Dasi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for payment of discharge value thereof to the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Signature—Sm Bagala Bala Dasi.

Residence—Katghara Lane, post office Hooghly, district Hooghly.

(291—3)

DESTROYED.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos. C.A. 080066/68 of the 3 per cent. conversion loan of 1946 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Reserve Bank of India and last endorsed to Ram Prosad Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Signature of the advertiser—Ram Prosad Banerjee.

Residence—"Prasanna Bhaban", Kalitala, Bankura.

(308—3)

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No. 31 of 1948.

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1948

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			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.												
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Chairman, District Board, Bakarganj	Provident Fund deposits of District Board employees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	13,000
2	Collector, Bakarganj .	E P. Caspersz and his co-sharers for payment of revenue	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,000
3	Ditto ...	Raj Chandra and Golakmoni Scholarship Fund	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5,500
4	Ditto ..	Tarini Charan Shah Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,700	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,10,700
5	Ditto ..	Union Board Dispensary at Gava Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,000
6	Inspector of Schools, Bakarganj Range	Barisal Kashipur Educational Prize Fund	...	...	...	...	..	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	200
7	Magistrate, Bakarganj	Barisal Zilla School Endowment Fund	...	...	...	...	...	16,800	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16,800
8	Ditto ...	Bhairab Chandra Banik's Family Prize Fund, Kashipur	...	...	...	...	...	100	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	100
9	Ditto	Dawlat Khan Coronation Trust Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	300
10	Ditto ..	Rani Gupta Medal Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,000
11	Civil Surgeon, Bakarganj ..	Barisal Dispensary ..	...	...	...	...	..	7,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7,200
12	Ditto ...	Nawab Ahsanulla's Trust ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,300
13	Subdivisional Officer, Pirojpur	Pirojpur High English School	...	...	...	1,000	...	19,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20,000
14	Collector, Bankura ..	Provash Chandra Khan, Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	..	...	1,500
15	Head Master, Zilla School, Bankura	Bhuban Mohan Muktakeshi Medal Fund	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	500
16	Ditto ..	Max Muller Memorial Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	..	...	200
17	Magistrate, Bankura	Bindubasini Stipend ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	700
18	Ditto ...	Rai Ram Bandhu Chatterjee Bahadur's Sir John Woodburn Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	500
19	Civil Surgeon, Birbhum and Honorary Secretary, Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund, Suri, Birbhum.	Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,500
20	Collector & Civil Surgeon, Birbhum	Satya Niranjan Medical Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20,000
21	Magistrate, Birbhum .	Bhuban Mohan Singh and Harasundari Dasi Medal.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,000
22	Ditto ...	Malet Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,500
23	Ditto ...	Ramranjan Town Hall Committee	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,000
24	Ditto	Suri Charitable Dispensary Committee	4,000	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	7,600
25	Ditto ..	Taylor Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,000
26	Subdivisional Officer, Rampurhat, Birbhum	Rampurhat Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,100
27	Chairman, Bogra Municipality.	Bogra Municipal Sadar Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	..	5,600	..	...	...	...	100	...	...	..	...	5,700
28	Magistrate, Bogra ..	Bhuban Ambica Memorial Fund	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	500
29	Ditto	Lady Carmichael Medal Fund	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,200
30	Ditto .	Syed Abdus Sovan Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	8,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8,200
31	Chairman, Burdwan Municipality	Bishalakshya Bose Endowment for maintenance of Ramlal Bose Park at Burdwan	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,000
32	Ditto .	Burdwan Dispensary ..	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18,000
33	Ditto ...	D N Das Endowment Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	50,000
34	Ditto ...	Flood Relief Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	600
35	Secretary, Burdwan Municipal High School.	Taylor Memorial Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	700

36	Chairman, District Board, Burdwan.	Amarpur Agriculture Educational Trust.	...	...	...	22,300	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,400
37	Ditto ...	Amarpur Dispensary	...	...	...	11,600	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11,800
38	Ditto ...	Chagram Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10,000
39	Ditto ...	Kalgram Dispensary Fund	...	...	...	...	...	12,300	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,300
40	Ditto ...	Kaleswar Dispensary Trust Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	13,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13,100
41	Ditto ...	Kaleswar Tol Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,900	...	...	...	...	..	...	10,900
42	Ditto ...	Krishna Bhamini Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,500
43	Ditto ...	Manteswar Dispensary Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	6,200	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6,200
44	Ditto ...	Nandi Dispensary Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	10,100	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,100
45	Ditto ...	Nisha Nath Tah District Board Charitable Dispensary at Gopinathpur.	...	...	...	...	..	20,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20,000
46	Ditto ...	Palla Dispensary Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	13,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13,300
47	Ditto ...	Eruar District Board Charitable Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	..	14,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	14,900
48	Ditto ...	Panchra Dispensary	...	...	...	4,400	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
49	Ditto ...	Memari District Board Charitable Dispensary Fund.	...	..	...	...	..	44,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	44,000
50	Ditto ...	Season Dispensary at Ghose	...	...	...	...	..	10,100	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10,100
51	Ditto ...	Ghosh Dispensary Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5,000
52	Ditto ...	Kalni District Board Charitable Dispensary Fund.	..	..	..	...	..	22,000	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,000
53	Ditto ...	Sultanpur Dispensary	...	...	...	8,000	...	100	...	...	5,400	...	...	...	...	..	...	13,500
54	Ditto ..	Dinanath Memorial Prize Fund	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	200
55	Ditto ...	Nudipur Dispensary Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7,000
56	Ditto ...	Chakkhanjadi Dist. Board Charitable Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	42,900	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,900
57	Collector, Burdwan ...	Burdwan Vidyasagar Databya Samiti.	...	...	...	...	..	27,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	27,700
58	Ditto ...	Ganganarain Mitra's Fund	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	900
59	Ditto ...	Purbasthali Chaukidari Pay Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,400
60	District Judge, Burdwan	Act VIII Case No. 165 of 1937	...	...	...	...	..	3,800	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	3,800
61	Ditto ...	Ahi Bhusan Chaudhury, Nazir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	..	...	5,000
62	Subordinate Judge, Burdwan.	Phani Bhusan Mukherjee, Receiver in Title Suit No. 142 of 1923.	...	...	...	...	..	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20,000
63	District Inspector of Schools, Burdwan.	Nando Lal Ghose Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500
64	Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, Chinsurah, Hooghly.	Akhil Chandra Nandy Memorial Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	700
65	Ditto	Bishambhar Mukherjee ScholarshipFund.	..	..	..	..	..	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	2,300
66	Ditto ..	Jadu Nath Biswas Scholarship Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	1,200
67	Ditto ..	Jogendra Kashiswari Fund	..	..	..	..	..	6,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	6,200
68	Ditto ..	Tarini Charan Sarkar Free Studentship.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	...	..	1,000
69	Ditto ...	Umes Chandra Pal Trust	200	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	200

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1976.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	3 per cent. Loan, 1953-55.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent., Loan, 1952.	3 per cent. U.P. Loan, 1961-66.	2¾ per cent., Loan, 1948-52.	3 per cent. 2nd Victory Loan, 1959-61.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.															
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
70	Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division, Hooghly.	B. B. Dhara ...	2,000	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2,000
71	Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Bengal	Rabindra Nath Pal, Cashier ...	...	...	...	...	..	300	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
72	Ditto ...	Harishankar Chakravarty, Collecting Sarkar	...	...	...	...	..	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	200
73	Ditto ...	Matiram ...	...	...	...	...	..	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	500
74	Ditto ...	Sachindra Nath Acharya, Cashier.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	200	200
75	Ditto ...	Sailendra Nath Mukherjee, Bank Sarkar.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	200
76	Ditto ...	Satyanarain Singh, Collecting Darwan.	...	...	...	...	..	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	200
77	Ditto ...	Subodh Kumar Banerjee, Collecting Sarkar.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	200
78	Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept., Calcutta.	Bengal Famine Orphan Fund ...	...	...	...	..	..	17,500	...	...	...	14,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	31,800
79	Director of Public Instruction, Bengal	Mohsin Fund Fixed Endowment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,27,800	...	10,27,800
80	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Range No. VI, Calcutta.	Radhicamohan Ghose, Clerk	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
81	Director of Health Services, West Bengal, Calcutta.	Chunilal Seal's Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	47,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	47,700
82	Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education, Bengal.	Amir-i-kabir (Madrasah) ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,600	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	23,700
83	Ditto ...	Lytton Moslem Scholarship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	84,400	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,400
84	Ditto ...	Mahmud Scholarship Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,100
85	Ditto ...	Nawab Ashanulla's Ripon Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	4,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	5,800
86	Ditto ...	Saiyid Ali Khan Bahadur's Ripon Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	..	...	4,500
87	Chairman, Christian Burial Board, Calcutta.	Christian Burial Board ...	9,700	...	...	...	...	86,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,200
88	Commissioner, Presidency Divn. & Chairman, Board of Trustees, Albert Victor Leper Hospital, Gobra	Albert Victor Leper Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	22,500
89	Ditto ...	D. W. Burnet Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,000
90	Ditto ...	Jai Chandi Dutt Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10,000
91	Ditto ...	George Jones Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11,000
92	Ditto ...	Kedarnath Rajgarhia Trust Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
93	Ditto ...	Krishna Bhamini Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200
94	Ditto ...	Tinkori Dasi Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	29,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,500
95	Controller of Rationing, Town Hall, Calcutta.	Messrs. Bhatter Mapara & Co.	25,000	...	..	..	..	15,000	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	40,000
96	Ditto ...	Arun Chandra Das, Assistant Cashier.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
97	Ditto ..	Durga Gati Seal, Cashier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	4,000
98	Ditto ..	Hirendra Nath Seal ..	..	...	..	..	..	10,500	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	10,500
99	Ditto ..	Manick Chand Seal, Assistant Cashier.	...	...	..	..	...	1,000	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	1,000

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1976.	3½ per cent, Loan, 1947-50.	3 per cent. Loan, 1953-55.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent., Loan, 1948-52.	3 per cent. 2nd Victory Loan, 1959-61.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.												
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	Controller of Rationing, Town Hall, Calcutta.	Sham Lal Paul Poddar ..	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	300
101	Bengal Telephone Corporation, Ltd., Calcutta.	Provident Fund	...	75,000	...	2,50,000	..	...	...		...	1,85,100	60,800	...	...	..	12,07,600	17,78,500
102	Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Calcutta.	Kamal Krishna Shome, Store-keeper.	...	...	...	...	..	500	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	500
103	Ditto	Tara Prasanna Nayak, Store-keeper.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
103(a)	Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.	Paritosh De, Asstt. Cashier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	500

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held	3 per cent Loan.			Cash.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1961.	3 per cent. Con Loan, 1946	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1976-	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. U. P., 1961-66.	Debentures.	Total
			1896-97.	1951-54	1963-65												
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
104	Collector of Calcutta . .	Hiralal Mukherjee Asstt Nazir	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	300
105	Ditto .	Hiralal Chatterji, Stamp Vendor, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	1,900
106	Ditto ..	Nemai Chand Ghosh, Junior Stamp Vendor, Small Cause Court, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	..	2,000	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	2,000
107	Ditto ...	Moulvi Syed Rahamat, Hossain, Govt servant	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	200
108	Ditto .	Sailesh Chandra Chatterjee ..	...	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
109	Ditto . .	Surendra Kumar Roy Choudhury, Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,05,000
110	Ditto .	Susanta K Banerjee, Stamp Vendor	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	1,400	...	..	...	...	...	3,500
111	Collector of Customs, Calcutta	Basanta Kumar Sen, Treasurer	12,500	...	...	..	...	60,000	..	...	32,000	...	...	..	...	...	1,04,500
112	Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal	Bengal Distilleries Co, Ltd .	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,000
113	Ditto ..	Carew & Co, Ltd .	...	...	...	...	..	4,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,000
114	Ditto .	Haji Ismail Salt and Sons, Ltd Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,000
115	Ditto ..	Lal Mohan Ganguly, Excise Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
116	Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal	Maulvi Dewan Mahamed Zikala, Bailiff	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
117	Ditto	Sarat Chandra Das, Bailiff ..	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	300
118	Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.	Dwarkanath Saha, Cashier, Public Vehicles Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	...	...	...	1,000
119	Ditto ...	Foundling Asylum ..	...	...	...	...	...	57,900	...	...	...	...	27,500	..	...	...	85,400
120	Ditto	Satrughna Lahiri, Cashier ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,000	..	...	...	1,000
121	Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta																
122	Ditto ...	Investment Account ...	..	...	...	...	35,300	64,300	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	99,600
123	Director of Industries, Bengal.	Bejoy Gopal Singha, Cashier ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,000
124	Director of Health Services, West Bengal, Calcutta.	Jitendra Nath Deb, Store-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
125		Kanti Kumar Banerjee, Cashier	...	1,000	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,000
126	Ditto .	Abinash Chandra Bayen . (Compounder)	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
127	Ditto	Tarun Sen, Cashier	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
128	Ditto	Rownaq Ali, Store-keeper ..	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
129	Ditto ...	Sir Robert Reid Milk Fund .	...	...	...	...	..	1,500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
130	Assistant Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, Writers' Bldgs, Calcutta	Abhoy Chandra Das Memorial Prize Fund	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,100
131	Ditto .	Bhairab Chandra Medal ..	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
132	Ditto .	Bethune School .	...	...	...	...	...	17,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,100
133	Ditto	Rai Brojo Mohan Dutt Bahadur Prize Fund		...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
134	Ditto	Dowlat Chandra Rai Jubilee Medal	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
135	Ditto	Durga Charan Laha's Trust ..	...	...	...	...	...	50,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,800
136	Ditto .	Dutt's Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	..	6,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200
137	Ditto . .	Elliot Medal Fund ..	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	600
138	Ditto	Hara Kumar Tagore Sanskrit Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	7,900	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	8,900
139	Ditto	Prasanna Kumar Tagore Law	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800
140	Ditto	Sir Andrew Fraser Medal ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
141	Hony Secy., Rajrajeswari and Sashi Bhusan De Free School.	Rajrajeswari and Sasi Bhusan De Trust Fund	...	..	..	..	..	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,900

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1976.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1962.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent. 1962	3 per cent. Assam, 1952.	3 per cent. U. P., 1961-66.	3 per cent. Loan, 1957.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	Punjab Bonds, 1952.	1951-54.	1963-65.														
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
142	Executive Engineer, Canals Division, Anderson House, Calcutta.	Jatindra Nath Ghosh, Toll Collector	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	500
143	Ditto ...	Gladstone Wyllie and Co. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,000
144	Ditto ...	Kilburn and Co., Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	800
145	Ditto ...	Macneill and Co., Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	600
146	Ditto	Satya Ranjan Sen, Cashier ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,000
147	Head Master, Hare School, Calcutta.	Arun Chandra Chakraverty Prize Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	500
148	Ditto ...	Bimal Chandra Memorial Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	400	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	400
149	Ditto ...	Harokanta Memorial Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	..	...	...	...	...	300
150	Ditto ...	Lt.-Col. S. P. Sarbadhikary Memorial Fund.	...	...	...	100	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	100
151	Ditto ...	Pyari Charan Sarkar Memorial Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	200
152	Ditto ...	S. N. Ganguli Memorial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	100	100
153	Head Mistress, Sakhawat Memorial High English School for Girls	Sakhawat Memorial High School Trust Fund.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	14,800	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14,800
154	Head Master, Hindu School, Calcutta.	Keshav Charan Law Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,600
155	Ditto .	Abhoy Charan Pal Memorial Prize.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	100
156	Ditto ...	Chandi Das Memorial Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	300
157	Ditto ...	Profullo Kumar Mitra Memorial Gold Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,500
158	Ditto ...	Upendra Lal Baksi Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	100
159	Ditto ...	Dhirendranath Mitter Free ... Studentship	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,000
160	Ditto ...	Jadulall Mullick Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	200
161	Ditto ...	Ram Jadu Bhattacharjee Memorial Prize	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	100
162	Ditto ...	Subal Krishna Dass Memorial Prize	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	100
163	Secretary, Hindu Family Annuity Fund, Ltd	Hindu Family Annuity Fund	...	60,600	60,400	...	..	26,70,800	...	..	...	12,000	1,51,200	1,27,400	1,600	45,000	47,000	1,85,200	...	34,44,600

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1976.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent., 1948-52.	Deben-tures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54	1963-65.										
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
164	Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.	L. V. Niblett ..	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
165	Ditto ...	L. V. Niblett, Supdt. of Jail	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
166	Ditto ...	Simpson Prize Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	600
167	Ditto ...	Sir Walter Buchanan Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
168	Ditto ...	R. Taylor, European Warder ...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
169	Ditto ...	Thompson Prize Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
170	Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.	Doveton College Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,400
171	Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, Calcutta	Benimadhab Ghose's Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
172	Ditto ...	Jagabandhu Scholarship Fund	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,100
173	Ditto ...	Kalipada Roy Free Studentship	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
174	Ditto ...	Sitala Sundari Basu Medal ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
175	Ditto ...	Sriram Bhattacharji's Prize for Ariadaha School.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
176	Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, Calcutta	Sastivar Roy Chowdhury's Endowment for Taki Girls' School.	...	...	...	...	...	2,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900
177	Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions, Bengal	Maharaja Sir Shree Bir Mitrodava Singha Deo and Tikait Lal Sahib Sir Bir Protap Singha Deo of Sonepur State Orissa Charity Fund, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	900
178	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta	Abid Hossain, Bailiff ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
179	Ditto ...	Asraf Ali, Court Overseer ...	...	...	...	...	..	9,900	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	9,900
180	Ditto ...	Charity Fund ..	...	...	...	...	..	14,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,200

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan. 1896-97.	3 per cent. Loan. 1949-52.	3 per cent. Loan. 1951-54.	3 per cent. Loan. 1963-65.	Cash.	3 per cent. Loan, 1959-61.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1976.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent., 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
181	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.	Mackenzie Lyall & Co. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,100
181A	Ditto ..	Gopi Nath Pyne, Bailiff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..		300
182	Ditto ...	Mahamad Gulam Nabi, Bailiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
183	Ditto ...	R. G. Leech, Bailiff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500
184	Ditto ...	Sushil Krishna Dey, Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
185	Lady Principal, Bethune College, Calcutta.	Bethune Prize	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
186	Ditto ...	Bimala Churn Law Free Studentship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300
187	Ditto ...	Kanaklata Dasi Stipend ...	...	...		...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
188	Ditto ...	Maharani Sakhya Raja Saheba of Gwalior Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
189	Ditto ...	Mohit Bala Prize Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
190	Ditto ...	Shantilata Basu Roy Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
191	Ditto ...	Vidyasagar Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
192	Official Assignee, Calcutta	Interest Reserve Fund Account of Ferguson Bros. Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
193	Ditto ...	Investment Government Paper Account, No. 1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,78,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,78,900
194	Ditto ..	Investment Government Paper Account. No. 2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,87,100	...	...	2,15,800	...	1,05,600	...	...	...	22,08,500
195	Ditto ..	Jhingur Dubey, Government employee.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
196	Ditto ...	Nripendra Nath Sanyal, Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				3 per cent. Loan. 1970-75.	Cash.	3 per cent. Loan. 1959-61.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1976.	2¾ per cent. 1962.	4 per cent Loan, 1960-70.	4¼ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1966-68.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. U. P. Loan. 1961-66.	2¾ per-cent., 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.														
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
197	Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta.	Ashgari Begum vs. Sk. Yacoob Ali.	...	...	...	...	..	...	80,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,700
198	Ditto ...	Prosad Dasa Dassi vs. Golapmoni Dassi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,500
199	Ditto ...	Chunilall Motilal	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
200	Ditto ...	Balai Ch. Addy vs. D. Addy	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
201	Ditto ...	Uma Charan Laha vs. Tara Kanta Laha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
202	Ditto ...	Ashadhone Ganguly vs. Amiyo Nath Ganguly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
203	Ditto ...	Dasarathi Roy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
204	Ditto ..	Binodini Dasi vs. Abinash Ch. Das. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500
205	Ditto ...	Kshity Ranjan Chakravarty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
206	Ditto ..	Manick Lall Dey vs Panna Lall Dey	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
207	Ditto ...	C. Smith vs. F. Battlehoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
208	Ditto ..	Harihar Sawoo, Tenant (Estate Panchanon Mitter vs. Subodhlal Mitter).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
209	Ditto ..	Batta K. Paul vs. Jadupati Mukherjee.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
210	Ditto ..	Monimohan Chatterjee vs Sreemati Nirmalya Nalini Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
211	Ditto ...	Ganga Narain Dutt vs. H. K. Dutt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
212	Ditto ...	Kiron Kumar Mittra ...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
213	Ditto ...	Gopeswar De vs. Kristo Lal De	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
214	Ditto ..	Sm. Malati Lata Mitra Badhurani (Estate Raja Rajkissen Bahadur).	92,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	1,800	...	5,000	1,09,100
215	Ditto ...	Gopeswar De vs. Manicklal De	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100
216	Ditto ...	Suit No. 2472 of 1928 and 1840 of 1930.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,65,000	1,700	...	...	...	...	6,75,000	8,60,000	20,01,700
217	Ditto ..	Sm. Sarat Jamini Dassi vs. Bejoy K. Mandal and others.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400
218	Ditto ...	Sambhu Charan Dutt vs. Amrit Lal Dutt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
219	Ditto ..	Hilly vs. Administrator-General, Bengal A/C J. W. Crawdon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
220	Ditto ...	Investment Account ...	...	...	...	6,23,300	...	...	...	10,34,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,58,100
221	Ditto ..	Kanai Lal De vs. Sambhu Nath De.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
222	Ditto ..	Khetro Ch. Guho vs. Barada Ch. Guho.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,800
223	Ditto ..	Kunja B. Dutt vs. Shom S. Dutt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
224	Ditto ..	Mohendra Lal Mitter vs. Annada Lall Mitter A/C. Ram Kheljar Singh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
225	Ditto ..	Sm. Golap Dassi vs. Ramanath Tagore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000

226	Ditto	Sm. Golap Dassi vs. Ramanath Tagore (Deposit Account Nagarbasi Chandra Mohan Modak)	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
227	Ditto	Haramoni Dassi vs. Gobindalal Ghose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,900
228	Ditto	K. C Mukherjee vs. Kumar Gangadhar Bagla	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	64,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,000
229	Ditto	Narendranath Lahiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
230	Ditto	N. K. Kushary	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
231	Ditto	Nalinimoni Dasi vs. Dhirendra N. Bhur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
232	Ditto	N. N. Lahiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
233	Ditto	Mr. Nando Lall Dass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
234	Ditto	Estate Raja Raj Kissen Bahadur Ghose vs. Ghose			..	..	..	..	..	13,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,600
235	Ditto	Nani Bala Debi vs. Mani Lal Chowdhury.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,500
236	Ditto	Narendra N. Dass vs. Mukta Keshi Dassi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
237	Ditto	Narendra N. Sha vs. Bibhutibhusan Sha.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
238	Ditto	Nitya K. Dassi vs. Indra N. Biswas.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
239	Ditto	Nripendra K. Mitter vs. Sarat Mohini Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
240	Ditto	Preo Lal Dutt vs. Amrit Lal Dutt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,200
241	Ditto	Radhanath Seal vs. Ashutosh Seal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000
242	Ditto	Estate Raja Bijoy Keshab Roy, A/c. Churamoni Paul.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
243	Ditto	Rajendra K. Biswas vs. Hiran K. Biswas.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
244	Ditto	Estate Rajendra Nath Tagore, A/c. R. K. Ghose.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
245	Ditto	Shib Krishna Bahadur vs. Krishna Ch. Ghose, A/c. Chandra K. Khara.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
246	Ditto	Ditto, A/c. N. N. Sen	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
247	Ditto	Sashi Bh. Manna vs. Secretary of State for India.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,300
248	Ditto	Subala Debi vs. Samarendra M. Gupta.	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	19,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,000
249	Ditto	Subadhbala Debi vs. Subarnabala Debi.	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	16,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,600
250	Ditto	T. C. Gupta vs. J. C. Gupta	..	...	..	200	..	..	..	14,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000
251	Ditto	Unnopurna Debi vs. Ashutosh Chakraborti.	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	26,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,000
252	President and the Secretary, Steam Boiler Commission, Bengal, Calcutta	Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
253	Principal, Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta.	Sheo Bux Bogla Veterinary Scholarship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300
254	Principal, Calcutta Madrassa.	Darbhanga (Madrassa) Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	15,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,300
255	Ditto	Kasim Arif's Ripon Prize	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
256	Ditto	Mahomedan Literary Society Ripon Prize	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
257	Ditto	Maharaja Gwalior Prize	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
258	Ditto	Mirza Abdul Karim Shirazi's Ripon Prize	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
259	Ditto	Maulvi Syed Abey Ahmed's Ripon Prize.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
260	Ditto	Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latiff Khan's Ripon Prize.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
261	Ditto	Nawab Zainul Abadin Khan Bahadur's Ripon Prize.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
262	Ditto	Normal Memorial	...	...	...	...	...	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900
263	Ditto	Prince Jehan Kader Mirza Bahadur's Ripon Prize	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
264	Ditto	Sahibzada Mahomed Nasiruddin Haider's Ripon Prize.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
265	Ditto	Sahibzada Mahamed Rahimuddin's Ripon Prize.	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	1,100

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Loan, 1959-61.	3 per cent Con. Loan, 1946	2½ per cent. Loan, 1976	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	Total.
			1896-97	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
266	Principal, Calcutta Madrassa.	Scindia and Bhopal Donation ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	900
267	Ditto ...	Sir Charles Elliot Purse Fund ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
268	Principal, Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta.	Sudhira Roy Memorial Prize Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900
269	Principal, David Hare Training College, Calcutta.	Woodrow Memorial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
270	Principal, Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta.	Harihar Sen, Clerk ...	500	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
271	Ditto ...	Bimala Churn Law Free Studentship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
272	Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.	Abdul Ghani Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,300
273	Ditto ...	Ananda Lal Sandel Prize Fund	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,600	..	...	100	...	...	...	...	2,700
274	Ditto ...	Banku Behari Gupta Studentship	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200
275	Ditto ...	Bimala Churn Law Free Studentship	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500
276	Ditto ...	Calvert Medal Fund ..	...	..	..	...	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	500
277	Ditto ...	Colonel Deare Memorial Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
278	Ditto ...	Dr. Bholanath Bose Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
279	Ditto ...	Dr Macnamara Silver Medal in Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
280	Ditto ...	Dr. O. C. Raye Testimonial Prize.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
281	Ditto ...	Edinburgh Prize ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
282	Ditto ...	Dr. Ekendra Nath Ghosh Memorial Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	300
283	Ditto ...	F. C. Chatterjee Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
284	Ditto ..	Green Armytage Prize Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
285	Ditto ...	Goodeve Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
286	Ditto ..	Goodeve Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
287	Ditto ...	Hemnath Ghosal Scholarship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
288	Ditto ...	Dr. Lal Mohan Ghosal Silver Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
289	Ditto ..	Maharaja Gwalior Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
290	Ditto ..	Mathura Singh, Peon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
291	Ditto ..	Dr. Noni Lal Pan Memorial Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
292	Ditto ...	Orfila Medal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
293	Ditto ...	R. P. Wilson Trust Memorial Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	800
294	Ditto ...	Shanks Medal in Clinical Pathology.	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
295	Ditto ...	Sir Frank Connor Memorial Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
296	Ditto ...	Sir Frank Connor Medal Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
297	Ditto ...	Sir Pardey Lukis Memorial Scholarship Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	300	4,000	...	...	...	6,100
298	Ditto ...	Sutherland Silver Medal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	300
299	Principal-cum-Superintendent, Lake Medical College Hospital, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.	Babu Bankim Chandra Ghosh, Contractor	.	..	..	..	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,500
300	Ditto ..	Messrs. D S. Banerjee & Co. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
301	Ditto ..	Messrs. D. Spencer & Co. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,400
302	Ditto .	Mr. Robeal Huq, Contractor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,200
303	Ditto .	S. C. Ghosh, Contractor ..	..	..	..	..	300	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
304	Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Calcutta.	Behari Lal Mittra, Banking Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000
305	Ditto ...	Jogesh Chandra Roy, Accountant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,000
306	Ditto ...	Ajit Kumar Bakshi, Pooling Section Cashier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
307	Ditto ...	Sham Sundar Mitra, Accountant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

308	Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta.	Arun Sirkar Memorial Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
309	Ditto	Bimala Churn Law Free Studentship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
310	Ditto	Astronomical Society of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
311	Ditto	Chandra Narayan Gold Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
312	Ditto	Cunningham Memorial Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
313	Ditto	Girish Chandra Deb Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
314	Ditto	Harish Chandra Kaviratna Memorial Prize.	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
315	Ditto	Kunja Behari Basak Trust Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
316	Ditto	Maharaja Gwalior Medal or Money Prize.	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
317	Ditto	Nistarini Dasi Memorial Scholarship and Prize Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
318	Ditto	Chandranath Moitra Medal ..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
319	Ditto	Nag Memorial Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
320	Ditto	Pareshnath Pal, Assistant Librarian.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
321	Ditto	Presidency College Assembly Hall Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200
322	Ditto	Presidency College Graduate Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,000
323	Ditto	Presidency College Unclaimed Deposit Money Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400
324	Ditto	Prasad Chandra Chakravarti, Steward, Eden Hindu Hostel.	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
325	Ditto	Sir Charu Chandra Ghosh Memorial Prize	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
326	Ditto	Scindia's Donation to Presidency College	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
327	Ditto	Sir Ashutosh Memorial Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,300
328	Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	Abhoy Charan Mullick's Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300
329	Ditto	Biraj Mohini Debi Medal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
330	Ditto	Cowell Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
331	Ditto	Girish Chandra Vidyaratna Reward Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
332	Ditto	Hara Kumar Tagore's Jubilee Prize.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
333	Ditto	Hiralall Mukherji's Free Studentship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
334	Ditto	Karali Charan Sarkar Stipend	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100
335	Ditto	Jogendra Poor Fund ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,100
336	Ditto	Kshetra Moni Debya Prize and Stipend.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
337	Ditto	Madhab Chandra Giri's Vedic Professorship and Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500
338	Ditto	Maharaja Burdwan Sanskrit Title Examination.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
339	Ditto	Maharaja Darbhanga Prize and Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400
340	Ditto	Maharaja Gwalior Prize ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
341	Ditto	Maharani Sarnamayi Sanskrit Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,200	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9,200
342	Ditto	Chuni Lall and Gopal Lall Mullick Memorial Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
343	Ditto	Maheswari Dasi Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,500
344	Ditto	Muktakesi Debi Widow Fund	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
345	Ditto	Nimai Charan Mitra's Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
346	Ditto	Prasanna Kumar Tagore Sanskrit Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
347	Ditto	Raj Krishna Rai Stipends for Darshan and Sahitya.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
348	Ditto	Rani Madhumati Debya Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
349	Ditto	Satidebi Free Studentship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
350	Ditto	Sukumar Trust Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	5,200
351	Ditto	Nagendra Bala Devi Trust Fund. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				2¾ per cent. Loan, 1962.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	3 per cent. Co. Loan, 1946.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1976.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1966-68.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	3 per cent. U. P. Loan, 1961-66.	3 per cent. 1957.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.													
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
352	Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta.	Tulsi Charan Kumar, Collecting Sarkar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
353	Ditto ...	Messrs. Bata Shoe Co., Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
354	Registrar, Calcutta University.	Ambica Charan Choudhury Endowment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
355	Secretary, Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund.	......	...	...	...	6,700	18,100	..	3,77,500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,02,300
356	Secretary, Bengal Board of Censors, Calcutta.	Cinematograph Act Fund ...	...	10,000	45,500	...	...	58,300	...	..	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,800
357	Ditto ...	Pension Fund of Cinematograph Act Fund.	...	10,000	11,000	4,000	...	19,000	...	..	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,000
358	Secretary, Bengal Sanskrit Association, Calcutta.	Angarika Dharmapala Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
359	Ditto ..	Kumar Saradindu Narayan Roy Prize.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,200
360	Ditto ...	Bhuban Mohan Patit Pabani Sur Endowment Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
361	Ditto ...	Bisseswar Chakravarti Endowment Fund.	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
362	Ditto ...	Jagamohan Mukherjee and Parbati Debi Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
363	Ditto ...	Kali Krishna Paramanik Endowment Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
364	Ditto ...	Mahendra Nath Goswami Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
365	Ditto ..	Sir Manmatha Nath Memorial Endowment Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
366	Ditto ...	Nobin Chandra Saha Endowment Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
367	Ditto ...	Nonilal Saha Endowment Fund	...	...	...	...	...	..	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
368	Ditto ...	Rajarshi Gopal Chandra Acharya Chowdhury Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
369	Ditto ...	Ramgopal Smriti Bhusan Endowment Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
370	Ditto ...	Ramdas Mukherji and Dinanath Chakravarti Endowment Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
371	Ditto ...	Rammoy Tarkaratna Endowment Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,200
372	Ditto ..	Rai Ram Sadan Chatterjee Bahadur Medal Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	1,000	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
373	Director, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.	B. C. Ghose, Contractor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
374	Ditto ...	Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine Endowment Fund.	...	...	...	...	..	..	2,55,000	...	...	75,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,800	4,86,800
375	Ditto ...	Suraj Bali Singh, Peon ...	100	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
376	Ditto ..	Amir Hassain Khan, Contractor	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
377	Ditto ..	Chairman Co-operative Milk Society Union, Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
378	Ditto ..	D. Periera ..	..	...	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	500

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan. 1963-65.	3 per cent. Loan. 1949-52.	3 per cent. Loan. 1896-97.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1976.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1960.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	3 per cent. Loan, 1966-68.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	3 per cent. U. P. Loan, 1961-66.	3 per cent. Loan, 1957.	3 per cent Loan. 1970-75.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
379	Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Civil Supplies.	M's. Mirza Ali Akbar, Agents to the Deptt. of Civil Supply.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99,600	..	..	..	99,600
380	Ditto ..	Messrs. Krishna Rice Mill ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	5,000
381	Ditto ..	Messrs East India Traders ..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
382	Ditto ..	Messrs Haji Habib, Haji Pir Mohamed, Clearing and Storing Agent.	..	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
383	Ditto ..	B. N. Guha & Co., ..	..	..	..	5,300	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,300
384	Ditto ..	Messrs. Joges Chandra Chakravarty, Purna Chandra & Rajani Bhusan Dutta.	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
385	Ditto ..	Messrs. Rajat Nath Sil, Agent (Contractor.)	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	2,500
386	Ditto ..	Messrs. Gupta Bros., Ltd. ..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
387	Ditto ..	Messrs. Panchanan Khan, Clearing & Storing Agent.	..	..	..	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,000
388	Ditto ..	Messrs. S. C. Choudhuri ..	..	..	..	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
389	Ditto	Messrs. Asiatic Constuction Co., Calcutta.	...	...	...	40,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000
390	Ditto ...	Messrs. Sailen Bose & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
391	Ditto ...	Chandra Kanta Das Bros., Dinajpur.	3,000	...	...	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	10,000
392	Ditto ...	Talukdar & Co. ...	...	...	...	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	4,000
393	Ditto ..	Hari Das Bhandary ...	...	...	...	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2,500
394	Ditto ...	Motiar Rahman Mondal ..	...	...	...	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2,500
395	Provincial Commissioner, Bengal Boy Scouts Association, Calcutta.	Sir John Herbert Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
396	Port Health Officer, Calcutta	Hospital Port Dues Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,500	...	...	...	...	...	26,500
397	Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Calcutta.	K. C. Dutta, on account of Suri Electric Licence, 1939.	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
399	Secretary of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	Rachel & David Ezra Trust Fund.	..		..	4,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,900
400	Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, Calcutta.	Beni Prasad Khandelwal for City Cinema.	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
401	Ditto ..	Bengal Talkies, Jessore ..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	200
402	Ditto ...	Aleya Cinema ...	..	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
403	Ditto ...	Elite Cinema ...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
404	Ditto ...	Messrs. Chandi Bros., Ltd., on account of Regimental Cinema, Barrackpore.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	300
405	Ditto ...	Chitra Mandir Cinema, Krishnagar, Nabadwip.	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
406	Ditto ..	Chitralee Cinema at Sirajganj	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
407	Ditto ...	Western India Theatres, Ltd., a/c Central Cinema.	...	...	...	...	..	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf he id.	3 per cent. Loan. 1896-97.	3 per cent. Loan. 1949-52.	3 per cent. Loan. 1951-54.	3 per cent. Loan. 1962-65.	Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	3 per cent. 1959-61.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. Loan, 1953-55.	2½ per cent. loan, 1948-52.	3 per cent., 1966-68.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
408	Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, Calcutta.	Rupali Cinema ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
409	Ditto ...	Alo Chaya Cinema ...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
410	Ditto ...	Park Show House ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
411	Ditto ...	Chaya Cinema ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
412	Ditto ...	Roxy Cinema ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
413	Ditto ...	Dipak Cinema ...	...	...	200	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
414	Ditto ...	Purna Theatre ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
415	Ditto ...	Darjeeling Gymkhana Club, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
416	Ditto ...	Ganesh Talkie House ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
417	Ditto ...	Everest Hotels, Ltd., Darjeeling.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
418	Ditto ...	Exhibitors' Syndicate, Ltd., for Sree and Uttara Cinemas.	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
419	Ditto ...	Sree Rangam Theatre ...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
420	Ditto ...	Humayun Properties, Ltd., on account of Tiger Theatre.	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
421	Ditto ...	Messrs. Humayun Properties, Ltd., for New Empire and Light House.	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
422	Ditto ...	Lily Talkies, Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
423	Ditto ...	Majestic Talkie ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
424	Ditto ...	De'Luxe Film Exhibitors', Ltd., on account of Purabi Cinema.	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
425	Ditto ...	Ujjala Cinema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
426	Ditto ...	Harendra Krishna Das, Proprietor of Entally Talkies.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
427	Ditto ...	Humayun Properties, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
428	Ditto ...	Globe Theatres, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
429	Ditto ...	Jyoti Cinema	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
430	Ditto ...	Metro Theatre, Calcutta, Ltd.	...	...	...	6,000	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
431	Ditto ...	New Chitrali, Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	700
432	Ditto ...	Minerva Cinema ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
433	Ditto ...	New Cinema, Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
434	Ditto ...	New Theatres, Ltd. ...	2,000	...	500	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
435	Ditto ...	Kapur Chand, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
436	Ditto ...	Paradise Cinema ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
437	Ditto ...	Regal Theatre ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900
438	Ditto ...	Screen Corporation (1938), Ltd.	1,500	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	200	2,500
439	Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, Calcutta.	Suitor's Fund	500	...	...	...	...	3,33,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,34,200
440	Ditto ...	Bengal Famine Insurance Fund	...	...	...	10,10,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,10,600
441	Secretary, Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, Calcutta.	Interest Reserve Fund Account of the Official Assignee, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,400

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. Loan, 1953-55.	2½ per cent., 1948-52.	3 per cent. 1959-61.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
442	Secretary, Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, Bengal.	Office Charges Reserve Fund Account of the Official Assignee, Calcutta.	...	...	...	...	...	9,99,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,99,500
443	Ditto ...	Unclaimed Dividend Reserve Fund Account of the Official Assignee, Calcutta.	...	...	...	3,64,300	...	22,40,100	...	3,23,700	1,78,700	...	...	...	...	...	31,06,800
444	Secretary, Government of Bengal, Judicial and Legislative Deptts., Bengal.	Unclaimed Deposits of the Registrar, High Court, Original Side, Calcutta.	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
445	Secretary, Raj Rajeswari and Sashi Bhushan De Free School, Bowbazar, Calcutta.	Raj Rajeswari and Sashi Bhushan De Trust Fund.	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
446	Shipping Master, Calcutta	Panchkari Chatterjee, Cashier	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
447	Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Calcutta.	Dr. Lalbehary Ganguli Memorial Fund.	100	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
448	Ditto ..	Hiralal Bal, Cashier ...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
449	Ditto ...	Lady Ronaldshay Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
450	Ditto ...	Maharaja Scindia Bahadur of Gwalior Prize.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
451	Ditto ...	Messrs. Mirzaffar & Bros. ...	1,200	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
452	Ditto ...	Nagendranandini Memorial Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
453	Superintendent, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta.	Amir Hossain, Contractor ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan 1955-60.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. 1953-55.	3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
454	Superintendent, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta.	Bankim Chandra Ghose, Contractor.	700	...	...	...	...	3,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
455	Ditto ...	Bhupendra Chandra Ganguly, Instrument Ledger Keeper.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
456	Ditto ..	Sambhu nath Dutta, Govt. Servant		..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	200
457	Ditto ...	Ezekiel Moses Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,200	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	22,200
458	Ditto ...	Co-operative Milk Societies Union, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
459	Ditto ...	Ezra Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,500	...	...	35,000
460	Ditto ...	General Purposes and Donation Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	30,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,400
461	Ditto ...	M/s. D. Spencer & Co., Contractor	1,000	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,600
462	Ditto ...	Gopal Lal Tagore Endowment.	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
463	Ditto ...	Gopi Kristo Bosu Bed in Eye Infirmary.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
464	Ditto ...	G. S. Fagan Endowment ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
465	Ditto ...	Hodgson Endowment ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600
466	Ditto ...	S. R. Jhunjhunwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
467	Ditto ...	J. B. Robert's Endowment ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
468	Ditto ...	Joy Chandi Dutt Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
469	Ditto ...	Kamalapati Ghosh, Ward Master.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
470	Ditto ...	Khetramoni Dutt Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
471	Ditto ...	Khirode Rama Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
472	Ditto ...	Maharaja Burdwan Endowment.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
473	Ditto ...	Maharaja Alwar Endowment ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
474	Ditto ...	Medical College Hospital ...	400	...	...	...	...	12,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,700
475	Ditto ...	Medical College Samaritan Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	7,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,900
476	Ditto ...	Moir Memorial Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,300
477	Ditto ...	Mrs. M. H. Mauger Eden Hospital General Purposes Fund.	...	...	...	48,300	...	1,58,100	...	69,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,75,400
478	Ditto ...	Narain Chandra Bose, Storekeeper.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
479	Ditto ...	Owen John Elias Legacy ...	500	...	...	...	...	12,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,100
480	Ditto ...	Panchanan Banerjee, Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
481	Superintendent, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta & Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.	Prince Ghulam Muhammad's Charity.	...	...	...	...	...	86,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,300
482	Superintendent, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta.	Prince Ghulam Muhammad's Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000
483	Ditto ...	Ramdhone Ganguly, Clerk ...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
484	Ditto ...	Sailor's Endowment ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
485	Ditto ...	Col. Suresh Prasad Sarbadhikary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
486	Ditto ...	Dr. Rai Surya Kumar Sarbadhikary Bahadur Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
487	Ditto ...	Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Radium Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
488	Ditto ..	Ezra Hospital Endwmt, Fund	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held	3 per cent. Loan. 1896-97.	3 per cent. Loan. 1949-52.	3 per cent. Loan. 1951-54.	3 per cent. Loan. 1963-65.	Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
489	Superintendent, Mental Observation Ward, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.	European Lunatic Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
490	Director of Health Services of West Bengal.	Calcutta Medical Institute ...	...	...	...	...	...	47,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,700
491	Ditto ...	Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan Lecture Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,400	..	...	...	...	18,400
492	Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.	Arjun Nath Ganguly, Store Clerk.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
493	Ditto ...	Bankim Chandra Ghosh ...	300	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
494	Ditto ...	Bibhuti Bhusan Biswas, Milk Contractor.	...	...	...	...	..	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
495	Ditto ...	Current Miscellaneous Fund ...	...	...	...	10,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,100
496	Ditto ...	E. M. French Legacy Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	21,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,300
497	Ditto ...	Prince Gulam Muhammad Trust Fund.	...	...	...	7,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,800
497A	Ditto ...	A. B Khan, Contractor ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
498	Technical Adviser to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta.	Suhrid Kumar Bose, Cashier Clerk.	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
499	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.	C. I. T. Case No. 1 of 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
500	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 2 of 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
501	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 8 of 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
502	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 22A of 1914	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
503	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 77 of 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,400
504	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 108 of 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	56,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,700
505	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 8A of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
506	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 19 of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800
507	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 26 of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
508	Ditto ...	C. I T. Case No. 64 of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
509	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 105 of 1915 ...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
510	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 132 of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
511	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 148 of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,300
512	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 2 of 1916 ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
513	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 16 of 1916 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
514	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 46 of 1916 ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
515	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 51 of 1916 ...	...	...	...	...	...	48,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,600
516	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 135 of 1916—Sm. Achala Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	12,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,700
517	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 169 of 1916 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
518	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 172 of 1916 ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
519	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 186 of 1916 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
520	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No 210 of 1916 ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
521	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 125 of 1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent Con. Loan. 1946.	3½ per cent Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent Loan. 1955-60.	3 per cent Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent Victory Loan, 1957.	2½ per cent Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
522	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.	C. I. T. Case No. 131 of 1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
523	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 146 of 1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
524	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 175 of 1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,800
525	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 185 of 1917 ...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
526	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 247 of 1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
527	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 5 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000
528	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 7 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,900
529	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 61 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400
530	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 76 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
531	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 81 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
532	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 104 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
533	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 115 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300
534	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 120 of 1918—Sarojini Dassi.	...	...	...	...	...	11,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,300
535	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 151 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100
536	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 160 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,400
537	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 23 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,700	...	...	27,200	...	...	...	...	...	52,900
538	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 32 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	51,500	...	...	5,200	...	...	...	...	...	56,700
539	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 44 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
540	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 48 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400	...	...	...	...	...	6,400
541	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 95 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
542	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 141 of 1919—Mason Rahaman and others.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
543	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 149 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
544	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 154 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,300	...	...	...	...	...	22,300
545	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 199 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
546	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 291 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,500	...	...	...	...	49,500
547	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 302 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	18,700	...	...	...	...	19,200
548	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 309 of 1919—Nayanmoni Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400
549	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 309 of 1919—Sailabala Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900	...	...	...	...	2,900
550	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 311 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
551	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 312 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
552	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 375 of 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,100
553	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 3 of 1920 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,600
554	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 27 of 1920 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
555	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 44 of 1920—Sailabala Devi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
556	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 93 of 1920 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
557	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 101 of 1920 ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
558	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 123 of 1920 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300
559	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 213 of 1920 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,100
560	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 224 of 1920 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
561	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 240 of 1920 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,900
562	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 243 of 1920—Shaikh Aminuddin Ahmed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	21,200	...	...	...	...	22,100

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
563	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.	C. I. T. Case No. 287 of 1920 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,300	..	..	..	..	15,300
564	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 299 of 1920 ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,600	..	5,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,400
565	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 310 of 1920 ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,100
566	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 23 of 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,100
567	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 24 of 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,800
568	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 36 of 1921 ..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	..	..	..	..	4,600
569	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 37 of 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,700
570	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 43 of 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,900
571	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 45 of 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000
572	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 76 of 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
573	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 83 of 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,200
574	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 140 of 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,900	..	7,600	..	..	..	..	11,500
575	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 157 of 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
576	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 165 of 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
577	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 186 of 1921—Achala Dasi, No. II, widow of Chintamani Nandy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	300
578	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 186 of 1921—Basanto Kumari Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,900	..	..	..	..	2,900
579	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 186 of 1921—Bhola Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,900	..	..	..	..	1,900
580	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 186 of 1921—Saraswati Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	500
581	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 186 of 1921—Tarubala Dasi, widow of Hridoy Charan Nandy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,900	..	..	..	..	2,900
582	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 14 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	48,100	..	10,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,600
583	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 29 of 1922 ..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
584	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 54 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,24,000	..	1,84,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,08,500
585	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 55 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	53,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,700
586	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 83 of 1922 .	..	..	..	..	..	23,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,000
587	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 126 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	12,100	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	12,200
588	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 140 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,300
589	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 153 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
590	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 218 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
591	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 229 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
592	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 234 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,600
593	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 236 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,300
594	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 251 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	6,900	..	..	..	..	7,000
595	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 302 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	29,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,300
596	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 303 of 1922—Nirendra Nath Mondal.	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	500
597	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 305 of 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	700
598	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 11 of 1923 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	600
599	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 69 of 1923 ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,600
600	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 106 of 1923 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,500	..	..	..	..	29,500
601	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 130 of 1923 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000
602	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 131 of 1923 ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	4,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,300
603	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 135 of 1923 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
604	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 59 of 1924 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,800
605	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 73 of 1924 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,500
606	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 94 of 1924—Lakshmi Narayan Ganguly.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	900

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan. 1896-97.	3 per cent. Loan. 1949-52.	3 per cent. Loan. 1951-54.	3 per cent. Loan. 1963-65.	Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
607	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.	C. I. T. Case No. 30 of 1925 ...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
608	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 50 of 1925 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,600
609	Ditto ...	C. I, T. Case No. 70 of 1925 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400	...	...	...	...	4,400
610	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 78 of 1925 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,100	...	...	...	...	1,88,100
611	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 96 of 1925—Sarajubala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
612	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 99 of 1925—Amir Hossain, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
613	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 26 of 1926 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
614	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 28 of 1926 — Pankajini Devi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	1,400
615	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 61 of 1926 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
616	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 77 of 1926 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000
617	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 81 of 1926—Narendra Nath Mondal.	...	...	...	...	...	15,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,600
618	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 82 of 1926 —Indubala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	13,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,800
619	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 85 of 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	3,200
620	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 86 of 1926 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,900	...	...	...	...	22,900
621	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 87 of 1926 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	...	...	...	...	9,500
622	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 100 of 1926 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,100	...	...	...	...	6,100
623	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No. 102 of 1926 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,100
624	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 102 of 1926—Sujoy Kumar Daw, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
625	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 102 of 1926—Ajoy Kumar Daw, minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
626	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 19 of 1927—Jayabati Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
627	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 19 of 1927—Probhabati Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
628	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 28 of 1927 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
629	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 90 of 1927—Amir Hossain.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
630	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 118 of 1927 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,100	...	...	...	...	7,100
631	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 139 of 1927	...	...	...	...	...	9,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,800
632	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 25 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
633	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 31 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
634	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 56 of 1928—Shamapada Ghose.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
635	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 68 of 1928—Autchoo Mian, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600	...	...	...	...	6,600
636	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 75 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000
637	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 76 of 1928—Chandi Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	700
638	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 76 of 1928—Mongolabala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400
639	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 76 of 1928—Annapurna Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	1,700
640	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 76 of 1928—Panchanon Basak.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	700
641	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 93 of 1928—Rani Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400
642	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 93 of 1928—Sucharubala Dasi and another.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	3,100
643	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 108 of 1928—Gagan Shashi Dasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,800	...	...	...	...	7 800

644	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 4 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	..	..	..	1,100
645	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 42 of 1929—Kali Charan De.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,400	...	...	...	...	18,400
646	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 42 of 1929—Madhumanjari Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,100	...	...	...	...	6,100
647	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 51 of 1929—Gokulananda Basak and others.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	6,300
648	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 54 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	2,600
649	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 56 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300	...	...	...	...	5,300
650	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 63 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
651	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 63 of 1929—Benoy Krishna Ghosh and others.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	10,500
652	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 76 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	700
653	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 87 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,400	...	...	...	...	10,400
654	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 88 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	800
655	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 108 of 1929—Mahamaya Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
656	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 9 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	14,000
657	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 24 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,100	...	...	...	39,600	...	...	...	...	46,700
658	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 36 of 1930—Khirode Kumari Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000
659	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 37 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	..	85,200	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,200
660	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 40 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	...	...	...	...	6,800
661	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 42 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	...	...	...	...	9,500
662	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 49 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500
663	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 83 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,100
664	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 93 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
665	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 94 of 1930—Must. Kaniz Fatima, lunatic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
666	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 108 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,700	...	...	...	...	19,700
667	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 118 of 1930—Nandarani Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
668	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 121 of 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,300	...	...	...	...	7,300
669	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 129 of 1930—Hemangini Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
670	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 133 of 1930—Nitya Kali Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	200
671	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 133 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
672	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 135 of 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200	...	...	...	...	5,200
673	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 156 of 1930	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
674	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 10 of 1931—Radha Kissen Khetri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
675	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 10 of 1931—Radha Peary Bahu.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	400
676	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 15 of 1931—Bholadasi Devi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	4,800
677	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 39 of 1931 ...	...	...	...	...	...	93,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,500
678	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 39 of 1931—Golapmoni Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
679	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 39 of 1931—Indubala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
680	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 40 of 1931 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,400
681	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 40 of 1931—Suhasini Sen, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
682	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 41 of 1931—Suhasini Sen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	200
683	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 49 of 1931—Suhasini Sen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000
684	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 50 of 1931—Suhasini Sen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500
685	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 61 of 1931—Bholadasi Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
686	Ditto	.. C. I. T. Case No. 63 of 1931—Bholadasi Devi.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400

erial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan., 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
687	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal, 24-Parganas.	C. I. T. Case No. 74 of 1931—Suhasini Sen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,200
688	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No 75 of 1931—Suhasini Sen, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400
689	Ditto ...	C. I T. Case No. 76 of 1931—Suhasini Sen, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400
690	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No 77 of 1931—Suhasini Sen, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	11,000
691	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 79 of 1931—Suhasini Sen, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	2,700
692	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No. 80 of 1931—Suhasini Sen, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
693	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No. 128 of 1931 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	4,500
694	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 152 of 1931 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	800
695	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No 171 of 1931 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
696	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 174 of 1931—Kanti Chandra Mitra, Receiver to the estate of Behari Lal Banerjee.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	5,100
697	Ditto ...	C. I T. Case No 174 of 1931—Debkumar Banerjee, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
698	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 203 of 1931 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	600
699	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No. 210 of 1931—Bijonbasini Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	4,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
700	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 29 of 1932 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,900	...	...	...	...	6,900
701	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 72 of 1932 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,900	...	...	...	...	4,900
702	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No 156 of 1932..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,200	...	...	...	...	14,200
703	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No 47 of 1933 ...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
704	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 67 of 1933—Debendra Nath Chatterjee, minor	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
705	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 94 of 1933 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
706	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 97 of 1933 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
707	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 98 of 1933—Sarala Bala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
708	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 170 of 1933 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	600
709	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 3 of 1934 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,700
710	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 4 of 1934 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
711	Ditto ...	C. I T. Case No. 6 of 1934—Sm. Satyabati Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	4,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300
712	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No. 11 of 1934—Gopi Moni Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	2,700
713	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No 11 of 1934—Kalu Ghosh, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	2,700
714	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 11 of 1934—Mukta Ghosh, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	2,700
715	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No. 12 of 1934—Sm. Bhusan Moni Dasi, lunatic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	700
716	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No. 12 of 1934—Gopi Moni Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
717	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No 12 of 1934—Kalu Ghosh, minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300

718	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 12 of 1934—Mukta Ghosh, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
719	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 15 of 1934—Bhusan Moni Dasi, lunatic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	...	...	...	3,800
720	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 15 of 1934—Gopi Moni Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	1,900
721	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 15 of 1934—Kalu Ghosh, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
722	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 15 of 1934—Mukta Ghosh, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	1,900
723	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 26 of 1934	...	...	...	...	...	18,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,600
724	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 27 of 1934	...	...	...	...	...	21,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,800
725	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 30 of 1934	...	...	...	...	...	17,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,400
726	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 31 of 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300	...	...	...	...	5,300
727	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 35 of 1934	...	...	...	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
728	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 40 of 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	11,000
729	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 50 of 1934	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
730	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 68 of 1934—Jiban Krishna Ghose and another.	...	...	...	...	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,200
731	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 90 of 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
732	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 106 of 1934—Prokash Chandra Sarkar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
733	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 112 of 1934—Durgamoni Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
734	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 146 of 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,700	...	...	...	...	15,700
735	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 149 of 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
736	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 9 of 1935—Harimati Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600	...	...	...	...	6,600
737	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 11 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	10,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,600
738	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 12 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
739	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 15 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
740	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 22 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,100	...	...	...	...	15,100
741	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 28 of 1935—Jabunnessa.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
742	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 40 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
743	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 49 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,300	...	...	...	...	61,300
744	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 76 of 1935	...	...	36,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,200
745	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 81 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
746	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 83 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	37,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,000
747	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 84 of 1935	...	38,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	41,200
748	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 86 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,600	...	...	...	...	11,600
749	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 94 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,900	...	...	...	...	16,900
750	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 96 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	6,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,100
751	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 101 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,600	...	...	...	...	13,600
752	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 105 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	38,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,300
753	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 126 of 1935—Kumud Kamini Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957.	2¾ per cent Loan, 1948-52	Debentures.	Total
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
754	President Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.	C. I. T. Case No. 129 of 1935 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	4,500
755	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No. 134 of 1935 ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
756	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 139 of 1935 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	900
757	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No 153 of 1935 ...	...	2,600	...	...	...	28,600	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,200
758	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 157 of 1935 ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,900	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,900
759	Ditto ...	C. I T Case No 158 of 1935 ...	...	...	...	...	..	24,500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,500
760	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No 1 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
761	Ditto ...	C I. T Case No. 7 of 1936—Sookhi Bibi, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	200	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
762	Ditto ...	C. I T Case No. 17 of 1936—Sm Sarojini Das.	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800
763	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 42 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	36,900	...	...	...	..	36,900
764	Ditto ...	C. I T. Case No 47 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	8,200	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,200
765	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 68 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	55,500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,500
766	Ditto ...	C. I T. Case No 78 of 1936—Sivabhabini Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	200	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
767	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 93 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,800	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,800
768	Ditto ...	C. I T Case No. 94 of 1936—Sm. Gouribala Dasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	92,700	...	...	...	...	92,700
769	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 110 o f1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,800	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,800
770	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 111 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,400	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,400
771	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 113 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	38,300	...	38,300
772	Ditto ..	C. I T. Case No 114 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,800	..	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	33,800
773	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 121 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
774	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 126 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
775	Ditto ...	C. I T. Case No. 130 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
776	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 131 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,600	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,600
777	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 136 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	17,100	...	...	...	...	17,100
778	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 142 of 1936 ...	...	42,900	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,900
779	Ditto ...	C. I. T Case No 148 of 1936—Madhabini Dasi	...	...	...	...	...	29,600	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,600
780	Ditto ...	C. I T. Case No 151 of 1936 ...	...	2,400	...	...	...	12,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,400
781	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 151 of 1936—Sm Sundari Bala Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100
782	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No. 151 of 1936—Sm. Jayabati Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100
783	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No 151 of 1936—Gour Mohan Sen.	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600
784	Ditto ...	C I T Case No 152 of 1936—Manik Lal Chunder and others.	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
785	Ditto ..	C. I. T. Case No 160 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400

786	Ditto	... C. I. T Case No. 168 of 1936—Narendra Lal Saha, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
787	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 174 of 1936...	...	...	...	...	..	7,900	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,900
788	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 199 of 1936—Kundabala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,100
789	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 13 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100
790	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 31 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,300
791	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 32 of 1937—Golap Moni Dasi *alias* Golap Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
792	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 32 of 1937—Manada Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
793	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 35 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
794	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 35 of 1937—Sarajini and Kironabala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
795	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 37 of 1937—Sm. Aparajita Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
796	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 37 of 1937—Sital Chandra Goswami, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100
797	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 41 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	45,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,300
798	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 42 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
799	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 43 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
800	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 56 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	600	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
801	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 69 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	..	13,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500
802	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 70 of 1937—Sri Sri Radha Damodar Jew Thakur.	...	...	...	...	...	12,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,300
803	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 70 of 1937—Sm. Sailabala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	8,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,600
804	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 70 of 1937—Sobhamayee Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,100	...	...	...	...	17,100
805	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 70 of 1937—Sm. Sarojini Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	7,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,800
806	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 77 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
807	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 109 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
808	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 118 of 1937—Cl. Minors Ajit Kumar Das and Jiban Krishna Das.	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
809	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 121 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300
810	Ditto	— C. I. T. Case No. 155 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,600	...	...	...	...	5,600
811	Ditto	... C. I. T. Case No. 155 of 1937—Sree Sree Iswar Sitanath Jew.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500

rial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
812	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.	C. I. T. Case No. 157 of 1937—Ajit Kumar Das, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	200
813	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No 157 of 1937—Jiban Krishna Das, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	200
814	Ditto	C. I. T Case No. 161 of 1937—Sm. Sarat Kumari Dassi.	...	...	...	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
815	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 167 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	15,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,300
816	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 200 of 1937—Benodini Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
817	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No 202 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	6,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,900
818	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 203 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	13,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
819	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 206 of 1937—Shamrangini Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
820	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No 206 of 1937—Ramesh Chandra De and others	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
821	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 224 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
822	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 229 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	31,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,300
823	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 230 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	10,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,400
824	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 232 of 1937	...	1,48,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,700
825	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 233 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	19,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,700
826	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 234 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	33,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,900
827	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 235 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	28,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,100
828	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No 238 of 1937—Tulsi Moni Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,500	...	...	...	...	40,500
829	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 253 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	62,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,200
830	Ditto	C. I. T Case No. 256 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
831	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 2 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	12,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,900
832	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 4 of 1938—Baidya Nath and Bhola Nath Roy, minors.	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300
833	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 4 of 1938—Suruchi Bala Roy.	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
834	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No 9 of 1938—Monorama Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	13,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,700
835	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 23 of 1938—Abhimani Dassi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
836	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 33 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
837	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 42 of 1938	...	...	...	...	.	36 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,100

838	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 45 of 1938—Birendra Nath Sur, minor.	...	...	...	..	..	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
839	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 45 of 1938—Debendra Nath Sur, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
840	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 45 of 1938—Ganendra Nath Sur, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
841	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 58 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	6,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200
842	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 66 of 1938—Sarala Bala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	12,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,100
843	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 77 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
844	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 100 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	42,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,800
845	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 101 of 1938	...	45,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,500
846	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 102 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	7,300	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7.300
847	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 104 of 1938	...	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500
848	Ditto	C. I. T Case No. 120 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
849	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 126 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
850	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 137 of 1938—Abdul Wahab, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
851	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 137 of 1938—Abdul Hamid, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
852	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 137 of 1938—Hasinabibi, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
853	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 149 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
854	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 165 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	9,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,100
855	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 166 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.300
856	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 171 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	4,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
857	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 187 of 1938—Sm. Tulsimoni Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
858	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 189 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,300	...	...	...	...	16,300
859	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 193 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	6,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600
860	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 194 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
861	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 198 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
862	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 202 of 1938	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
863	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 206 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
864	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 214 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.400
865	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 215 of 1938	...	10,600	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,600
866	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 223 of 1938	...	20,600	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,600
867	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 226 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,900	...	...	...	...	37,900
868	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 1 of 1939	...	12,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,900
869	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 13 of 1939	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	600
870	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 17 of 1939	...	9,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,100
871	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 34 of 1939	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
872	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 38 of 1939	...	3.300	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.300
873	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 39 of 1939	...	10,600	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,600
874	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No- 46 of 1939	...	42,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,300
875	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 47 of 1939	...	21,800	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	21,800
876	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 62 of 1939	...	8,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,600
877	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 69 of 1939	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
878	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 80 of 1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	100	...	..	...	...	100
879	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 83 of 1939—Bonodebi Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
880	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 83 of 1939—Hiranmaya Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
881	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 83 of 1939—Sivani Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.					3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per. cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.	Cash.										
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
882	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.	C. I. T. Case No. 85 of 1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	36,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,700
883	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 94 of 1939—Samarendra Nath Das.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
884	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 94 of 1939—Manarama Dasi.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
885	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 94 of 1939—Projit Kumar Das.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
886	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 119 of 1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
887	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 120 of 1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000
888	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 125 of 1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
889	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 129 of 1939—Sm. Nalinibala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
890	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 129 of 1939—Susil Kumar Mullick, minor.	...	...	...	...	..	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
891	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 162 of 1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	700
892	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 163 of 1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	300
893	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 8 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	400
894	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 11 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,500
895	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 14 of 1940 ...	...	6,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6,100
896	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 18 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
897	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 39 of 1940—Jyotsna Kumar Mukherji, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000
898	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 51 of 1940 ...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
899	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 53 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
900	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 65 of 1940—Abdul Majid, minor.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
901	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 70 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
902	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 89 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
903	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 101 of 1940—Mrityunjay Kumar Banerjee, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
904	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 101 of 1940—Sailendra Nath Banerjee, minor, and Sibarani Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
905	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 109 of 1940—Pusparani Dasi.	...	...	...	..	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
906	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 109 of 1940—Nemaichand Das, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
907	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 113 of 1940 ...	...	..	...	...	...	17,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,500
908	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 114 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,300	...	...	...	...	13,800
909	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 114 of 1940—Anupama Debi and Kalyan Nath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	2,100
910	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 116 of 1940..	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
911	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 126 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,400
912	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 133 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	57,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,800
913	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 139 of 1940—Sm. Profullo Bala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,200

914	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.	C. I. T. Case No. 128 of 1940—Kamerunnessa Bibi, minor.	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
915	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 128 of 1940—Khairunnessa Bibi, minor.	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
916	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 148 of 1940 ...	...	69,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,600
917	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 165 of 1940 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,800	...	...	...	...	12,800
918	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 172 of 1940 ...	...	14,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,700
919	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 181 of 1940 ...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
920	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 7 of 1941 ...	...	...	...	...	...	77,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 500
921	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 8 of 1941—Nritya Kali Dasi and Anath Krishna Laha.	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
922	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 12 of 1941 ...	...	24,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,400
923	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 26 of 1941 ...	...	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400
924	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 35 of 1941 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,900	...	...	...	...	...	8,900
925	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 35 of 1941—Brojo Kishori Dassi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,100	...	...	...	...	...	46,100
926	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 36 of 1941 ...	...	17,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	18,900
927	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 38 of 1941 ...	...	...	...	...	...	38,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,600
928	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 42 of 1941—	...	...	...	...	...	13,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,600
929	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 50 of 1941 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,300	...	...	...	...	15,300
930	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 55 of 1941] ...	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500
931	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 76 of 1941—Chandi Charan Dewan.	...	5,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200
932	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 76 of 1941—Sm. Mokshodabala Dassi.	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
933	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 84 of 1941 ...	...	...	...	32,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,700
934	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 102 of 1941 ...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
935	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 172 of 1942—Phanindra Ch. Sett, lunatic.	...	28,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,900
936	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 37 of 1942—Nilima Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
937	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 37 of 1942—Nimai Charan Biswas, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
938	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 37 of 1942—Taramani *alias* Umasashi Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
939	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.	C. I. T. Case No. 25 of 1942	..	..	..	..	..	40,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,900
940	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 29 of 1942—Biliwada Sundari Saha.	..	..	..	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800
941	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 4 of 1942	..	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000
942	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 45 of 1942	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
943	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 46 of 1942	..	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,700
944	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 47 of 1942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,300	..	..	..	..	16,300
945	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 50 of 1942	..	..	..	..	..	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,900
946	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 53 of 1942	..	..	..	..	..	4,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,600
947	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 57 of 1942—cl. Sisir Kumar De, minor.	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
948	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 57 of 1942—cl. Susil Kumar De, minor.	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
949	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 57 of 1942—cl. Mrinalini Dasi.	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
950	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 60 of 1942	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
951	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 56 of 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	1,700
952	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 67 of 1942—cl. Sindhubala Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300
953	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 60 of 1946—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	2,400
954	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 71 of 1942—cl. Sindhubala Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100
955	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 9 of 1943	..	15,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,200
956	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 10 of 1943	..	6,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,400
957	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 24 of 1947	..	..	..	..	..	15,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,500
958	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 73 of 1943	..	4,08,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,08,500
959	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 12 of 1943—Birendra Nath Roy, minor.	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
960	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 12 of 1943—Hirendra Nath Roy, minor.	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
961	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 12 of 1943—Sourendra Nath Roy, minor.	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
962	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 19 of 1943	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,800
963	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 21 of 1943	..	300	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800
964	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 27 of 1943	..	..	..	..	..	19,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,800
965	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 34 of 1943—Abu Bakar, minor.	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700
966	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 34 of 1943—Fatima Bibi, minor.	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
967	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 34 of 1943—Md. Osman Gani, minor.	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700
968	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 34 of 1943—Rabia Khatun, minor.	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
969	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 52 of 1943—Sreemati Nirmala Bala Bose.	..	4,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800
970	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 52 of 1943—Sujit Kumar Bose, minor.	..	4,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800
971	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 60 of 1943	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400
972	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 63 of 1943	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
973	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 64 of 1943	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	3 per cent. Loan, 1959-61.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
974	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.	C. I. T. Case No. 63 of 1945 and Sm Surendra Nandini Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,500	..	..	..	..	26,500
975	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 16 of 1945	..	..	..	..	..	13,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,200
976	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 68 of 1943—Adhir Kumar Adhikari, minor.	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
977	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 68 of 1943—Subal Chandra Adhikari, minor	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
978	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 8 of 1946—Cl. Sm. Sarojini Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	300
979	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 72 of 1943—Sreemati Sucharu Hasini Ghosh.	..	9,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,400
980	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 72 of 1943—Probhat Kumar Ghosh, minor.	..	10,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,400
981	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 74 of 1943	..	..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700
982	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 15 of 1946—Cl. Sm. Binapani Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	800
983	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 82 of 1943—Brojeswari Dassi.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
984	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 83 of 1943	..	3,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,100
985	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 89 of 1943	..	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,900
986	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 104 of 1943—Probhat Kumar Ghose, minor.	..	..	..	..	..	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300
987	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 104 of 1943—Sucharu Hasini Ghose.	..	..	..	..	..	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300
988	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 112 of 1943	..	4,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800
		C. I. T. Case No. 22 of 1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,32,200	..	..	..	..	1,32,200
989	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 1 of 1944	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
		C. I. T. Case No. 17 of 1944	..	..	..	..	..	3,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,700
990	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 16 of 1946—Cl. Sm. Sarojini Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	400
991	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 18 of 1944	..	..	..	..	..	38,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,500
		C. I. T. Case No. 19 of 1946 Cl. Sm. Binapani Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	1,200
992	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 19 of 1944	..	..	..	..	..	10,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,100
		C. I. T. Case No. 17 of 1945	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
993	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 4 of 1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,300	..	..	..	..	14,300
		C. I. T. Case No. 18 of 1945	..	..	..	..	..	38,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,600
		C. I. T. Case No. 8 of 1945	..	..	..	..	..	8,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,300
994	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 19 of 1945—Cl. President Ramkrishna Mission.	..	..	..	..	..	1,40,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,40,400
995		C. I. T. Case No. 14 of 1945—Kamalini Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
996	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 14 of 1945—Radharani Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
997	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 31 of 1945	..	..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700
998	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 63 of 1945—Cl. President Ramkrishna Mission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,200	..	..	..	..	26,200
999	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 68 of 1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	300
1000	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 1 of 1946—Khoka Sarkar (Minor).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1001	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 1 of 1946—Shamalesh Sarkar (Minor).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1002	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 1 of 1946—Amalesh Sarkar (Minor).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1003	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 76 of 1943—Panchu Gopal Banerjee, Trustee to the estate of Sree Sree Iswar Jagadhatri Sampad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,400	..	..	..	..	44,400
1004	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 15 of 1945	..	..	..	..	..	30,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,700
1005	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 19 of 1945—Cl. Sm. Surendra Nandini Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	1,42,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,42,800
1006	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 28 of 1945—and Sm. Nagendra Bala Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	1,100
1007	Ditto	C. I. T. Case No. 41 of 1945—Sm. Annada Moyee Dasi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300	..	..	..	..	2,300

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Loan, Con. 1946.	3½ per cent, Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	3 per cent. Defence Bonds, 1946.	3 per cent. C. P. Bonds, 1952.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	3 per cent. Madras Bonds, 1952.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.												
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1008	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal, Calcutta.	C. I. T. Case No. 19 of 1946—Cl. Sree Sree Baladev Jev and Gopal Tin Thakur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1009	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 27 of 1946 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,700	...	...	...	...	...	6,700
1010	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 28 of 1946 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
1011	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 32 of 1946 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
1012	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 33 of 1946 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
1013	Ditto ...	C. I. T. Case No. 55 of 1946 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
1014	Chairman, District Board, Chittagong.	Sitakundu Vernacular School	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1015	Commissioner, Chittagong Division, and Surgeon-General with Government of Bengal.	Chittagong Medical School ...	...	...	...	22,000	...	...	...	...	...	78,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
1016	Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.	Cox's Bazar Middle English School Medal.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1017	Ditto ...	Kristo Das Kundu Medal ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1018	Ditto ...	Maintenance of Ahmudia Junior Madrassa at Rupkania.	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
1019	Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Divison Chittagong.	Carmichael Medal Trust Fund	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1020	Magistrate, Chittagong ...	Chittagong Bayley Medal ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1021	Port Health Officer, Chittagong.	Hospital Port Dues Fund, Chittagong.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1022	Principal, Chittagong College.	Kishori Mohini Roy Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1023	Ditto ...	Chittagong College ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1024	Ditto ...	Nityananda Medal Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1025	Ditto ...	Rai Golak Chandra Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	4,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300
1026	Chairman, District Board, Dacca.	Famine Relief Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
1027	Ditto ...	Mohesh Chandra Charitable Dispensary Fund, Sabour.	...	...	...	...	...	10,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,700
1028	Ditto ...	Shekharnagar Charitable Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
1029	Collector, Dacca ...	Chandra Mohan Basak Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	5,100	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
1030	Ditto ...	Dwarkanath Pal for Payment of Revenue.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1031	Ditto ...	Isan Chandra Roy's Maluchi Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
1032	Ditto ...	Mir Samiruddin Rausan Khan and Md. Abdul Gaffur for Protection of Estate from sale.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1033	Commissioner, Collector and Principal, Dacca College.	Vysis Orphanage Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600
1034	District Judge, Dacca. ...	Act V Case No. 66 of 1916 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,800
1035	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 105 of 1932—Benoy Krishna Pal, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	...	1,000
1036	Head Master, Dacca Collegiate School.	Pope Memorial Fund No. II ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1037	Ditto ...	Dacca Collegiate School Centenary Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1038	Ditto ...	Ram Lochan Ghose Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1039	Ditto ...	Srinath Memorial Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1040	Inspector of Schools, Dacca Range, Dacca.	Hasibia Stipend Endowment Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1041	Magistrate, Dacca ...	Dufferin Hospital Maintenance Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	58,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,600
1042	Ditto ...	Jay Chadra Nrityakali Memorial Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1043	Ditto ...	Raja Srinath Roy's Eye Infirmary.	...	...	...	...	...	20,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,800
1044	Ditto ...	Rup Raghu Endowment for Dufferin Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
1045	Ditto ...	Rup Raghu Female Medical Scholarship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
1046	Registrar, Dacca University	Fuller Memorial Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,300	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,400
1047	Ditto ...	Pope Memorial Fund No. I ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1048	Principal, Islamic Intermediate College, Dacca.	Abaidulla Memorial Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1049	Subdivisional Officer, Manikganj, Dacca.	Nali Middle English School ...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.									
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1050	Superintendent, Medical School, Dacca.	Ronaldshay Gold Medal Fund	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1051	Ditto	Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gurunath Sen Medal Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
1052	Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University.	Brennand Prize Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1053	Ditto	Lewis Medal	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
1054	Ditto	Raja Kalinarain Scholarship ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000
1055	Chairman, Darjeeling Municipality.	Victoria Memorial Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500
1056	Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.	Darjeeling Improvement Fund	..	1,10,000	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,60,000
1057	Divisional Forest Officer, Silvicultural Division, Darjeeling.	Birendra Mohan Das Gupta, Ranger.	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
1058	President, Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium Committee, Darjeeling.	Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium Depreciation Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	1,23,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,23,800
1059	Ditto	Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium General Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	1,14,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,14,900
1060	Ditto	Lowis Jubilee Free Accommodation Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	65,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,000
1061	Ditto	Nolan Memorial Dispensary Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	8,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,800
1062	Magistrate, Dinajpur ..	Coronation Medal Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
1063	Ditto	Ram Chandra Sen Prize Fund	500	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	800
1064	Ditto . ..	Sir Lancelot Hare Medal Fund	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1065	Chairman, District Board, Faridpur. ..	Maintenance of Ratanmoni Victoria Pathsala.	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1066	Ditto ..	Tripura Sundari Charitable Dispensary Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	32,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,000
1067	Collector, Faridpur ..	Probodh Lal Banerjee, Treasurer.	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000
1068	Magistrate, Faridpur ..	Gangadhar Nag and Sasimukhi Ghose Endowment.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1069	Executive Engineer, Faridpur.	I. G. N. & Railway Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
1070	Chairman, Bhadreswar Municipality, Hooghly.	Drainage Fund of Bhadreswar Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
1071	Ditto	Survey Fund of Bhadreswar Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
1072	Chairman, Champdany Municipality, Hooghly.	Champdany Municipality ..	..	..	..	..	..	21,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,000
1073	Ditto	Drainage Fund of Champdany Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	18,200	..	200	..	..	..	..	18,400
1074	Ditto	Survey Fund of Champdany Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	900
1075	Chairman, District Board, Hooghly.	Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary at Maria.	500	..	..	..	..	11,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,700
1076	Ditto	Bagati Primary School ..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
1077	Ditto	Basna Dispensary ..	..	..	..	..	..	10,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,800
1078	Ditto	Basudebpur Charitable Dispensary Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
1079	Ditto	Maintenance of Maternity Centre at Basudebpur Dispensary.	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000
1080	Ditto	Bhanderhati Charitable Dispensary at Dhaniakhali.	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
1081	Ditto	Bhanderhati Charitable Dispensary at Jangipara.	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
1082	Ditto	Bilsora Dispensary Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	50,900	..	12,600	..	..	..	..	63,500
1083	Ditto	Biseswari Dasi Fund for a Charitable Dispensary at Sugandha.	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000
1084	Ditto	B. K. Roy Trust Fund for the maintenance of Dasghora Dispensary.	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
1085	Ditto	Charitable Dispensary at Bora.	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent Loan. 1955-60	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent. Loan. 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65									
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1086	Chairman, District Board, Hooghly	Chanditala Dispensary Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
1087	Ditto ...	Maintenance of the Charitable Dispensary at Jarul	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
1088	Ditto ...	Free Primary School at Kumral	...	...	...	...	...	8,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,800
1089	Ditto ...	Haripal Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
1090	Ditto ...	Maintenance of the Charitable Dispensary at Guptipara.	...	...	...	...	..	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	40,000
1091	Ditto ..	Kumral Dispensary Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
1092	Ditto ...	Maintenance of a Dispensary at Guti	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,000
1093	Ditto ...	Maintenance of Gurope Jagat Mohini Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200
1094	Ditto ...	Maintenance of R N Mullick Hospital Fund	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	15,000
1095	Ditto ...	Maintenance of the Charitable Dispensary at Baganda	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
1096	Ditto ...	Maintenance of Jejur Union Board Charitable Dispensary at Kalachhara	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
1097	Ditto ...	Maintenance of a Charitable Dispensary at Krishnapur	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
1098	Ditto ...	P C Koomer's Endowment for the maintenance of a Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
1099	Ditto ...	Rampal Singh, Ferry Farmer .	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
1100	Ditto ..	Shaik Rabeal Huq Prize Fund in Shyampur Middle English School Arambagh	200	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	200
1101	Ditto ...	Surendra Nath Mallik Model Health Unit and Maternity Home at Singur	...	...	...	...	..	25,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
1102	Ditto ..	Amija D B Dispensary	...	...	.	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
1103	Ditto ...	Jagatnagar U B Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	5,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,800
1104	Ditto	Charitable Dispensary at Sabal Singpur	200	...	..	...	...	9,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600
1105	Chairman, Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality.	Ram Pal Singh, Lessee, Municipal Ferry	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
1106	Ditto ...	Maintenance of Prosaddas Sen, Sanghat	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1107	Ditto ...	Rajendra Naram Mukherjee, Law Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1108	Ditto ...	Mon Mohon Das, Collecting Sircar	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1109	Ditto ...	Survey Fund ...	...	...	...	...	.	1,700	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	3,200
1110	Ditto ...	Kishori Mohan Ghosh, Lessee, Municipal Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
		Hooghly-Chinsurah Water-works Depreciation Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
1111	Chairman, Kotrang Municipality, Hooghly	General Fund	100	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1112	Chairman, Konnagar Municipality, Konnagar, Hooghly.	Pitambar Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	11,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,800
1113	Ditto ...	Endowment for the maintenance of Shivchandra Sadukhan Free Primary School	...	...	...	...	...	10,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,300
1114	Collector Hooghly ...	Bara Emambarah ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1115	Ditto ...	Basanta Kumar Saha ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1116	Ditto ...	Bihari Lall Mukherjee's Endowment	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,000
1117	Ditto ...	Bonchee Behari Lal Mukherjee's Estate	...	...	...	15,900	...	55,900	23,200	...	...	...	...	...	95,000
1118	Ditto ...	Elokeshi Debi Trust Fund .	1,000	...	...	...	..	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1119	Ditto ...	Girindranath Mukherjee, Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
1120	Ditto ...	Hooghly Public Library ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
1121	Ditto ...	Maintenance of Hooghly-Bally Bathing Ghat	...	...	...	1,400	...	6,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
1122	Ditto ...	M L Dutt Eye Infirmary Fund at Walsh Hospital, Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,000
1123	Ditto ...	Muslim Education Society Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	5,900
1124	Civil Surgeon, Hooghly ..	Imambara Hospital Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
1125	Civil Surgeon, Serampore	Uttarpara Dispensary Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.					Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.	Defence Bonds, 1946.									
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1126	Collector, Hooghly ...	Prasanna Coomar Mitra Grant Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
1127	Ditto ...	Raja Gopendra Krishna Deb Memorial Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1128	Ditto ...	Tarachand Chatterjee Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1129	Ditto ...	Upendranarain Mazumdar's Guptipara High English School Maintenance Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
1130	Collector, Hooghly and Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.	Hem Chandra Bhattacharji Trust Fund	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
1131	Commissioner, Burdwan Division, Hooghly.	Burdwan Division Relief Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1132	District Judge, Hooghly ...	Act 39 Case No. 52 of 1927 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,100
1133	Ditto ...	App. Case No. 40 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1134	Ditto ...	App. Case No. 41 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1135	Ditto ...	Act 39 Case No. 14 of 1935 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1136	Ditto ...	L. A. Ry. Case No. 1 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1976.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1137	Local Agent, Hooghly, C/o T. O., Hooghly.	Chinsura Poor Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	47,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,900
1138	Ditto ...	Mohsin Endowment Fund—Repairs and replacement of Imambarah building.	...	...	...	...	...	16,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,200
1139	Magistrate, Hooghly ...	Ganganarain Gupta's Free Studentship.	...	...	...	1,100	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
1140	Ditto ...	Harasundari Dasi Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1141	Ditto ...	Kola Union	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1142	Ditto ...	Konnagar Ripon Medal ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1143	Ditto ...	Nabakrishna Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1144	Ditto ...	Sanat Kumar Staff Nurses Fund	...	...	...	...	...	63,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,800
1145	Ditto ...	Sir Rivers Thompson Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1146	Ditto ...	Uttarpara School Scholarship Trust Fund.	...	...	...	6,300	...	23,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,300
1147	Magistrate & Chairman, Dufferin Committee, Hooghly.	Dufferin Hospital Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
1148	Managing Committee, Konnagar Government Aided High English School, Konnagar, Hooghly.	Annakali Studentship Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1149	Mutwalli, Hooghly Imambarah.	Kharij Towliat Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
1150	Principal, Hooghly Mohsin College, Chinsura.	Gopi Bhusan Sen Medal Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1151	Ditto ...	Kishori Mohan Gold Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1152	Ditto ...	Paramesh Chandra Mullick Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
1153	Ditto ...	Purna Chandra Bhattacharjee Endowment Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1154	Ditto ...	Rani Kattyani Free Studentship.	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
1155	Ditto ..	Thwayte's Memorial	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1156	Ditto ..	Zamindari Scholarship Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	cent. Con. loan, 1946.	Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	cent Loan, 1955-60.	Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2½ per cent. loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65									
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1157	Secretary Imambarah Hospital Managing Committee, Chinsurah.	Imambarah Hospital Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200
1158	Subdivisional Officer, Serampore.	Annapurna Debi and Raj Lakshmi Debi Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1159	Ditto ...	Bimala Debi Fund ..	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1160	Ditto ...	Chandra Kumar and Kadambini Free Studentship.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1161	Ditto ...	Dayal Chand Siromani Trust Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1162	Ditto ...	Mohesh Ashutosh Medal & Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	3,100
1163	Ditto ...	Shib Chandra Medal Fund ..	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1164	Ditto ...	Surendranath Mukherjee Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
1165	Sub-Judge, Hooghly ...	Hemangini Debi in Case No. 56 of 1912.	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
1166	Sub-Judge, 3rd Court, Hooghly	Title Execution Case No. 38 of 1913.	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1167	Chairman, District Board, Howrah.	A. C. Manna Endowment for Garbelia Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
1168	Ditto ...	Baltikri Charitable Dispensary Maintenance Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	37,700	...	7,300	...	...	...	...	45,000
1169	Ditto ...	Balkulai Road Maintenance Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
1170	Ditto ...	Charitable Dispensary at Gurbelia	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
1171	Ditto ...	Endowment of Jiban Krishna Roy for maintenance of Amta Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
1172	Ditto ...	Golap Sundari Matri Sadan in Amaragori Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
1173	Ditto ...	Endowment of Kaliprasanna Roy for maintenance of a Dispensary at Mahiari	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
1174	Ditto ...	Endowment for the maintenance of a Charitable Dispensary at Joypur.	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	20,800	...	...	...	...	22,600
1175	Ditto ...	Hem Chandra Baitalik Charitable Dispensary at Kamalpur.	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
1176	Ditto ...	Iswar Chandra Charitable Dispensary, Amaragori.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1177	Ditto ...	Hurdutroy Chamaria Harishpur Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	..	7,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,300
1178	Ditto ...	Joykali Chakravarti Endowment in Amta Charitable Dispensary, Howrah.	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
1179	Ditto ...	Kissori Mohan Charitable Dispensary at Makordah.	3,400	...	...	...	...	14,800	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	23,200
1180	Ditto ...	Lal Mohan Koley Free Primary School, Ranihati.	...	...	...	...	...	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400
1181	Ditto ...	Nabagram Dispensary Endowment Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000
1182	Ditto ...	Nishi Bhusan Mukherjee, Head Clerk and Accountant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
1183	Ditto ...	Panchanan Chongdar Endowment for maintenance of a Charitable Dispensary at Barda.	...	...	...	...	...	20,700	...	6,800	...	...	...	...	27,500
1184	Ditto ...	Panchanan Chongdar Endowment in Amta Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1185	Ditto ...	Rajganj Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
1186	Ditto ...	Tarini Charan Sarcar Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1187	Ditto ...	Tincowrie Biswas Endowment Fund for maintenance of a Charitable Dispensary at Dealpur	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
1188	Ditto ...	Maintenance of Rashpur Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent Loan. 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70	4½ per cent. Loan. 1955-60	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97	1949-52	1951-54	1963-65							
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1189	Chairman, District Board, Howrah	Seth Bansidhar Jalan Maternity Ward in Amargori Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000
1190	Ditto ...	Trust Fund for the maintenance of Jadunath Ward at Amta Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500
1191	Ditto ...	Ushangini Seva Sadan at Kishori Mohan Charitable Dispensary at Makorda.	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
1192	Ditto ...	Rural Uplift Trust Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
1193	Collector, Howrah ...	Girish Chandra, Nimai Chandra Chatterjee and Mokshada Sundari Debi Scholarship and Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	2,800
1194	Ditto ...	Haripada Moitra and Nanibala Debya for protection of estate.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
1195	Ditto ..	Mahiary Charitable Dispensary Trust Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	...	4,100
1196	Ditto ...	Nagendrabala Chaudhurani in case No. 29 of 1923-24.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
1197	Ditto ...	Nalini Mohan Roy, Lessee ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500
1198	Ditto ...	Ram Nagina Singh, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
1199	Head Master, Howrah Zilla School.	Bimal Kumar Pal Prize Fund	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
1200	Magistrate, Howrah ...	Duke Library ...	...	...	...	9,500	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	10,500
1201	Ditto ...	Kailasmoyee Dasi Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
1201	Ditto ...	Krishna Chandra Ghosh Medal	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1203	Ditto ...	Mahiari School Stipend Fund	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1204	Ditto ...	Nemai Charan Datta Free Studentship.	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1205	Ditto ...	Thakurdas Chatterjee Medal Fund.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1206	Honorary Secretary, Literary Association, Howrah.	Literary Association ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	5,800	...	6,800
1207	Principal, Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur, Howrah.	Bimala Churn Law Free Studentship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	16,700	...	...	...	...	16,700
1208	Subdivisional Officer, Uluberia, Howrah.	Edward Coronation Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
1209	Trustees of the B. N. Basu English School Fund, c/o Magistrate, Howrah.	Ram Narayan Basu English School Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	1,100	...	2,900
1210	Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, and Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.	Jalpaiguri Medical School ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,900	...	...	...	...	2,31,900
1211	Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.	Sir Charles Elliot Medal ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
1212	Ditto ...	Western Duars Market Fund	...	...	...	28,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,300
1213	Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, Jalpaiguri.	Harmohini Debi Memorial Prize Fund	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
1214	Chairman, District Board, Jessore.	Bankura Anandamayee Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
1215	Ditto ...	Chanduria-Khaturia Bridge Repairing Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
1216	Ditto ...	Dwarkanath Prosonna Moyee Charitable Dispensary at Jangal Badhal.	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	2,800	...	...	4,500
1217	Ditto ...	Ganganandapur Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	7,100	...	...	...	...	7,100
1218	Ditto ...	Gourmani District Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
1219	Ditto ...	Kharsuti Kalitara Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	200
1220	Ditto ...	Prasanna Kumar Ghose, for a dispensary at Narail.	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
1221	Ditto ...	Sridharpur Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	600
1222	Chairman, Jessore Municipality.	Jessore Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	1,800
1223	Chairman, District Board, Jessore.	District Board employees' Provident Fund.		50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	3 per cent. 2 Victory Loan, 1959-61.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1224	Collector, Jessore	Raghunath Thakur (Idol) under section 15, Act XI of 1859.	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
1225	Ditto	Sarojini Mitra, guardian of Nripendra Gopal Mitra, minor, under section 15, Act XI of 1859.	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1226	Ditto	Satish Chandra Nandi, Cashier, Court of Wards Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1227	Magistrate, Jessore	Fiddian Memorial Fund	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1228	Ditto	Jessore Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1229	Ditto	Raja Promothabhusan Deb Rai Jubilee Medal.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1230	Ditto	Rai Mohes Chandra Chakravarti Bahadur's Scholarship Teachers' Reward Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1231	Ditto	Temple Scholarship	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
1232	Chairman, District Board, Khulna.	Amritamayee Charitable Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
1233	Ditto	Ajogarah Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1234	Ditto	Banka Bhowanipur Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1235	Ditto	Channirchak Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1236	Ditto	Gaoghara Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1237	Ditto	Garai Khali Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1238	Ditto	Kapilmoni Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
1239	Ditto	Kumud Ch. Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1240	Ditto	Nalta Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1241	Ditto	Parkumira Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1242	Civil Surgeon, Khulna	Daulatpur Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1243	Collector, Khulna	Basanta Kumar Mitra for payment of rent.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1244	Ditto	Bepin Behari Saha for payment of rent.	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1245	Ditto	Bhudhar Chandra Pandey and Kunja Behari Pandey, Patnidars, Syedpur Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1246	Ditto	Bijoy Lal Roy Chaudhuri, Izaradars, Syedpur.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1247	Ditto	Estate of Bhupendra Nath Chakravarty, Patnidah.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1248	Ditto	Estate of Labanyaprova Dutt, Settlement Holder (Deceased).	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1249	Ditto	Parimal Kumar Nag, Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500
1250	Ditto	Jessore Loan Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1251	Ditto	Keshav Lal Bose, Patnidar	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1252	Ditto	Mohendra Kumar Mitra, Patnidar	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1253	Ditto	Manager, Naldanga Wards Estate, Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1254	Ditto	Rajendra Kumar Ghosh, Patnidar, Syedpur Trust Estate	1,200	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
1255	Ditto	Ramesh Chandra Bose, Patnidar.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1256	Ditto	Shibaprosad Banerjee, Settlement Holder.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1257	Ditto	Sir Harisankar Paul, Hari Mohan Paul and Gourhari Paul, Patnidars, Syedpur Trust Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
1258	Ditto	Soudamini Dasi for payment of rent.	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300

Serial No	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent, Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	3 per cent. 2nd Victory Loan, 1959-61.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1259	Collector, Khulna ...	Syedpur Trust Estate ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,800
1260	Ditto ...	Tara Kumar Pande, Patni lot No. 43 Islamkati of Syedpur Trust Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1261	Ditto ...	Trailokyanath Biswas, Patni Holder, Syedpur Trust Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
1262	Magistrate, Khulna ...	Clay Memorial Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.200	...	...	...	...	1,200
1263	Collector, Malda ...	Nityaranjan Gupta, Treasurer	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1264	Ditto ...	Sarajuprasad Bahani, Surety of Nityaranjan Gupta, Treasurer.	...	...	...	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	9,500
1265	Chairman, District Board, Midnapore.	Bhagwanpur Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1266	Ditto ...	Mrs. Burge Medal and Peddie Memorial Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1267	Ditto ...	Bonai Village Dispensary Fund	...	...	...	...	...	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400
1268	Ditto ...	Changual Kandarpapur Board Upper Primary School Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1269	Ditto ...	Debra Union Board Dispensary Fund	...	...	...	...	...	7,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,300
1270	Ditto ...	Goaldanga Public Health Centre	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
1271	Ditto ...	Goode Prize Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1272	Ditto ...	Gobardhanpur Union Board Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	6,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200
1273	Ditto ...	Harrison Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400
1274	Ditto ...	Irphala Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	37,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,500
1275	Ditto ...	Kelomal Dispensary Indoor Ward Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
1276	Ditto ...	Kharagpur Khatranga Road Fund	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1277	Ditto ...	Mahisadal Raj Scholarship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5,000
1278	Ditto ...	Lalgarh Ramkrishna Vidyalaya Fee Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	5,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,700
1279	Ditto ...	Muradpore Dispensary Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,200
1280	Ditto ...	Moharh Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	7,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,400
1281	Ditto ...	Nandigram Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	5,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200
1282	Ditto ...	Ramesh Chandra Free Primary School Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
1283	Ditto ...	Pingla Dispensary Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,100
1284	Ditto ...	Pratappore Lochanmoni Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500
1285	Ditto ...	Rohini Dispensary Fund	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100
1286	Ditto ...	Nandanpur Union Board Charitable Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
1287	Ditto ...	Ramhari Digambari Memorial Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1288	Ditto ...	Uttar Gobinda Nagar Sukhadamoyee Free Board Upper Primary School Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
1289	Collector, Midnapore ...	Baikuntha Panda, Tahsildar	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1290	Ditto ...	Bankim Bihary Bhoumic, Tahsildar.	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1291	Ditto ...	Karali Charan Sarkar Charitable Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
1292	Ditto ...	Narayani Dasi Fund ...	...	...	...	..	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1293	Ditto ...	Peshkosh Compounding Fund Jalomutha Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900	...	3,900
1294	Ditto	Do. Majnamutha Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,700	...	7,700
1295	Ditto ...	Surendra Nath Bose, Farmer, Government Estate.	...	..	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan. 1955-60.	3 per cent, Loan. 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. U. P. Loans, 1961-66.	2½ per cent., 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1296	Collector, Midnapore ...	Tarapada Dutt, Treasurer ...	...	...	...	800	...	5,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	15,600
1297	Ditto ...	Upendranarain Mazumdar's Midwife Maintenance Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1298	Ditto ...	Upendranarain Mazumdar's Subscription to the Contai Dispensary.	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1299	Magistrate and President, Maternity and Children Hospital, Midnapore.	Maternity and Children Hospital	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
1300	Executive Engineer, Cossye Division, Midnapore.	Raja of Mohisadal Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
1301	Magistrate, Midnapore ...	Ghatal Municipal Fund ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1302	Ditto ...	Midnapore Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1303	Ditto ...	Midnapore Charitable Trust Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
1304	Ditto ...	Midnapore Famine Charitable Relief Fund.	3,600	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700
1305	President, Governing Body of Midnapore College, Midnapore.	Ajodhyaram Khan's Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
1306	Ditto ...	Lachman Prosad Garga Medal	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1307	Ditto ...	Lachman Prosad Garga Scholarship.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1308	Ditto ...	Midnapore College Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	53,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,100
1309	Ditto ...	Provident Fund of the members of the College staff.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,700	...	...	...	...	...	16,700
1310	President, Managing Committee, Midnapore Collegiate School, Midnapore.	Abhoy Charan Bose Memorial Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1311	Ditto ...	Bepin Behary Dutta Medal ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1312	Ditto ...	Harrison Medal ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1313	Ditto ...	Kali Prasanna Rai Chaudhuri Medal.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1314	Ditto ...	Martin Medal ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1315	Subdivisional Officer, Contai, Midnapore.	Biswanandamoyee Fund of the Contai Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1316	Ditto ...	Contai Dispensary ...	200	...	...	...	...	6,200	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800
1317	Subdivisional Officer, Ghatal, Midnapore.	Srimati Prasannamayee Dasi Upper Primary Girls' School.	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
1318	Chairman, Berhampore Municipality, Murshidabad.	Berhampore Dispensary ...	100	...	...	...	...	1,47,000	...	15,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,600
1319	Ditto ...	Narendra Nath Bhattacharjee, Head Mohurir.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1320	Chairman, District Board, Murshidabad.	Mosky Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1321	Ditto ...	Radhikaprosad Mukherjee Water-supply Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1322	Chairman, Jangipur Municipality, Murshidabad.	Jangipur Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
1323	Collector, Murshidabad	Gopi Krishna Ghosh, Treasurer.	...	...	15,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,400
1324	Ditto ...	Mackenzie Public Hall ...	...	...	...	3,300	...	7,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,400

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2½ per cent., 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.										
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1325	Collector, Murshidabad	Maintenance of a Telegraph office at Kandi.	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1326	Ditto	Tomb Emambarah of Gaitaru Begum.	...	...	...	...	...	51,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,800
1327	District Judge, Murshidabad.	Case No. 14 of 1912 under Act I of 1894 (Shama Charan Nath and others, sebaits of idol Brindaban Behary Deb Thakur).	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100
1328	Ditto	Kiron Bala Debi under section 32 of Act I of 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400
1329	Ditto	Lalji Shaha, Trustee of the Estate of Gangadas Mahant.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1330	Ditto	Nawab Sir Asif Quader Syed Wasif Ali Mirza in Case No. 38 of 1908.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1331	Ditto	Priya Gopal Dhar, Nabo Gopal Dhar, Gour Gopal Dhar and Nritya Gopal Dhar under Act I of 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1332	Ditto	Soukat Ara Kulsam Begum, Administratrix to the estate of Nadir Hossain.	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
1333	Ditto	Wakf Estate of Basanto Ali Khan.	...	...	...	1,000	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
1334	Magistrate, Murshidabad	Amrita Sekhar Medal Fund	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1335	Ditto	Kandi Girish Chandra Hospital.	...	...	...	...	...	2,11,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,11,500
1336	Ditto	Kennedy Memorial Fund	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
1337	Ditto	Khetra Nath Mukherjee Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
1338	Ditto	Lalbagh Girls' School	900	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,900
1339	Ditto	Mahakali Girls' Pathsala Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1340	Ditto	Mahesnarayan Academy Library Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	25,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,800
1341	Ditto	Lalgola Silver Jubilee Commemoration Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1342	Ditto	Murshidabad Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
1343	Ditto	Rani Din Tarini Debi Scholarship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1344	Ditto	Rao Mahes Narain Eye Ward in Berhampore Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	67,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,500
1345	Ditto	Woodburn Medal Fund in Nawab's High School.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1346	President, Board of Trustees, Krishnath College, Berhampore.	Berhampore College Building	...	...	...	...	...	13,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,300
1347	Ditto	Berhampore College Hostel	...	...	...	...	...	13,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,300
1348	Ditto	Rajib Lochan Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	14.300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,300
1349	Secretary, Hospital Committee, Berhampore, C/o Civil Surgeon, Murshidabad	Satyendra Narayan X-Ray Annexe.	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
1350	Secretary, Hospital Committee, Berhampore.	Sadar Hospital, Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,600
1351	Secy., Dist. Tuberculosis Association, P. H. D., Dist. Bd., Midnapore.	Dist. Tuberculosis Association	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	25,000
1352	Secy Hospital Committee, Berhampore, Bengal.	Hemendra Narain T. B. Ward and Clinic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1353	Secretary, Managing Committee, Berhampore Dispensary, Murshidabad.	Raja Jogendranarain Roy Endowment for Berhampore Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	21,100	...	...	...	42,300	...	...	...	63,400
1354	President, Board of Trustees, Krishnath College, Berhampore.	Mackenzie Medal Fund	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1355	Chairman, District Board, Mymensingh.	Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
1356	Chairman, Muktagacha Municipality, Muktagacha, Mymensingh.	Harendranarain Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
1357	Chairman, Mymensingh	Nasirabad Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.000

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan. 1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.	Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan. 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1976.	2¾ per cent, Loan 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1358	Collector, Mymensingh ...	Pundarikakhya Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,000
1359	Magistrate, Mymensingh ...	Alexandra Girls' School Building.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1360	Ditto ...	Alexander Scholarship Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1361	Ditto ...	Chandra Prova Prize Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1362	Ditto ...	District Officer's Relief Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
1363	Ditto ...	Muktagacha Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,200
1364	Ditto ...	O'Kinealy Prize Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400
1365	Ditto ...	Raja Haris Chandra Scholarship in Mymensingh Girls' School.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1366	Ditto ...	Raja Haris Chandra Scholarship in Mymensingh Zilla School.	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
1367	Ditto ...	Santilata Scholarship Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1368	Ditto ...	Scholarship (Prize) Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1369	Chairman, Birnagar Municipality, Nadia.	Birnagar Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1370	Chairman, District Board, Nadia.	Maintenance of Rukunpur Moribund House in the district of Nadia.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1371	Ditto ...	Maintenance of a village road from Kanchrapara to Kuliarpat.	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1372	Ditto	Maintenance of Burning Ghat Buildings at Pansila.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1373	Chairman, Ranaghat Municipality, Nadia.	Charitable Dispensary Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1374	Excutive Officer-in-charge, Santipur Municipality, Nadia.	Donation by Radharani Debi and Durgamoni Debi for the upkeep of a Dharamsala.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1375	Collector Nadia, Krishanagar.	Amiya Nath Roy, Treasurer ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,500	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
1376	Collector, Nadia ...	Satish Chandra Sen for protection of estate.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1377	District Inspector of Schools, Nadia.	Debi Bindu Basini Moitra Prize Fund.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1378	Ditto ...	Modhusudan Moitra Prize Fund	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1379	Ditto ...	Manoka Devi Moitra Prize Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1380	Ditto ...	Taylor's Prize Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1381	District Judge, Nadia ...	Atormoni Dasi ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1382	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 35 of 1934	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
1383	Head Master, Krishnagar Collegiate School, Nadia.	Himanshu Shekhar Kar Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1384	Ditto ...	Surabala Biswas Memorial Trust Fund.	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1385	District Magistrate, Nabadwip, Krishnagar.	Sita Nath Chowdhury Trust Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
1386	Principal, Krishnagar College, Nadia.	Endowment of Debendra Nath Singha Roy.	...	...	...	...	...	9,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,100
1387	Ditto ...	Dakhina Sundari Debi Trust Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100
1388	Ditto ...	Krishnagar Hindu Hostel Fund	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
1389	Ditto ...	Livingstone Memorial Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1390	Ditto ...	Sambhu Charan Medal Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1391	Ditto ...	Srinath Medal Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1392	Ditto ..	Smith and Macdonell Prize ...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan 1955-60.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1976.	2½ per Cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.										
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1393	The Principal, Krishnagar College, Nadia.	Manindra Nath Mitra Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1394	Ditto ...	Muktakeshi Devi Scholarship and Shashadhar Bhaduri Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
1395	Ditto ...	Krishnagar College (Centenary) Students' Common Room Library Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1396	Ditto ...	Krishnagar College (Centenary) Students' Health Welfare Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1397	Ditto ...	D. L. Richardson Stipend Fund	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
1398	Ditto ...	India Collective Farm Stipend Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1399	Ditto ...	Kshetra Mohini Medal Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...		...	...	1,000
1400	Ditto ...	Rai Rakhalraj Biswas Bahadur Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1401	Ditto ...	Nikunjabala Medal Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1402	Ditto ...	Gilchrist Medal Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1403	Ditto ...	Rai Bisambhar Ray Bahadur Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1404	Ditto ...	Sashimukhi Medal Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1405	Ditto ...	Nalinaksha Roy Rajbala Debi Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1406	Ditto ...	Kaseswari Medal Fund	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1407	Ditto ...	Debendra Nath Bose Medal Fund	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1408	Ditto ...	Kshetra Gopal Mukherjee Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1409	Ditto ...	Viswambhar Acharya Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1410	Ditto ...	Manmatha Pal Choudhuri Stipend.	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
1411	Ditto ...	Bipradas Pal Choudhuri and Radha Sundari Pal Choudhuri Stipend Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	5,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200
1412	Ditto ...	Enayet Ali Stipend Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1413	Ditto ...	Fakir Mohd. Stipend Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1414	Ditto ...	Zainul Abedin Wara Stipend Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1415	Ditto ...	M. A. Aziz Stipend Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1416	Ditto ...	Binapani Debi Stipend Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1417	Ditto ...	B. N. Patra Stipend Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1418	Ditto ...	Ratanlal Biswas Stipend Fund	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1419	Ditto ...	Baijnath Agarwalla Stipend Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1420	Ditto ...	M. C. Dutt Memorial Stipend Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1421	Ditto ...	Maharani Jyotirmoyee Devi Studentship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1422	Ditto ...	The Krishnagar College (Centenary) Students' Aid Fund Stipend.	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
1423	Ditto ...	Rasheda Memorial Medal Fund	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1424	Ditto ...	Sibendranath Singha Ray Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1425	Ditto ...	Bibhuti Jagat Pal Choudhury (Bethuadhari) Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1426	Ditto ...	Nasiruddin Prize Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1427	Principal, Krishnagar College, and Collector, Nadia.	Krishnagar College Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	75,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,100
1428	Ditto ..	Mohini Mohan Roy Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
1429	Collector, Noakhali ..	Indu Narayan Datta, Treasurer.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15,100	...	...	15,100
1430	Ditto ...	Panamia Endowment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1431	Magistrate, Noakhali ...	Mohesh Hara Sundari Memorial Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	5,500

1432	Chairman, District Board, Pabna.	Maintenance of Chak Sohagpur Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
1433	Collector, Pabna ...	Sailesh Chandra Mazumdar, Treasurer.	7,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000
1434	Magistrate, Pabna ...	Dwarka Nath Sarkar Scholarship Fund.	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1435	Chairman, District Board, Rajshahi.	A. M. Chowdhury Fund for the maintenance of Dongapara Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	15,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,300
1436	Ditto ...	Dist. Fund A/c Dongapara Charitable Dispensary.	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	100
1437	Ditto ...	Pramatha Nath Rai Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300
1438	Ditto ...	Rajkumar Sarkar's Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1439	Collector, Rajshahi ...	Akshoy Giri Padak Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	500
1440	Ditto ...	Bhowani Prasad Ray Chowdhury, minor ward, Mahadebpur Wards Estate.	...	...	...	...	..	41,900	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	41,900
1441	Ditto ...	Chonghoria Ahia Wards Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,000	...	...	...	...	...	69,000
1442	Ditto ...	Kishori Mohan Ghose, Treasurer	...	...	...	...	..	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
1443	Ditto ...	Mahadebpur Wards Estate ...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1444	Ditto ...	P. N. Rai Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	7,200
1445	Ditto ...	Prasanna Nath Rai Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,400
1446	Ditto ...	Rajshahi College Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,500
1447	Ditto ...	Rukmini Kanto Bhattacharji Sanskrit Tol Fund at Noagaon.	...	...	...	...	...	22,500	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	22,500
1448	Ditto ..	Maulvi Syed Abdul Allam ..	...	...	...	...	..	7,300	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	11,500
1449	District Judge, Rajshahi	L. A. Case No. 23 of 1912 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
1450	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 2 of 1916 ...	...	...	...	1,300	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
1451	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 70 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1452	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 55 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1453	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 89 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1454	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 116 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1455	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 284 of 1929 ...	..	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1456	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 305 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	..	..	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1457	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 311 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	100
1458	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 333 of 1929 & 5 Others	..	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1459	Ditto ..	L. A. Case No. 118 of 1930 ...	..	...	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	100
1460	Ditto ...	L. A Case No. 424 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	..	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1461	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 46 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	..	600	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	600
1462	Ditto ...	Act XXXIX Case No. 44 of 1931. Depositors, Narendra, Hemendra and Manindra Narayan Goswami.	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
1463	Ditto ...	Probirendra Nath Nandi and Biswajyoti Nandi, minors, under the guardianship of their mother Mrs. Juthika Nandi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	3,800
1464	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 20 of 1939—Cl. Biswajyoti Nandi and Probirendra Nath Nandi, minors.	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300
1465	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 103 of 1943. Triputi Roy Chowdhuri, Dilip Roy Chowdhury through guardian Basanti Roy Chowdhury.	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	1,100
1466	Ditto ..	L. A. Case No. 25 of 1941 ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
1467	Ditto ..	L. A. Case No. 26 of 1941 ..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
1468	Ditto ..	L. A. Case No. 27 of 1941 ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
1469	District Judge, Rajshahi-Malda.	Act VIII Case No. 17/103 of 1941. ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,700

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				2½ per cent. 1963.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2½ per cent. Loan 1976.	2½ per cent., 1948-52.	2½ per cent., 1961.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.												
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1470	District Magistrate, Rajshahi.	Dinabandhu Charitable Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
1471	Ditto	Lakshanhati Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	50,000
1472	Subordinate Judge, Rajshahi.	Partition Suit No. 110 of 1902	...	...	...	...	..	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
1473	Principal, Police Training College, Sarda, Rajshahi.	Beaumont Memorial Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
1474	Ditto	Chamnoy Memorial Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,200
1475	Chairman, District Board, Rangpur.	Alikuri Bridge Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	5,600	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
1476	Chairman, Rangpur Municipality	Rangpur Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	16,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,400
1477	Collector, Rangpur	Afanulla Trust Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
1478	Ditto	Bhubaneswari Debi for protection of Mahals from sale.	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	1,000
1479	Ditto	Gaibandha High English School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	6,000
1480	Ditto	Hemanta Kumar Sirkar, Tahsildar, Bamandanga Wards Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
1481	Ditto	Jogesh Chandra Mukherjee, Accountant, Court of Wards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1482	Ditto	Rangpur School Maintenance Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
1483	Ditto	Rani Ananda Moyi's Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	...	...	...	6,800
1484	Ditto	Victoria Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,900	...	...	...	18,900
1485	Magistrate, Rangpur	Newbery Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	800
1486	Head Master, Government School, Rangpur.	Rangpur School Fund	...	...	...	...	...	18,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,900
1487	Collector, Tippera	Subodh Kumar Ghose, Manager, Kaji Wards Estate.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1488	District Judge, Tippera	Estate of Chandi Baisnavi	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1489	Magistrate, Tippera	Temple Annada Medal	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
1490	Chairman, Barasat Municipality, 24-Parganas.	Barasat Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1491	Head Master, Barasat Government School, 24-Parganas	Bipra Das Banerjee Prize	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1492	Ditto	Bipra Das Banerjee and Sibdas Banerjee Medal.	...	..	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1493	Ditto	Khetra Nath Chatterjee Free Studentship.	...	...	...	...	...	18,100	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,800
1494	Ditto	Panna Lal Banerjee Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1495	Chairman, Baranagar Municipality, 24-Parganas.	Bechu Dhan Bagchi	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1496	Ditto	Baranagar Municipality	100	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1497	Ditto	Lalit Mohan Banerjee, Accountant.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1498	Ditto	Narendra Krishna Bose, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1499	Chairman, Baruipore Municipality, 24-Parganas.	Baruipore Victoria Municipal Charitable Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	3,900	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900
1500	Head Master, Baruipore High English School, 24-Parganas.	Khagendra Kumar Medal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1501	Chairman, Basirhat Municipality.	Basirhat Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	...	...	...	...	...		...	3,000

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent., Loan 1948-52.	2½ per cent. Loan 1961.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.										
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1502	Chairman, Garden Reach Municipality, 24-Parganas.	Hira Lal Ghosh, Contractor ...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	700
1503	Ditto ...	S. C. Jadav, Contractor ...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
1504	Ditto ...	S. K. Ghose, Contractor ...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	300
1505	Ditto ...	Khirode Chandra Ghosh, Contractor.	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
1506	Ditto ...	Kishori Mohan Ghosh ...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1507	Ditto ...	Syed Taher Hossain, Bailiff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
1508	Ditto ...	Shaikh Chuttan, Bailiff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
1509	Ditto ...	Shaikh Sajjad Hossain, Bailiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
1510	Chairman, Naihati Municipality, 24-Parganas.	Rai Barada Kanta Mitra Bahadur Fund	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
1511	Chairman, District Board, 24-Parganas.	Charitable Dispensary at Bhabla.	...	...	...	...	...	19,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,000
1512	Ditto ...	Panchgacha Dispensary Fund.	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
1513	Ditto ...	Gada Mathura Village Dispensary Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
1514	Ditto ...	Supply of drinking water to the rural people of the district.	...	...	...	..	...	11,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,800
1515	Ditto ...	Provident Fund of the District Board, 24-Parganas.	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500
1516	Secretary, Managing Committee, Nafar Ch. Gaine Maternity Home, P.O. Dhanyakuria, 24 Pargs.	Ashutosh Gaine and Bros. Fund for Maternity Home at Dhanyakuria	...	...	...	...	...	25,400	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,400
1517	Chairman, Rajpur Municipality, 24-Parganas	Municipal Road Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1518	Collector, 24-Parganas ...	Amulyadhon Roy, Cashier, Janbazar Wards Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1519	Ditto ...	Badel Biswas under Panihati Estate.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1520	Ditto ...	Bhowanipore Wards Estate ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	32,100	...	34,300
1521	Ditto ...	Baranagore Jute Factory and Company for Estate Protection.	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
1522	Ditto ...	Bibhu Kinkar Pathsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
1523	Ditto ...	Bejoy Bhusan Ghose, Cashier, Janbazar Wards Estate No. II.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1524	Ditto ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Settlement Holder.	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300

erial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent Loan				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan 1955-60.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	2½ per Cent. Loan, 1961.	3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.										
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1525	Collector, 24-Parganas ...	Dhirendra Nath Ukil, Sub-Treasurer.	...	...	...	...	...	5,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200
1526	Ditto ...	District Distress Relief Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
1527	Ditto ...	Janbazar Wards Estate No. I, A/c Binapani Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,400	...	48,400
1528	Ditto ...	Janbazar Wards No. I	...	...	...	...	...	20,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,700
1529	Ditto ...	Empire Jute Co., Ltd., for estate protection.	100	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1530	Ditto ...	Harinarayan Mukherjee for protection of estate from sale.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1531	Ditto ...	Hitan Misra, Janbazar Wards Estate No. II.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1532	Ditto ...	Indra Narain Shaw, Lachmi Narain Shaw and minor Nrisingha Narain Shaw, Lessees, Janbazar Wards Estate No. II.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1533	Ditto ...	Indu Bikash Mitra Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1534	Ditto ...	Investment under Act X of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	27,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,700
1535	Ditto ...	Jagabandhu Ganguly Memorial Prize Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1536	Ditto ...	Jahar Lal Sil and Balai Lal Sil for estate protection.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1537	Ditto ...	Jnanendra Kumar Chowdhury, Executor to the Estate of Upendra Nath Ghosh, Settlement Holder.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1538	Ditto ...	Nabin Behari De, and others	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
1539	Ditto ...	Kali Mani Devy Free Studentship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1540	Ditto ...	Kedar Nath Shaw, Settlement Holder. (Dead.)	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1541	Ditto ...	Kelvin Jute Mills Co., Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1542	Ditto ...	Kinnison Jute Mills Co., Ltd., for protection of estate from sale.	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
1543	Ditto ..	Kiron Ch. Dutt, Sub-Treasurer, Barrackpore.	..	...	..	..	..	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,000
1544	Ditto ...	Susil, Sudhir and Adhir Krishna Roy Chowdhury, Settlement Holders.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1545	Ditto ...	Managing Agents, Khurda Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1546	Ditto ...	Sm. Kiron Sashi Debi for protection of estate from sale.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1547	Ditto ...	Moolchandra Agarwalla, Lessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
1548	Ditto ...	Mati Lal Roy and Nabin Chandra Roy Free Studentship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1549	Ditto ...	Nirendra Nath Ghatak	...	...	...	21,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,100
1550	Ditto ...	Nilnalini Devi Scholarship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
1551	Ditto ...	Prince Ghulam Mahammad's Dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,67,000
1552	Ditto ...	Raja Prosad Roy Chowdhury, minor ward of Bhownaipur Wards Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	43,500	43,500
1553	Ditto ...	Rash Mohan, Radhika Mohan and Mohini Mohan Shah, Settlement Holders.	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1554	Ditto ...	Sanjib Chandra Chatterji and others, Lessees under Janbazar Wards Estate No. II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
1555	Ditto ...	Satish Chandra Pal and Manick Chandra Pal for protection of estate.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1556	Ditto ...	Seo Bux Bagla, Trustee, Pinjrapole Estate.	100	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600

erial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	3 per cent. Loan, 1953-55.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1961.	3 per cent. Defence Bond, 1946.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.												
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1557	Collector, 24-Parganas ...	Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Settlement Holder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1558	Ditto ...	Snigdhendu Prosad Roy Chowdhury *alias* Raja Roy Chowdhury, minor ward of Bhowanipore Ward Estate.	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,600	...	78,700
1559	Ditto ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School Fund	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
1560	Ditto ...	Sris Chandra Law, Executor to the Estate of Purna Chandra Law and others.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1561	Ditto ...	Standard Jute Company for protection of estate from sale.	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1562	Ditto ...	Sm. Sudhira Chowdhury for protection of Estate.	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1563	Ditto ...	Jogesh Chandra Sinha, Manager, Ram Mohan Roy wards Estate. 24-Parganas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
1564	Ditto ...	Protection of Estate No. 3320 of the 24-Parganas Collectorate from sale u/s 15, Act XI of 1859.	400	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1565	Ditto ...	Protection of estate No. 3318 of 24-Parganas Collectorate from sale u/s 15, Act XI of 1859—Atul Krishna Dhara & 5 others.	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1566	Ditto ...	Union Jute Co., Ltd., for protection of estate from sale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300
1567	Ditto ...	Prince Ghulam Muhammad's Charity.	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,300	...	...	12,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,93,000
1568	Collector and Superintendent, Political Pensions, 24-Parganas.	Nawab Chattar Ara Zhora Begum's Karbala Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
1569	Ditto ...	Shams Jehan Begum Scholarship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,600
1570	Ditto ...	Sibtainabad Imambarah Endowment Fund.	...	...	5,000	...	...	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	...	...	...	4,08,800
1571	District Judge, 24-Parganas	Act V Case No. 38 of 1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1572	Ditto ...	Act IV Case No. 57 of 1932 ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1573	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 119 of 1932	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1574	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 19 of 1933	...	...	...	...	..	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1575	Ditto ...	Act XXXIX Case No. 35 of 1934.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1576	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 93 of 1934 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
1577	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 89 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	22,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,400
1578	Ditto ...	Act XXXIX Case No. 22 of 1925.	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent Loan, 1947-50.	3 per cent Loan, 1953-55.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1962-65.											
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1579	District Judge, 24-Parganas.	Act IV Case No. 108 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	15,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,800
1580	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 116 of 1934	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
1581	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 122 of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1582	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 68 of 1936	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1583	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 148 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	10,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,100
1584	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 42 of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
1585	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 112 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	3,100
1586	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 79 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	16,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,900
1587	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 130 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
1588	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 179 of 1938	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900
1589	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 195 of 1938	...	...	...	...	...	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,600
1590	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 170 of 1939	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1591	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 175 of 1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
1592	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 174 of 1939	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1593	Ditto	Act IV Case No. 37 of 1940	...	...	...	...	...	8,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,100
1594	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 89 of 1940	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1595	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 113 of 1940	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
1596	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 122 of 1940	...	...	...	...	...	38,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,500
1597	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 141 of 1940	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700
1598	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 186 of 1940	...	...	...	...	...	8,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,900
1599	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 231 of 1940	...	8,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
1600	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 28 of 1941	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1601	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 36 of 1941	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1602	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 56 of 1941	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1603	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 137 of 1942	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
1604	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 24 of 1942	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
1605	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 44 of 1942	...	...	...	...	...	27,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,400
1606	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 19 of 1940	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1607	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 157 of 1942	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
1608	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 120 of 1941	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1609	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 11 of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1610	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 171 of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1611	Ditto	Act XXXIX Case No. 58 of 1939	...	...	...	...	...	7,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200
1612	Ditto	Act XXXIX Case No. 36 of 1941	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1613	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 26 of 1944	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1614	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 35 of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
1615	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 207 of 1941	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
1616	Ditto	Execution Case No. 53 of 1911	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1617	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 19 of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	6,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,100
1618	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 31 of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
1619	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 111 of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
1620	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 41 of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
1621	Ditto	Act 39 L. A. Case No. 23 of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300
1622	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 143 of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	8,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,100
1623	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 140 of 1941	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
1624	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 109 of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
1625	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 28 of 1944	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
1626	Ditto	Act VIII Case No. 200 of 1941	...	13,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,900

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2½ per cent. Loan, 1954.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1961-64.	1963-65.										
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1627	District Judge, 24-Parganas	Act VIII Case No. 13 of 1945 ...	...	22,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,000
1628	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 17 of 1945 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1629	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 94 of 1944 ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1630	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 89 of 1944 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
1631	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 99 of 1944 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
1632	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 174 of 1944 ...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1633	Ditto ..	Act VIII Case No. 109 of 1944 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1634	Ditto .	Act VIII Case No. 164 of 1944	..	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
1635	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No 30 of 1945	7,700	...	...	...		24,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,100
1636	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 79 of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,200	...	12,200
1637	Ditto ...	Act IV Case No. 145 of 1945	...	..	...	...	..	11,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,700
1638	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 2 of 1946	...	...	...	...	...	10,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,800
1639	Ditto ...	Act VIII Case No. 95 of 1946	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
1640	Ditto ..	Act VIII Case No. 54 of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	55,500	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	55,500
1641	Ditto ..	Act VIII Case No. 139 of 1945—Cl. Nirmal Chandra Bose.	..	...	7,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600
1642	Ditto ..	Act VIII Case No. 143 of 1945	5,600	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	8,400
1643	First Additional Sub-Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore.	Title Suit No. 38 of 1941 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1644	Ditto ..	Title Suit No. 32 of 1943 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
1645	2nd Additional Sub-Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore.	Title Suit No. 44 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1646	1st Additional District Judge, 24-Parganas.	Act VIII Case No. 209 of 1941 ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400
1647	Additional District Judge, 1st Court, 24-Parganas.	Act VIII Case No. 153 of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	4,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300
1648	1st Additional Dt. Judge, 24-Parganas.	Act VIII Case No. 74 of 1946	..	..	..	..	..	8,100	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	8,100
1649	2nd Additional District Judge. 24-Parganas.	Act XXXIX Case No. 71 of 1928.	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1650	Executive Officer, Barrackpore Cantt. Barrackpore.	Satish Chandra Ghosh, Tax Daroga.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1651	Head Master, Barrackpore Government School, 24-Parganas.	Dr. Bhola Nath Basu Prize ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1652	Head Master, Government High School, Taki, 24-Parganas.	Bhuban Bindubasini Scholarship Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1653	Ditto ...	Rajmohan Rai Choudhury Fund for Taki Government H. E. School	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
1654	Magistrate, 24-Parganas ...	Aghore Mohini Fund ...	1,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
1655	Ditto ...	Ashutosh Chakravarty Trust Fund at Harinavi High English School.	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
1656	Ditto ...	Chandra Nath Roy Sapui's Gold Medal Fund.	1,100	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
1657	Ditto ...	District School Committee ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
1658	Ditto ...	Dwarka Nath Bidyabhushan Fund	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1659	Ditto ...	Prentice Memorial Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent., 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.									
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1660	Secretary, Anglo-Sanskrit School, Harinavi, 24-Parganas	Sris Chandra Rai Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1661	Secretary, Zoological Gardens, Alipore, 24-Parganas	Zoological Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800
1662	Subordinate Judge, 1st Court, 24-Parganas.	Act XXXIX Case No. 282 of 1938.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1663	Subordinate Judge, 2nd Court, 24-Parganas.	Title Suit No. 130 of 1912 and Execution Case No. 90 of 1924.	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
1664	Ditto	Title Suit No. 89 of 1941	...	...	...	...	...	53,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,300
1665	Subordinate Judge, 3rd Court, 24-Parganas,	Title Suit No. 73 of 1926	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
1666	Ditto	Title Execution of Case No. 15 of 1943.	...	...	...	...	...	84,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,800
1667	Subordinate Judge, 4th Court, 24-Parganas.	M. S. Case No. 3 of 1940	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,800
1668	Subordinate Judge, 4th Court, 24-Parganas, Alipore.	Title Suit No. 14 of 1946 of 4th Sub. Judge's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,900
1669	Subordinate Judge, 6th Court, Alipore.	Title Suit No. 12 of 1939	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1670	The District, Delegate, 24-Parganas, Alipore.	Act 39 Case No. 103/37	..	..	..	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100
1671	Special Land Acquisition Judge, 24-Parganas.	L. A. Case No. 1 of 1898 Cl. Sarala Devi.	...	...	...	...	...	7,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,900
1672	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 88 of 1902	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1673	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 205 of 1903	11,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,300
1674	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 206 of 1903	25,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,900
1675	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 207 of 1903	48,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,500
1676	Ditto	L. A Case No. 5 of 1904	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1677	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 96 of 1904	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1678	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 100 of 1904	...	...	...	...	...	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400
1679	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 1 of 1906	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1680	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 51 of 1906	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
1681	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 57 of 1906	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1682	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 39 of 1906	...	...	...	...	...	53,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,100

1683	Special Land Acquisition Judge, 24-Parganas	L. A. Case No. 59 of 1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1684	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 27 of 1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1685	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 228 of 1908—Somendra Lal Mitra & others, Shebaits of Sri Sri Madan Mohan Thakur.	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
1686	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 263 of 1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,800
1687	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 98 of 1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1688	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 490 of 1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
1689	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 624 of 1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1690	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 652 of 1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,600
1691	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 721 of 1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1692	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 776 of 1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
1693	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 1096 of 1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
1694	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 1121 of 1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1695	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 36 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1696	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 39 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	51,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,900
1697	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 86 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800
1698	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 94 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1699	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 136 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1700	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 241 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1701	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 264 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1702	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 266 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1703	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 276 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1704	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 359 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1705	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 380 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1706	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 384 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,700
1707	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 459 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	60,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,900
1708	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 465 of 1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1709	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 13 of 1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1710	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 74 of 1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,900
1711	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 107 of 1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300
1712	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 109 of 1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1713	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 142 of 1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1714	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 31 of 1912 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
1715	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 229 of 1912 ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1716	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 230 of 1912 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1717	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 316 of 1912 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200

Serial No	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con Loan, 1946	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60	3 per cent Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent Punjab Bonds, 1948	2½ per cent., 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total
			1896-97.	1949-52	1951-54	1963-65									
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1718	Special Land Acquisition Judge, 24-Parganas. ...	L A. Case No 41 of 1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	56,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,000
1719	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 50 of 1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,600
1719A	Ditto ...	L A Case No 50 of 1913 Cl Sm. Annapurna Dassi ...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1720	Ditto ...	L. A Case No 55 of 1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900
1721	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No 65 of 1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
1722	Ditto ..	L. A Case No 72 of 1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,600
1723	Ditto ...	L A Case No 107 of 1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1724	Ditto ...	L A Case No 128 of 1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1725	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 51 of 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1726	Ditto ...	L A Case No 63 of 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1727	Ditto ...	L. A Case No 65 of 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1728	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 66 of 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,700
1729	Ditto ...	L. A Case No 67 of 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1730	Ditto ...	I. A. Case No. 94 of 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1731	Ditto ..	L. A. Case No 54 of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1732	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 80 of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1733	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 95 of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1734	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No 134 of 1915 ...	..	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1735	Ditto ...	L A Case No 137 of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1736	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 155 of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,300
1737	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 158 of 1915 ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1738	Ditto ...	L A. Case No. 52 of 1916 ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1739	Ditto ...	L A Case No 1 of 1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1740	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 49 of 1917 ...	..	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
1741	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 50 of 1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1742	Ditto ...	L. A Case No. 77 of 1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
1743	Ditto ...	L A Case No. 130 of 1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
1744	Ditto ..	L. A. Case No 146 of 1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1745	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 162 of 1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1746	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No 15 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1747	Ditto ...	L A Case No 39 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1748	Ditto ...	L. A Case No 44 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1749	Ditto ...	No 103 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1750	Ditto	L A. Case No. 119 of 1918	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
1751	Ditto ...	L. A Case No. 144 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
1752	Ditto ...	L. A Case No 169 of 1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1753	Ditto ...	L. A Case No. 14 of 1919—Somendra Lal Mitra & others, Sebaits to Sri Sri Issar Madan Mohan Thakurji.	...	...	...	...	...	4,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700

1754	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 17 of 1919—Rajlakshmi Devi.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1755	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 19 of 1919	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1756	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 30 of 1919—Minor Probhat Kumar Bose by his guardian brother Sovendra Nath Bose.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1757	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 30 of 1919—Minor Sibendra Nath Bose, by his guardian brother Sovendra Nath Bose.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1758	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 101 of 1919	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1759	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 127 of 1919	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1760	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 135 of 1919	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1761	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 183 of 1919	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1762	Ditto	L. A. Case No 251 of 1919—Mutwalli, Hooghly Emambarah.	...	...	...	...	...	23,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,000
1763	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 251 of 1919—Makhan Lal Mukherji & others	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1764	Ditto	L. A. Case No 275 of 1919—Sarat Sashi Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200
1765	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 296 of 1919—Shaheb Jan Bibi & others.	...	...	...	...	...	14,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,100
1766	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 313 of 1919	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
		L. A. Case No. 8 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	700
1767	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 42 of 1920	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1768	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 46 of 1920	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1769	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 65 of 1920	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1770	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 87 of 1920	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1771	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 89 of 1920—Mutwalli Hooghly Emambarah.	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600
1772	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 108 of 1920	...	...	...	...	...	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400
1773	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 147 of 1920	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1774	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 149 of 1920	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1775	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 185 of 1920	...	...	...	...	...	9,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,700
1776	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 209 of 1920	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1777	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 218 of 1920	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1778	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 30 of 1921	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1779	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 37 of 1921	...	...	...	...	..	24,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,800
1780	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 51 of 1921	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1781	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 53 of 1921	...	...	...	...	..	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1782	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 60 of 1921	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100
1783	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 88 of 1921—Mihir Lal Mondal.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1784	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 96 of 1921	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
1785	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 113 of 1921	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1786	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 194 of 1921	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1787	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 200 of 1921	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1788	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 201 of 1921—Sarama Debi.			...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
1789	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 203 of 1921—Sarama Devi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1790	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 284 of 1921	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1791	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 285 of 1921	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1792	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 300 of 1921	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
1793	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 51 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,700	..	...	...	...	...	57,700
1794	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 111 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	24,200	...	..	...	...	...	...	24,200
1795	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 116 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	..	...	...	...	...	300
1796	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 194 of 1922	..	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,100
1797	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 233 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,200	..	...	...	...	...	27,200
1798	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 234 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,100	..	...	...	...	...	31,100
1799	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 238 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	..	...	...	...	...	100
1800	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 239 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	100	400	..	...	...	...	...	500
1801	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 240 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	200	700	..	...	...	...	...	900

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan. 1896-97.	3 per cent. Loan. 1949-52.	3 per cent. Loan. 1951-54.	3 per cent. Loan. 1963-65.	Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2½ per cent., 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1802	Special Land Acquisition Judge, 24-Parganas.	L. A. Case No. 241 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1803	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 243 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1804	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 254 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1805	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 259 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1806	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 269 of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500
1807	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 269 of 1922—Cl. Manager, Panihati Warus Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1808	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 1 of 1923	...	...	...	...	...	62,500	...	...	...	...	...	...		62,500
1809	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 6 of 1923	...	...	...	...	...	9,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,700
1810	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 15 of 1923	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
1811	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 25 of 1923—Manager, Panihati Wards Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500
1812	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 26 of 1923	...	...	...	...	...	2,90,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,90,500
1813	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 68 of 1923—Profulla Ch. Srimani.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1814	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 68 of 1923—Sudhir Krishna Mukherjee and others.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1815	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 68 of 1923—Tulsimony Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1816	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 84 of 1922—Mutwali, Wakf Golam Akbar, Saodagar Estates.	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
1817	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 109 of 1923	...	...	...	...	...	13,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,100
1818	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 149 of 1923	...	...	...	...	...	12,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,900
1819	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 200 of 1923	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1820	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 203 of 1923	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
1821	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 256 of 1923	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
1822	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 292 of 1923	...	...	...	...	...	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
1823	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 38 of 1924	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
1824	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 38 of 1924—Amulya Charan Banerjee and others.	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200
1825	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 69 of 1924	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
1826	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 17 of 1925	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1827	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 88 of 1925	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1828	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 113 of 1925	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
1829	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 113 of 1925—Cl. Rasik Lal Dutta and others.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1830	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 194 of 1927	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1831	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 197 of 1927	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1832	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 214 of 1927—Cl. Ashutosh Chakravarty.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1833	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 220 of 1927	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1834	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 299 of 1927	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1835	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 2 of 1928	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1836	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 99 of 1928	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1837	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 107 of 1928	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
1838	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 113 of 1928	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
1839	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 130 of 1928	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
1840	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 142 of 1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1841	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 146 of 1928	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1842	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 154 of 1928	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1843	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 169 of 1928—Kenaram Das and another.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1844	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 169 of 1928—Khirode Kumari Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1845	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 169 of 1928—R. S. Debendra Nath Bose.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

1846	Special Land Acquisition Judge, 24-Parganas. ...	L. A. Case No. 153 of 1928	...	...	...	...	...	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,600
1847	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 187 of 1928—Nistarini Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1848	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 188 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1849	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 191 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1850	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 193 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1851	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 197 of 1928 ..	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1852	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 200 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1853	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 203 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1854	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 213 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1855	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No 218 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1856	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 219 of 1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1857	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 2 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1858	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 8 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1859	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 27 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.100
1860	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 8 of 1929—Cl. Snehalata Devi.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1861	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 144 of 1929—Arjun Naskar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1862	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 146 of 1929—Urmila Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,006	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1863	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 204 of 1929—Urmila Debi.	..	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
1864	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 391 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
1865	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 413 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1866	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 551 of 1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1867	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 17 of 1930—Cl. Nanda Dulal Banerjee.	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1868	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 62 of 1930—Cl. Nanda Dulal Banerjee.	...	...	...	...	..	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100
1869	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 64 of 1930—Cl. Nanda Dulal Banerjee.	...	...	...	...	..	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1870	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 80 of 1930—Manik Ch. Banerjee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1871	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 334 of 1930 ...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	100
1872	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 526 of 1930—Nanda Dulal Banerjee, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1873	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 591 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,100
1874	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 626 of 1930—Cl. Nanda Dulal Banerjee, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	200
1875	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 283 of 1930—Mohit Haldar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1876	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 283 of 1930—Rakhal Das Chakravarty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1877	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 286 of 1930—Nanibala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1878	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 293 of 1930—Shama Charan Bera.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1879	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 318 of 1930—Abdul Motaleb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1880	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 344 of 1930—Manik Chandra Banerjee.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1881	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 345 of 1930—Manager, Panihati Wards Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1882	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 345 of 1930—Nagendra Bala Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1883	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 593 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1884	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 345 of 1930—Nagendra Nath Banerjee.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1885	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 594 of 1930—Cl. Urmila Bala Dasi.	...	..	...	...	...	6,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400
1886	Ditto ..	L. A. Case No. 345 of 1930—Purna Chandra Ghosh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1887	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 696 of 1930—Khetra Nath Halder.	...	...	...	...	...	6,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400
1888	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 854 of 1930—Anukul Naskar.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1889	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 854 of 1930—Bepin Naskar.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1890	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 354 of 1930—Hari Sadhan Naskar.	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1891	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 396 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
1892	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 526 of 1930—Charu Chandra Mukerjee.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 00
1893	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 592 of 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent., 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1951-54.	1963-65.	Cash.									
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894	Special Land Acquisition Judge, 24-Parganas.	L. A. Case No. 264 of 1931—Susil Chandra Haldar and others.	...	...	...	...	800	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1895	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 266 of 1931—Kamal Kumar Banerjee.	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
1896	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 40 of 1932—Manik Nandi.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100
1897	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 40 of 1932—Jiban Ghosh.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1898	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 124 of 1932—Narendra Nath Ghose and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
1899	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 125 of 1933—Benoy Lal Banerjee and others.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1900	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 3 of 1934—Narain Das Burman.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1901	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 1 of 1935—Kalyani Dasi.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1902	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 57 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1903	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 61 of 1936 ...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1904	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 61 of 1936—Cl. Md. Eakub.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1905	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 6 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1906	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 7 of 1937—Mulojore Land Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1907	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 8 of 1937—Joy Narain Chandra and others.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1908	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 31 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1909	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 43 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1910	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 61 of 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1911	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 127 of 1939 ...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
1912	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 1 of 1938 ...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1913	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 11 of 1938—Sm. Josodamoyee Debi.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1914	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 14 of 1938—Cl. Balaram Dutta.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1915	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 49 of 1938 ...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
1916	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 66 of 1938 ...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1917	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 73 of 1938 ...	...	...	...	..	5,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200
1918	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 89 of 1938 ...	...	...	...	...	5,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,800
1919	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 143 of 1938—Cl. Upendra Nath De.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1920	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 149 of 1938 ...	...	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200
1921	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 34 of 1939—Haranath Chatterji and others.	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800
1922	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 39 of 1939—Radhakanto Thakur Jew, Shebait, Purnendra Nath Tagore and Ramendra M. Tagore and others.	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800
1923	Ditto ...	L. A Case No. 54 of 1939—Baidya Nath Mukherjee and 3 others.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1924	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 57 of 1939—Sm. Ashalata Debi.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1925	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 13 of 1931—Promoda Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1926	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 13 of 1931—Sindhubala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1927	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 45 of 1931—Anadi Nath Das.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1928	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 249 of 1931—Abja Prokash Halder and others.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1929	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 249 of 1931—Ansu Prokash Halder and others.	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
1930	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 330 of 1931—Khetra Nath Halder and others.	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400

1931	Special Land Acquisition Judge, 24-Parganas.	L. A. Case No. 384 of 1931—Ansu Prokash Halder and others.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1932	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 12 of 1932—Anadi Mohan Mondal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
1933	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 45 of 1932—Ansu Prokash Halder and athers	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1934	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 142 of 1932—Annakali Dasi.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1935	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 21 of 1939—	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
1936	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 57 of 1939—Sridhar Chandra Ray and others, Executors to the estate of late Chandra Nath Ray Safui	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1937	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 59 of 1939—Sreedhar Chandra Ray and another, Executors to the estate of late Chandra Nath Ray Safui.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1938	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 92 of 1939 ...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
1939	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 67 of 1939—Pabitra Kumar Das Gupta (minor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
1940	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 106 of 1939	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
1941	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 118 of 1939 ...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1942	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 129 of 1939—Taraknath Ghose.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1943	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 126 of 1939—Jugal Kishore Mandal and others.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1944	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 129 of 1939—Sm. Sibani Bose.	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1945	Ditto	L. A. Case No 126 of 1939—Gonesh Mondal and 3 others.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1946	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 130 of 1939—Sibani Bose.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	600
1947	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 132 of 1939	...	...	...	...	4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,600
1948	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 133 of 1939—Sibani Bose.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,500
1949	Ditto	L. A Case No. 136 of 1939—Jagadish Chandra Shadhukhan and others.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1950	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 138 of 1939—Atindra Nath Das and 3 others, minors, represented by guardian Rabindra Nath Sarkar.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1951	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 146 of 1939—Sarodamoni Dasi.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1952	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 152 of 1939—Amarendra Nath Das and 3 others.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1953	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 153 of 1939	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
1954	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 158 ol 1939	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
1955	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 156 of 1939—Sibani Bose.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
1956	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 187 of 1939—Bijoy Krishna Ray, Executor.	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1957	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 187 of 1939—Joy Narain Chandra, Executor and Trustee.	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
1958	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 187 of 1939—Krishna Chandra Bose, Executor and Trustee	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1959	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 195 of 1939—Jugal Krishna Haldar.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1960	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 197 of 1939—Amarendra Nath Das and others.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1961	Ditto	L.A Case No. 197 of 1939—Biswanath Mondal and others.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1962	Ditto	L. A Case No. 277 of 1939—Haran Molla, minor	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1963	Ditto	L. A. Case No. 154 of 1939	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent. Loan, 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.										
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1964	Special Land Acquisition Judge, 24-Parganas.	L. A. Case No. 278 of 1939—Sridhor Chandra Ray and another.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1965	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 27 of 1940—Kusum Kumari Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1966	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 23 of 1940—Baahtulla Molla and another, Sebaits.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1967	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 36 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1968	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 48 of 1940—Harihar Das Choudhury and others.	...	...	...	...	..	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1969	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 48 of 1940—Joynarain Chandra and others.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1970	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 52 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
1971	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 60 of 1940—Abeni Chandra Banerjee and others.	...	...	...	...	...	54,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,400
1972	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 63 of 1940—Anath Nath Mondal.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1973	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 63 of 1940—Bejoy Kumar Mondal.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1974	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 63 of 1940—Giribala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1975	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 63 of 1940—Rabindra Nath Mondal.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1976	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 63 of 1940—Surabala Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1977	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 63 of 1940—Trailokhya Mohini Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1978	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 77 of 1940—Amiyamoni Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1979	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 85 of 1940—Kamal Krishna Guin and others.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1980	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 86 of 1940—Mr. Wares Ali, Mutwalli.	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
1981	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 104 of 1940—Hooghly Imambara Wakf Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500
1982	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 105 of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,700
1983	Ditto ..	L. A. Case No. 105 of 1940—Cl. Shib Narain Mondal.	...	...	...	...	...	16,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,600
1984	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 133 of 1940—Shebait Kadambini Debya.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2½ per cent., 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.									
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1985	Special Land Acquisition Judge, 24-Parganas.	L. A. Case No. 133 of 1940—Mani Lal Mukherjee.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1986	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 142 of 1940—Md. Iyub, minor, guardian mother Rasulan Bibi.	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
1987	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 143 of 1940—Poresh Chandra Ghoral (minor)	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1988	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 143 of 1940—Ram Chandra Chakravarty, Sebait.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1989	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 145 of 1940—Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt., Sebait.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1990	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 185 of 1940—Bedana Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400
1991	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 198 of 1940	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
1992	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 201 of 1940—Ishani Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
1993	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 1 of 1941—Satyendra Nath Roy.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1994	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 1 of 1941—Satyendranath Roy and others, Trustees.	...	...	...	...	...	71,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,100
1995	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 1 of 1941—Satyendra Nath Roy Choudhury.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1996	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 23 of 1941—Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt., Sebait and Trustee.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
1997	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 79 of 1941—Manager, Court of Wards, Bijni Raj Estate.	...	1,78,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,500
1998	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 92 of 1941 ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1999	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 108 of 1941—Abdul Bashir Halder and others.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2000	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 166 of 1941—Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

Serial No.	Name of the Administrator or Officer to whom interest is sent.	Name of the person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan.				Cash.	3 per cent. Con. Loan, 1946.	4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70.	4½ per cent. Loan, 1955-60.	3 per cent. Loan, 1970-75.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	2¾ per cent., 1948-52.	Debentures.	Total.
			1896-97.	1949-52.	1951-54.	1963-65.									
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2001	Special Land Acquisition Judge, 24-Parganas.	L. A. Case No. 190 of 1941—Promoda Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
2002	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 207 of 1941—Amritamoyee Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
2003	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 268 of 1941—Bibhuti Charan Law, minor.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2004	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 308 of 1941—Amina Khatun	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2005	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 309 of 1941—Cl. Md. Hossain Mutwalli to the Wakf Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	24,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,900
2006	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 328 of 1941—Rani Sarojini Debi, Executrix.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2007	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 352 of 1941—Durgarani Mitra.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2008	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 352 of 1941—Sureswari Dasi.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2009	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 356 of 1941—Phanindra Nath Mukherjee.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
2010	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 10 of 1942	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2011	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 12 of 1942—Radha Raman Mandal.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2012	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 30 of 1942—Saila Bala Ghose.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
2013	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 31 of 1942—Sridhar Ch. Roy and others.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
2014	Ditto ...	L A Case No. 70 of 1942—Phanindra Nath Tagore and others.	...	...	...	...	...	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,600
2015	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 37 of 1942—Sm. Saila Bala Ghosh.	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
2016	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 71 of 1942—Mohini Mohan Chatterjee.	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
2017	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 38 of 1942—Sm. Saila Bala Ghosh.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2018	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 71 of 1942—Dwijendra Nath Sen.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2019	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 72 of 1942—Bijoy Krishna Roy and others.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
2020	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 72 of 1942—Saila Bala Ghose.	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
2021	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 80 of 1942—Anilabala Dasi, guardian of minor Amarendra Nath Mandal.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
2022	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 85 of 1942—Kumar Kartic Chandra Mallick and others.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
2023	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 67 of 1944	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
2024	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 3 of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	16,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,500
2025	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 4 of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
2026	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 5 of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
2027	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 10 of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2028	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 20 of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
2029	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 73 of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 135 of 1945—Dip Narayan Singh (minor) and others.	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
2030	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 185 of 1945—Apamoni Debi.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
2031	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 186 of 1945—Golam Hossain and others.	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500
2032	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 187 of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
2033	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 73 of 1946	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,100
2034	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 31 of 1947 (C. D.) Cl. Official Receiver High Court.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
2035	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 31 of 1947 (C. D.) Cl. Secretary Maktab and Islamia School.	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300
2036	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 32 of 1947—Cl. Kishori Mohan Biswas and others.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
2037	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 32 of 1947—Cl. Swarna Rani Bose.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
2038	Ditto ...	L. A. Case No. 47 of 1947	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300

BENGAL.

Government Promissory Note, etc., held on account of Civil Officers in direct account under paragraph 108 (a) of the Government Securities Manual, 3rd Edition, by the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, on the 31st December 1947.

Name of the Administrator on whose behalf held.	3 per cent.				3½ per cent.						U. P. 3 per cent., 1961-66.	4 per cent., 1960-70.	4½ per cent. 1955-60.	3 per cent. Con Loan, 1946.	4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1948.	3 per cent. Loan, 1953-55.	2½ per cent., 1948-52.	National Savings Certificates.	10 Years' Defence Savings Certificates.	Post-Office Cash Certificates.	Treasury Bills, Debentures, shares, etc.	Sterling.	Total.
	1896-97.	1949-52.	V. L. 1957.	1963-65.	1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1947-50.													
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.
Chairman, Municipal Committee, Comilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	10,000
Chairman, Patuakhali Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,700	..	..	3,700
Chairman, Baranagar Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	10,000	..	..	15,000
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	500
Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, Calcutta.	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	100	..	1,000	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	510	..	..	4,710
Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,500	5,000	20	..	..	10,820
Collector of Bakarganj	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Collector of Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	40
Collector of Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Civil Supplies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,570	..	..	1,570
Director of Public Health, Bengal	..	..	..	200	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
Director of Movements, Civil Supplies, Bengal	3,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,200
District Judge, Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Executive Engineer, City Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	6,300	..	..	..	3,350	..	..	..	..	10,950
Executive Engineer, Canals Division, Calcutta	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,220	..	..	1,320
Executive Engineer, Suburban Division, Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	2,000
Executive Engineer, Workshop, Electrical Division.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,140	..	..	1,140
Executive Engineer, Western Electrical Division.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	..	500	..	..	705
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal	500	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,240	2,070	22,020	..	..	45,830
Local Agent, Hooghly	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Official Assignee, Calcutta	..	..	1,000	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,600
Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	11,270	18,170	40	{ 30,440 40
Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta district.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Secretary, Government of Bengal, Finance Department, Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	3,410	..	..	7,410
Secretary, Hindu Family Annuity Fund, Ltd., Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	5,000
Secretary, Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund, Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	..	..	..	..	20,000
Superintendent, Medical College Hospitals	600	..	..	..	..	300	1,300	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	..	..	3,580
Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	200	300	500	200	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Assistant Secretary, Government of Bengal, Civil Supplies Department.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	860	..	..	5,860
Director of Military Farms, Eastern Circle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000

Name of the Administrator on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. Loan, 1896-97.	Defence Savings Certificates.	Post Office Cash Certificates.	3½ per cent. Loan.			3 per cent. Loan.		National Savings certificates.	3 per cent. Loan.		5 per cent. Loan, 1945-55.	Total.
				1865.	1900-01.	1947-50.	1970-75.	1953-55.		1959-61.	Con. 1946.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Executive. Engineer. Faridpur Division (Irrigation) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	4,000
Secretary, Government of Bengal, Department of Civil Supplies	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	25,000	15,000	5,000	..	..	..	55,000
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bengal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	2,000
Secretary, Board of Revenue, Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	..	..	..	4,500
Reserve Bank of India (Unclaimed Notes)	..	..	..	2,000	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	2,400

Reserve Bank of India,
Calcutta, the 14th July 1948.

M. M. BHARGAVA
Manager.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the conditions of weather, crop, etc., for the week ending the 14th July, 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province. The weather was on the whole favourable. Aman transplantation commenced in almost all the subdivisions. Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in seven subdivisions and cattle-disease was reported from two subdivisions. Wages of labourers varied from Rupee one and two annas to Rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. This week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. Previous week.	Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar	3·05	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Normal	Sufficient	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Diamond Harbour	4·98	2½	2½	Seasonable	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	....	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Barrackpore	(n)	2 7/16	2 7/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Barasat	0 47	1⅞	1⅞	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	Sufficient	Aus, 60 per cent. Cane, 85 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Basirhat	2·72	1 15/16	1 15/16	Favourable	....	Ditto	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Bongaon	(n)	..	1 9/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nadia.										
Sadar	1·18	2	2	Seasonable	Aus and Jute healthy.	Sufficient	Good	....	Nil	Rs. 2-0.
Ranaghat	Sufficient.	1⅞	1 11/16	Ditto	Weeding continues.	Ditto	Fair	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-0.
Murshidabad.										
Sadar	3·65	2 3/16	2 3/16	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Aus and Jute completed.	Sufficient	Aus, 70 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high.
Lalbagh	3·84	1⅞	1⅞	Cloudy	Weeding of Aus and Jute completed.	Available	....	Available	....	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Jangipore	3·73	1 13/16	1⅞	Seasonable, favourable.	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	....	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Kandi	4·07	2½	2 9/16	Cloudy, favourable.	Sowing of Aman continues.	Sufficient	Cane, fair	....	Nil	Rs. 1-4, high.
Burdwan.										
Sadar	3·17	2⅜	2⅜	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	....	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Asansol	3·00	2⅜	2½	Ditto	Aus sowing brisk.	Sufficient	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Katwa	2·30	2⅝	2 13/16	Favourable	Ploughing of Aman continues.	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent.	....	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high.
Kalna	1·45	2 3/16	2½	Ditto	Fair	Ditto	Fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-0, high.
Birbhum.										
Sadar	3 00	2 11/16	2 11/16	Cloudy, favourable.	Aman transplantation commenced.	....	Cane, good	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-0,
Rampurhat	2·50	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Sowing of paddy below normal.	....	Cane, fair	....	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Bankura.										
Sadar	4·39	2½	2 5/16	Cloudy	Sowing of seeds continues.	Sufficient	Summer crops 50 per cent.	Sufficient	Cattle-disease reported from Chatua police station.	Rs. 1-8, high.
Vishnupur	2·95	2 7/16	2½	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation commenced.	Ditto	Crops, fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Midnapore.										
Sadar	1·74	2 7/16	2 7/16	Seasonable, favourable.	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Satisfactory (South).	Ample	Nil	Rs. 1-4, high.
Contai	1·01	2 11/16	2 11/16	Cloudy	....	....	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Tamluk	0·43	2⅜	2⅜	Hot, unfavourable.	Jute weeding and Aman and Aus sowing continue.	Sufficient	Aus, 70 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2-0, high.
Ghatal	(n)	2 7/16	2 9/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jhargram	1·40	2½	2½	Wet, favourable	Cultivation of paddy progressing.	....	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-2, normal.
Hooghly.										
Sadar	1·06	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Ploughing for Aman continues.	Sufficient	Aus, good	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Serampore	1·31	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation normal.	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent.	....	Nil	Rs. 2-0, high.
Arambag	1·97	2 3/16	2 5/16	Wet, unfavourable.	Fields being prepared for Aman transplantation.	Ditto	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.

(n) Report not received.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Pr[illegible]cts of the s[illegible]ing crops (es[illegible]ated out-turn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease	Labour wages without food
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Howrah.										
Sadar	1·80	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation commenced in low land.	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Nil	Rs 1-12.
Uluberia	0·20	1⅝	1⅝	Seasonable	Transplantation commenced.	Sufficient	Good	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10.
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar	22·17	(a)	(a)	Wet, unfavourable.	....	....	....	Sufficient	Cattle-disease reported from kotwali police station.	Rs. 2-8, high.
Alipur-Duar	17·69	(a)	(a)	Unfavourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Crops, 35 per cent.	Tolerable	Nil	Rs. 3-0, high.
Darjeeling.										
Sadar	3·56	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	....	Sufficient	Aman, 70 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Kurseong	11·02	2 7/16	2 7/16	Good	Good	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Siliguri	14·68	1 11/16	1⅝	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	Aman, 70 per cent.	....	Nil	Rs. 2-8.
Kalimpong	8·83	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation commenced.	Ditto	Maize, fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Maldah	7·61	(a)	(a)	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Bhadoi crops completed.	No demand	Favourable	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
West Dinajpur	10·32	2 11/16	2 11/16	Fair	Cultivation of Jute and Aus over.	....	....	....	...	....

(a) No rice is available in the open market at the controlled retail price.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 20th July 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE WEST BENGAL

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1948.

CORRIGENDUM.

In the Final Forecast of *Bhadoi* Crops of West Bengal for 1947-48, dated the 1st April 1948, published at pages 151-54 of the Supplement to *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 15th April 1948, *read* under sub-head "Area and yield":—

1,747,900 acres *for* 1,745,100 acres—line 2, page 151,

1,421,500 acres *for* 1,420,200 acres—line 4, page 151,

80 per cent. *for* 79 per cent.—line 8, page 151,

455,386 tons *for* 483,361 tons—line 13, page 151,

and in the appendix thereto *read* under sub-head "Total West Bengal" in column 1, column 4 and column 6:—

Names of crops. (1)	Estimated area under each crop. This year. (4).	Estimated outturn as a percentage of normal yield per unit of area. This year. (6)	Line.	Page.
Bhadoi paddy	1,421,500 *for* 1,420,200	80 *for* 79	46	154
Indian corn (maize)	87,800 *for* 87,200	96 *for* 93	47	154
Other *bhadoi* pulses	31,700 *for* 30,400	72 *for* 73	48	154
Bhadoi fruits and vegetables including root crops	54,300 *for* 54,200	....	49	154
Chillies	3,100 *for* 3,000	72 *for* 73	50	154
Marua, mandua, or ragi	6,100 *for* 6,000	....	51	154
Other *bhadoi* food crops	8,200 *for* 9,400	71 *for* 69	52	154
Bhadoi fodder crops other than jowar, bajra, marua and maize	6,900 *for* 6,000	74 *for* 76	53	154
Bhadoi non-food crops other than fodder and fibres	8,900 *for* 8,800	...	56	154
Bhadoi fibres other than jute and sunhemp	....	89 *for* 87	59	154
Grand Total	1,747,900 *for* 1,745,100	..	63	154
Delete "No figures have been furnished by the District Officer, West Dinajpur, for want of relevant papers as autumn rice is an important crop, the area under it has been estimated by this Directorate."			65 & 66	154

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTIFICATION.

10, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 19th July 1948.

Notice is hereby given under section 7(*4*) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, that Mr. W. G. Cross of the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as their representative on the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta with effect from 16th July 1948, during the absence of Mr. T. Godley, on leave, for six months from 10th July 1948.

S. N. RAY, Chairman.

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

Orders by His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal

No. 2300G.A.—27th July 1948.—His Excellency, the Governor of West Bengal has been pleased to appoint Commander T. A. Leitch, O.B.E., R.N.R., Resident Naval Officer, Calcutta, to be an Honorary Naval Aide-de-Camp on his personal staff with effect from the forenoon of the 21st June 1948.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 2404G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

Calcutta-Murshidabad.—No. 2260G.A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Monmohan Sarkar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary) in the Murshidabad district and is posted to the Lalbagh subdivision of that district on being relieved of his present appointment in the Civil Supplies Department.

Calcutta.—No. 2295G.A.—26th July 1948.—Sri Mahendra Nath De, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be an Assistant Secretary to Government in the Home Department on being relieved of his present appointment as an Assistant Labour Commissioner.

Calcutta-Bankura.—No. 2296G.A.—27th July 1948.—Sri Premananda Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Bankura district and is posted to the headquarters station of that district, on being relieved of his present appointment in the Civil Supplies Department.

Midnapore-Burdwan.—No. 2298G.A.—27th July 1948.—Sri Kshirod Bihari Mallik, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jhargram, Midnapore, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Burdwan district and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.

Howrah-Midnapore.—No. 2299G.A.—27th July 1948.—Sri Amulya Bhusan Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), Howrah, is appointed to have charge of the Jhargram subdivision of the Midnapore district.

Calcutta-Birbhum.—No. 2335G.A.—29th July 1948—Sri P. P. I. Vaidyanathan, I.C.S., Deputy Relief Commissioner, is appointed to act until further orders as Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum.

Darjeeling-Nadia.—No. 2339G.A.—29th July 1948.—Sri R. K. Ray, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, is appointed to act until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector, Nadia.

Calcutta-Darjeeling.—No. 2340G.A.—29th July 1948.—Sri N. Roy Chaudhuri, I.C.S., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.

Bankura-Midnapore.—No. 2343G.A.—29th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Narendra Nath Chaudhuri, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bankura, to be Additional District Magistrate, Midnapore, and to direct that he shall have during the period he is so employed all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code and under all other laws in force in that district.

Calcutta-Bankura.—No. 2344G.A.—29th July 1948.—Sri M. A. T. Iyengar, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, is appointed to act until further orders as Magistrate and Collector, Bankura.

Calcutta.—No. 2345G.A.—29th July 1948.—Sri M. M. Basu, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, is appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Home Department.

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No. 2348G.A—29th July 1948.—Sri R. K. Mitra, I.C.S., Magistrate, and Collector, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act until further orders as Secretary to Government in the Co-operation, Credit and Relief (Relief and Rehabilitation) Department.

Calcutta-24-Parganas.—No. 2349G.A.—29th July 1948.—Sri B. K. Acharya, I.C.S., Additional Deputy Secretary to Government in the Home Department, is appointed to act until further orders as Magistrate and Collector, 24-Parganas.

Leave.

General.

24-Parganas.—No. 2268G.A.—23rd July 1948.—Sri Jogendra Nath Maitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as Special Land Acquisition Officer, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on average pay up to the 6th October 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Calcutta.—No. 2313G.A.—28th July 1948.—Sri Kiran Chandra Mitra, Assistant Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Home (General Administration) Department, was granted leave on average pay for ten days, with effect from the 10th February 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Howrah.—No. 2322G.A.—28th July 1948.—Janab Abdur Rakib, Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 10th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Constitution and Elections

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1018A.R.—5th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rules (*1*) and (*3*) of rule 121 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, and Article 4(*3*) of the India (Provincial Legislatures) Order, 1947, the Governor is pleased to fix the 6th September 1948 as the date before which the West Dinajpur-*cum*-Malda (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect members in accordance with the said sub-rules to fill the seats in the said constituency when the said constituency is called upon to do so under the said sub-rules.

No. 1019A.R.—5th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rules (*1*) and (*3*) of rule 121 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, read with Article 4(*3*) of the India (Provincial Legislatures) Order, 1947, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the West Dinajpur-*cum*-Malda (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly to elect persons in accordance with the said rules for the purpose of filling the seats in the said constituency before the 6th September 1948, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No. 1018A.R., dated the 5th August 1948.

No. 1020A.R.—5th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (*2*) of rule 4 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, read with sub-rule (*1*) of rule 14 of the said rules, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-rule (*2*) of the said rule for the doing of acts so far as the seat other than the one reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes is concerned, in connection with the election to be held in the West Dinajpur-*cum*-Malda (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in pursuance of notification No. 1019A.R., dated the 5th August 1948, mentioned respectively opposite each such date:—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made ...	17th August 1948.
Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held ...	18th August 1948.
Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn ...	19th August 1948.

No. 1021A.R.—5th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (*2*) of rule 40 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the Governor is pleased to fix the 26th August 1948 as the date on or before which a presiding officer, polling officer or polling agent or public servant, who, being an elector of the West Dinajpur-*cum*-Malda (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, is duly authorised or appointed for duty at a polling station at which he is not entitled to vote, shall apply to the Returning Officer of the Constituency for a certificate entitling him to vote at that polling station but at no other in connection with the election to be held in pursuance of notification No. 1019A.R., dated the 5th August 1948.

No. 1022A.R.—5th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (*2*) of rule 4 and sub-rule (*1*) of rule 23 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the Governor is pleased to publish the following date which has been fixed by him under sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clause (*d*) of sub-rule (*2*) of rule 4 of the said rules as the date on which a poll shall, if necessary, be taken, and the following hours which have also been fixed by him under sub-rule (*1*) of rule 23 of the said rules, for polling at the election to be held in the West Dinajpur-*cum*-Malda (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in pursuance of notification No. 1019A.R., dated the 5th August 1948:—

Date on which a poll shall, if necessary, be taken.	Hours for polling.	
	Hour at which the poll shall commence.	Hour at which the poll shall close.
29th August 1948	9-30 a.m.	5-30 p.m.

No. 1023A.R.—5th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (*1*) of rule 44 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the Governor is pleased to fix the 4th September 1948, as the date for the counting of votes at the election to be held in the West Dinajpur-*cum*-Malda (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in pursuance of notification No. 1019A.R., dated the 5th August 1948.

No. 1050A.R.—31st July 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (*7*) of rule 8 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Hooghly South-West (Rural) General Constituency, is published for general information:—

"West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Hooghly South-West (Rural) General Constituency.

Under the provision of rule 8(*2*) of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947,

I declare that—

Name—Sri Prafulla Chandra Sen,

Address—P. O. Baradongal, police-station Arambagh, Hooghly,

has been duly elected to fill the seat in the Hooghly South-West (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

C. A. NORONHA,

Returning Officer."

Dated the 23rd June 1948.

No. 1049A.R.—31st July 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (*7*) of rule 8 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency is published for general information:—

"West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency.

Under the provision of sub-rule (*6*) of rule 8 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, read with rule 47 of the said rules,

I declare that—

Name—Rai Harendra Nath Chowdhury,

Address—Munshi House, Barnagore, 24-Parganas,

has been duly elected to fill the seat in the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

[ILLEGIBLE],

Returning Officer."

Dated the 21st July 1948.

By order of the Governor,

M. A. T. IYENGAR, Jt. Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5356P.—26th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Arbitral Tribunal (Dissolution) Ordinance, 1948 (Ordinance IX of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district on and from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,

R. GUPTA, Secy.

Jails

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1483H.J.—31st July 1948.—Lt.-Col. M. A. Singh, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, West Bengal, officiating as Special Officer, Prisons Directorate, West Bengal, is allowed leave on average pay for three months and twenty-one days with effect from the 1st June 1948 under rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules preparatory to retirement.

Calcutta-24-Parganas.—No. 1502H.J.—2nd August 1948.—Dr. B. K Das, M.B., Additional Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, is appointed temporarily to act until further orders as Medical Officer, Presidency, Alipore and Dum Dum Central Jails, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Dr. A. B. Banerjee granted leave *ex*-India.

By order of the Governor,

R. GUPTA, Secy.

Special Section

ORDERS.

No. 6566H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Hooghly, at Hooghly within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Umesh Nandi *alias* Guiram, son of Sri Hari Charan Nandi of Bag Bazar French Chandernagore.

No. 6568H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, at Jalpaiguri within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Debaprasad Ghosh, son of late Harashit Ghosh of Moubhog, police-station Fakirhat, district Khulna, and of Jalpaiguri town.

No. 6570H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, at Jalpaiguri within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Parimal Mitra, son of Sri Sasadhar Mitra of Jalpaiguri town.

No. 6572H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Bankura, at Bankura within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Pramatha Nath Ghosh, son of late Ananta Lal Ghosh of Narauli, police-station Sonamukhi, district Bankura.

No. 6574H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, at Darjeeling within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Satyendra Narayan Majumdar, son of late Umesh Chandra Majumdar of Alokedia, Magura, Jessore, and of Siliguri, Darjeeling.

No. 6576H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Midnapore, at Midnapore within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Kamakshya Ghosh, son of late Jadunath Ghosh of Manikpur, Midnapore town, Midnapore.

No. 6578H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Howrah, at Howrah within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sreemati Kamala Mukherjee (*nee* Chatterjee), daughter of late Pramatha Nath Chatterjee of Rameswarpur, Narendrapur, Howrah, and of Calcutta.

No. 6595H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Hooghly, at Hooghly within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Kamal Chatterjee, son of late Purna Chandra Chatterjee of Buro Shibtala, Chinsura, district Hooghly.

No. 6597H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Hooghly, at Hooghly within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Biren Ghosh *alias* Baku, son of late Bhut Nath Ghosh of Bally Road, Hooghly town, and of Calcutta.

No. 6599H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, at Darjeeling within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Sushil Kumar Chatterji, son of Sri Upendra Nath Chatterji of Krishnagar, Nadia, and of Siliguri and Darjeeling town.

No. 6601H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Nripendra Kumar Chakrabarti, son of Sri Raj Kumar Chakrabarti of Outshahi, Tangibari, Dacca, and of 38, Creek Row, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

L. A. D'COSTA, Asst. Secy.

POLICE DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 4843A.—24th July 1948.—**West Bengal.**—Sri Pramotha Nath Ghatak and Nagendra Kumar Rai Chaudhuri, Inspectors of Police, attached to Home Department (Anti-Corruption Branch) of West Bengal, are appointed, with effect from the date of this order, additional Inspectors of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, West Bengal. While holding these posts in the Criminal Investigation Department, West Bengal, the two Inspectors will continue to draw the pay and allowances attached to the posts they are now holding.

S. GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

Transport

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2622W.T.—26th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 71 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1919 (Bengal Act I of 1919), the Governor is pleased to make the by-laws for the Joynagar-Mazilpur Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, as published under notification No. 1106W.T., dated the 17th November 1947, at pages 373-378 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th November 1947.

By order of the Governor,

A. K. GHOSH,

Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal, and Dy. Provincial Transport Commissioner (*ex-officio*).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 2405G.A.

Powers.

24-Parganas.—No. 2371G.A.—30th July 1948.—Sri Nripendra Mohan Chakrabatty, Deputy Magistrate (temporary), Bongaon, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers to try summarily offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Audit

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1330F.—20th July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 241(*2*)(*b*) of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in rule 9 of Appendix 5 of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, namely:—

For the figures and words "12*s*. a day in the United Kingdom", the figures and words "16*s*. a day in the United Kingdom", shall be substituted.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st April 1948.

By order of the Governor,

B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

Taxation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 878F.T.—14th June 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers together with a description of the goods covered by their registration certificates are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate.	Date of certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Haripada De & Co. ..	61, Kalikrishna Tagore Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1622A	2-6-47	....	Spices of all kinds and grocery goods of all varieties
2	Krishna Commercial Co.	40/1, Shibtolla Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1623A	5-6-47	....	Bullion, hessian, gunny and jute products.
3	Abul Mansur ..	33, Apcar Gardens, Asansol, district Burdwan.	..	AS/767A ..	9-6-47	....	Sugar, wheat products and cloths.
4	R. E Panday ..	Asansol, district Burdwan	..	AS/768A ..	9-6-47	Moulding boxes, pick axes, kodalis, iron sheets, iron rods, coal and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of bricks for sale	....
5	Gocul Chandra Dey .	67/39, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/1140A ..	3-6-47	....	Mustard oil, ground-nut oil.
6	Roy Brothers ..	292/6, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta	..	SH/1141A ..	9-6-47	Silica, aluminium, lime, lime stone, cement and A, B certified for use in any process in the manufacture of P B. clay, cement for sale.	P. B clay, cement.
7	Imperial Timber Corporation	59/60, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/1142A ..	10-6-47	....	Timber of all kinds.
8	Tulshi Charan Manna	356/1, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/1143A ..	13-6-47	....	Cloths.
9	Associated Contractors, Ltd.	8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta	..	LR/1359A ..	2-6-47	M S. rounds, bars, flats and (1) any other raw materials, (2) plant machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores, (3) building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building. certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of bolts, nuts, rivets, wire products and general hardware for sale.	Machines, rounds, bars, flats after fabrication, bolts and nuts.
10	Sitala Engineering Works.	12, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	LR/1360A ..	7-6-47	Iron and steel products, timber, oil, paints, machineries, mills stores, tools, electrical goods and (1) any other raw materials, (2) plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores, (3) building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of paper, machines and hardware for sale.	Hardwares.
11	D. K. Chatterjee ..	28, Strand Road, Calcutta ..	..	LR/1363A ..	7-6-47	....	Cloth.
12	The General Importers Syndicate.	1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.	..	LR/1364A ..	10-6-47	....	Drugs, chemicals, textile goods, bullion, oils and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
13	Gaurishankar Biswanath.	21B, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	LR/1365A ..	11-6-47	....	Jute, jute products, oils, vegetable ghee, kirana and other general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
14	Kishore Chandra & Co.	21A, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	LR/1366A ..	14-6-47	....	Hardware, chemicals, general merchandise as and when required for resale.
15	Mayer Chemical Works, Ltd.	78B Girish Park North, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1342A	2-6-47	Chemicals, glass goods, packing materials and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of patent medicines and injectules for sale.	....
16	Pullock Products (India).	16B, Nayan Chand Dutt Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1343A	5-6-47	Glass tubes and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of ampoules, vaccine phials for sale.	....
17	Ganga Charan Roy & Bros.	32, Garanhatta Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1344A	10-6-47	Iron, brass, coal, kasha, tools, and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of dies for sale.	Ornaments, gold, silver, stone, jewels, tools.
18	Muhammad Ishaque ..	English Bazar, Malda ..	..	RJ/609A ..	3-6-47	....	Mill cloth, hand-loom cloth.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate.	Date of certificate	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Bograj Surajmall ..	Puthia, Rajshahi ..	..	RJ/611A ..	5-6-47	....	Sugar, salt, mustard oil, jira, flour, B. pepper, kerosene oil, kalai, cocoanut oil, stationeries, matches, gur, batteries, cigarettes, timber, soda, hardware, medicines, spices, nuts, thread, cement, sugar candy, jute, cotton, cloths, yarn and general merchandise as and when required.
20	Sovachand Deviprosad	Atrai, Rajshahi ..	..	RJ/612A ..	5-6-47	Paddy, machinery parts, lubricating oil, electrical goods and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of rice for sale.	Molasses, jute, gunny, twine, paddy, rice.
21	Sham Sundar Prosad	Gazole, Malda ..	..	RJ/613A ..	11-6-47	....	Sugar, gur, gunny bags, cigarettes, salt, soda, cloth, kerosene oil, mustard oil, cocoanut oil, cereals, flour, matches, hand-loom woven cloths, ground-nut, pasarhatta.
22	Jadunandan Poddar	English Bazar, Malda ..	..	RJ/614A ..	11-6-47	....	Silk yarn, cereals, gur, mustard oil, flour, tobacco, coal, raw jute, gunny bags.
23	Mannalal Indrajmal ..	Jalpaiguri ..	..	JP/390A ..	5-6-47	....	Cotton, woollen and silken cloths, ready-made garments, hosiery goods, umbrella, umbrella parts, hessian, bedding, waterproof, blankets.
24	General Engineering and Mill Stores.	86B, Clive Street, Calcutta (Room No. 51).	..	CSIII/1259A	9-6-47	....	Hardware, tools and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
25	(The) Industrial Accessories Co.	30/1, Clive Street, Calcutta.		CSIII/1260A	9-6-47	....	Mill stores, machineries and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
26	Uttam Glass Stores ..	8, Bonfield Lane, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1261A	10-6-47	....	Glass ware, manihari, enamelware, stationery, bullion.
27	Dulichand Jethmal	11, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1262A	13-6-47	....	Jute, hessian, gunny bags, jute twine and other jute products.
28	Bhattacharyya Bros.	Hill, Dinajpur ..	..	DN/581A ..	2-6-47	....	Medicines.
29	Dr. Habibur Rahman	Bogra	..	DN/582A ..	9-6-47	....	Stationery goods, toilet, perfumery, cigarettes, cigars, bidi, tobacco, confectionery, grocery, spices, soap, hardware, paints, chemicals, chemical salt, soda, caustic, drugs, patent medicines, patent food, rice, paddy, molasses, cereals and pulses-mustard oil, oilcake, cocoanut, ground-nut and other oil, salt, embroidery, hosiery, oilman store, matches, yarn, cloth, betel-nut, coal-tar, vegetable products, ghee, sewing threads and materials, needles, string, tea, syrups, fountain pen, thermos and refills, antimony, celluloid, nickel, aluminium, enamel, rubber, leather, chair, hessian goods, cycle parts, butter, lights and parts, torchlight and accessories, shaving materials, looking glass, combs, stove and parts, ribbons, slate, oil-cloth, cooking materials, dye-stuffs, disinfectants, mathematical instruments, shoe polish, umbrella, kerosene oil, sugar, wheat and wheat products, mustard seed, gur, surgical instruments, medical appliances, paper, paper products, cement.
30	Chandanmal Agarwalla.	Basuniapatty, Dinajpur	.	DN/583A ..	13-6-47	....	Cloth.
31	Power and Machinery (India) Distributors.	3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta	..	EL/1460A ..	9-6-47	....	Motors, alternators, transformers, oil engines, switches, starters, fans.
32	Bhowanipore Auction House	4, Russa Road, Calcutta	..	BH/1134A ..	9-6-47	....	Furniture, crockery, glass works, radio, gramophones, vehicles, house-hold fittings including electrical goods, jewellery and general merchandise as and when required.
33	Peiping Chinese Restaurant.	1/1, Park Street, Calcutta	..	BH/1135A ..	14-6-47	Tea, butter, milk and A certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of cooked food, tea and coffee for sale.	Cold drinks.
34	Mohan Soap Factory	Gaibandha, Rangpur ..	..	RG/556A ..	3-6-47	Cocoanut oil, badam oil, castor oil, caustic soda, silicate of soda, soft stone powder, colour, rozon, vegetable ghee, and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of soap for sale.	Biri, cigarette, [illegible] matches, badam, wheat, kalai, gur, ghee, paper, candle, balti, dhania.

Serial No	Name	Address and chief place of business	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate	Date of certificate	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35	Patel Garage, Limited	Hindusthan Building, 30 1, Rani Rashmoni Road, Calcutta.		TL/1051A	7-6-47	Machinery, spare parts required for machinery, vehicles driven by power and otherwise, cycles, refrigerator, radios and all electrical appliances, electrical stores, engineering stores, abrasives, machine-tools, paints and varnishes, beltings of all descriptions, rubber goods and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of vehicles of all descriptions, motor bicycles and automobiles driven by power.	Vehicles and spare parts of all descriptions
36	Modern Radio Service	10, Kyd Street, Calcutta	..	TL/1052A, ..	10-6-47		Radios.
37	Benarasilal Agarwala	Gidny, Midnapore		MN/635A ..	2-6-47	....	Grocery and cloth.
38	Sambhu Nath Kundu and Radha Nath Kundu	Dijuri, Jhargram, Midnapore.		MN/636A .	2-6-47	.	Tobacco, spices and grocery.
39	Bibhuti Bhusan Bardhan	Kharar, Midnapore ..	Ghatal (1), Calcutta (1)	MN/77B ..	3-6-47	A,B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of utensils for sale.	Utensils and metals.
40	Ramsagar & Co.	Amlagora, Midnapore	.	MN/637A ..	5-6-47		Groceries.
41	Gopinath Shaw	Gidny, Midnapore .		MN/638A .	6-6-47	. .	Fire wood, straw, bamboo, sal blocks, wood
42	Surabala Roy ..	Krishnakati, post office Sarshina, district Barisal.	..	BR/910A ..	5-6-47	Wood, rope, saw and A,B certified for any process in the manufacture of wooden scants for sale.	Timber.
43	Brojendra Lal Brindaban Chandra Saha	Chawkbazar, Barisal ..	..	BR/911A ..	9-6-47	....	Hosiery goods, ready-made garments, towel and hand-loom woven cloth.
44	Helaluddin Ahmed ..	Torkibandar, post office Torki, district Barisal.	..	BR/912A ..	11-6-47	Wood, bamboo, saw, rope and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of wooden scants for sale.	Timber.
45	Talukder & Co .	Bazar Road, Barisal ..	..	BR/913A ..	11-6-47	....	Cloth, hosiery goods and ready-made garments.
46	Sudhindra Nath Ghosh	Bhola, district Barisal ..	..	BR/914A ..	11-6-47	.,..	Cloth, yarn, sugar, paper, corrugated iron sheet, iron, stationery goods, chillies, betel-nuts, books, oil and vegetable ghee.
47	Adiluddin Ahmed & Bros.	Torkibandar, post office Torki, district Barisal.	Madaripur, district Faridpur (1). Fatepur, district Faridpur (1). Perikhali, district Khulna (1).	BR/102B ..	11-6-47	Wood, bamboo, saw, rope and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of wooden scants for sale.	Timber.
48	Shamsuddin Biswas ..	Alukdia, Gokulkhali, Nadia.	..	KR/719A ..	1-6-47	....	Cloth, rice, paddy, jute, molasses, pulses, linseed.
49	Ganga Bhander ..	K. V. Chakravarty Road, Khulna.	..	KL/463A ..	3-6-47	Timber and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of furniture for sale.	Timber of all classes, furniture, screws, bolts, nails and paints.
50	H. P. Raha ..	Khulna Bazar, Khulna	..	KL/464A ..	3-6-47	....	Mill-made and hand-loom cloth, rubber and oil-cloth, genji, ready-made clothes, umbrella.
51	Nani Gopal Paul ..	Tarail, Mymensingh ..	..	MY/571A ..	7-6-47	....	Cloth, turmeric, chillies, betel-nut, salt, coal-tar, oils, ghee, bidi, rice, beniati, monohari, stationery, hardware.
52	Kundanmal Panchulal	20, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1789A	10-6-47	....	Hosiery goods, piece-goods and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
53	The United Continental Traders, Ltd.	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1790A	10-6-47	....	Hardwares, cloth, stationery sundry goods, toilets and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
54	Gudiyatam Palayakat & Co.	150/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1791A	13-6-47	....	Hand-loom lungies.
55	Louhajang Commercial Syndicate.	Louhajang, Dacca ..	..	DA/1153A ..	4-6-47	....	Rice, paddy, salt, flour, mustard oil, atta, C. I. sheets, iron, wire nails, brass sheets, aluminium goods, wheat and wheat products.
56	Bhairab Chandra Harendralal Kangsa Banik.	Payaribandar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1154A ..	4-6-47	Brass sheet, brass ingot, and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale	Brassware goods.
57	Akshoy Kumar Jadavlal Madan Mohan Dutta Banik.	Kamalaghat, Mirkadim, Dacca.	..	DA/1155A ..	4-6-47	....	Baniati goods, monohari goods, iron nails, wire, rice, pulses, tar, cocoanut oil, mustard oil, soda, sulphur, acid, ropes, paper, varnish, paints, colour, soaps, cement, phenyl, tea, patent barley, cigarettes, bidis, arrowroot, flour, patent medicines, screws, bolts, nuts, locks.
58	Ramanv Akshoy Kumar Jadavlal Dutta Banik.	Palabazar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1156A ..	4-6-47	....	Ready-made garments, hosiery goods, yarn, sewing thread, C. I. sheets, piece goods, dhuti, saree, buttons, needles, torches, brassware, bell-metal-ware and copper-ware.
59	Upendra Narayan Syamlal Kangsa Banik.	Village Ranadia, post office Gourganj, Dacca	..	DA/1157A ..	4-6-47	Brass sheets, brass ingots, and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacuture of brassware goods for sale.	....

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate.	Date of certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
60	Banga Chandra Mahendra Narayan Kangsa Banik.	Louhajang, Dhankunia Bazar, Dacca	..	DA/1158A ..	4-6-47	Brass sheets, brass ingots, and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.	Brassware, bell-metal-ware and copperware.
61	Priyalal Matilal Sarkar	Dhankunia Bazar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1159A ..	4-6-47	....	Soaps, bidi, cigarettes, stationery goods, spices, barley, atta, sujee, snuff, mustard oil, cocoanut oil, coal-tar, ground-nut oil, pulses, rice, soda.
62	New Diamond Biscuit Factory.	Dhankunia Bazar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1160A ..	4-6-47	Sugar, flour, atta, ground-nut oil, vegetable, ammonia, colour and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of biscuits for sale.	....
63	Sashi Mohon Sailendra Krishna Talukdar.	Dhankunia Bazar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1161A ..	4-6-47	....	Tobacco, cement, all kinds of oil, salt, sugar, coal-tar and groceries.
64	Dhakeswari Stores ..	Kalirbazar, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/1162A ..	10-6-47	....	Monohari and stationery goods.
65	Dhakeswari Jewellery Stores.	Kalirbazar, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/1163A ..	10-6-47	Gold, silver and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacutre of gold and silver ornaments for sale.	Gold and silver.
66	Dulal Shoe House ..	Chamber Road, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/1164A ..	10-6-47	....	Sandal and shoes.
67	Md. Taha ..	No. 1 Railway Gate, Tanbazar, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/1165A ..	10-6-47	....	Betel-nut, cigarettes, biri, betel leaves, lime.
68	Moazzam Hussain Jamshar Ali Molla.	M. O. & P. O. Madhabdi, Dacca.	..	DA/1166A	10-6-47	....	Yarn, handloom-woven cloth.
69	Royal Bengal Stores	9, Patuatuly, Dacca ..	..	DA/1167A ..	10-6-47	....	Ready-made garments, hosiery goods.
70	Joy Kali Stores .	6, Lalkuthigate, Sutrapur, Dacca.	..	DA/1168A ..	10-6-47	....	Cloth.
71	A. G. Trading Co. ..	49/1A, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1257A ..	2-6-47	Steel sheets, rod, wire, zinc, cocoanut oil and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of buckets, trunks, suitcases, hair-oil and perfumeries for sale.	Tea.
72	Radio Electronics Corporation.	2, Madan Street, Calcutta	..	SL/1258A ..	5-6-47	Electrical goods and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of radios for sale.	Electrical goods and radios.
73	Calcutta Optical Co., Ltd.	45, Amherst Street Calcutta.	..	SL/1259A ..	6-6-47	Lens, frame, case and A. B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of spectacles for sale.	Lens, frame and case.
74	The Commercial Medium, Ltd.	51, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	SL/1260A ..	9-6-47	Iron rods, angles, joists and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of iron goods and furniture for sale.	Pipe fittings, sanitary materials and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
75	A Kalam & Sons ..	11, Central Avenue, Calcutta.	..	SL/1261A ..	9-6-47	Cloths, piece-goods, threads, sewing machine and its parts, buttons, needles and hooks and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of ready-made garments for sale.	Cloth and piece-goods.
76	Deluxe Traders ..	35, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	SL/1263A ..	10-6-47	....	Cosmetics and perfumeries, plastic goods, drugs, medicines, stationery articles, pens, thermoflasks, photographic articles and toilet requisites.
77	Diamond Products, Ltd	60, Bentinck Street, Calcutt.	..	SL/1264A ..	10-6-47	Paper, board, metal, glue, tape, machinery, sundry goods and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of packing goods for sale.	....
78	New Bengal Bedding Stores.	41A, Chandney Chawk Street, Calcutta	..	SL/1265A ..	13-6-47	Cotton, tikin and A certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of bedding requisities for sale.	Bedding requisites.
79	S. K. Mookherji & Bros.	36, College Street, Calcutta	..	SL/1266A ..	14-6-47	....	Sanitary and plumbing materials, hardwares.
80	Light of Asia Chemical Works.	40, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.	..	SL/1267A ..	14-6-47	Oils, papers, essence, corks, wire, fuels, bottles and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of perfumed oils for sale.	....
81	Ramsagar Singh & Bros.	Makhla, post office Uttarpara, district Hooghly.	..	SP/466A ..	2-6-47	Iron, wood and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of bricks for sale.	....
82	Dhaniakhali Union Co-operative Weavers' Society, Ltd.	Dhaniakhali, district Hooghly.	..	SP/467A ..	2-6-47	....	Hand-loom cloth, yarn.

Explanatory note.—In column 7 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

No. 887F.T.—15th June 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers together with a description of the goods covered by their registration certificates are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Karnani & Co.	9/1, Ramkumar Rakshit Lane, Calcutta.	—	BDII/1612A, 7-5-47.	——	Hessian, jute products, spices, seeds, oils, carpets, cotton and woollen and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
2	Gopal Trading Co.	21, Geonka Lane, Calcutta	—	BDII/1613A, 7-5-47.	——	Bullion, jute products, woollen goods, mill stores, metals, oils and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.
3	Bhuralal Makhanlal	402, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta	—	BDII/1614A, 8-5-47.	....	Cereals, pulses, mustard seeds, til posto-dana, gunny bags and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
4	Chintamoni Show Muralidhar Das.	25, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta	—	BDII/1615A, 8-5-47.	....	Spices, betel-nuts, soda and grocery goods.
5	Hindusthan Pencil Co.	5, Narain Babu Lane, Calcutta.	—	BDII/1616A, 9-5-47.	Timber, tin and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of nibs, pencils, pen-holders for sale	Timber, tin, brass, iron, colour, acids, spare parts, machineries, nibs, pencil, pen-holders.
6	Nandlal Mangal Chand	53, Nalini Sett Road, Calcutta.	—	BDII/1617A, 12-5-47.	....	Hessian, gunny, jute and bullion.
7	Car-tel & Co.	115/8, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	—	SH/1136A, 5-5-47.	Flour, sugar and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of biscuits, lozenges for sale.	Tea, biscuits, lozenges, confectioneries
8	Bhairamull Gopiram	61, Strand Road, Calcutta	—	SH/1137A, 12-5-47.	....	Wood, timber of all kinds.
8(a)	Western Glass Works	11, Ezra Street, Calcutta	—	EL/1455A, 15-5-47.	....	Glass-wares.
9	Nirmal Kumar Ghosh	Sainthia, Birbhum	..	AS/759A, 2-5-47.	....	Salt, kerosene, sugar, atta, flour, sooji, dal of all kinds, oil, matches, tobacco for hukka, molasses, manure, hardwares, tins, country drugs, soap, toilets, oilcake, soda-ash, spices of all kinds, oilseeds, turpentine, glass-ware, paper, cocoanuts, tea, slates, cement, barley, cigarettes, stationery goods, biscuits, mat, ghee.
10	Sitaldassji Selected Colliery.	Nimcha, Burdwan	—	AS/760A, 6-5-47.	B, C certified for any process in the raising of coal from mine for sale.	——
11	Udhawdas & Sons	Ondal, Burdwan	—	AS/761A, 6-5-47.	Fire-clay and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of bricks and tiles for sale	—..
12	Trilochan Mukherjee & Sons.	Durgapur, Burdwan	—	AS/762A, 10-5-47.	....	Textile goods, patent medicines' yarn, hosiery goods, silk, umbrella, methylated spirit, cement blankets, woollen goods, requisites for cycle including rubber tyres and tubes.
13	Nihar Kumar Mukherjee & Co.	Durgapur, Burdwan	—	AS/763A, 10-5-47.	....	Barley, stationery goods, chimney for lantern, patent medicines and foods, surgical requisites, medicines, hardware, aluminium goods glass-ware, enamel articles, oil man stores, perfumes, toile goods, paints and varnishes paints ingredients, linseed oil, cycles and parts, spectacles, turpentine, wool, glass, paper, oil paper, carbon paper, lamp, soaps, agricultural implements, lozenges, biscuits, cigarettes, weights, celluloid goods, polishes, belts, bands, fishing goods, books, rope, wire, wirenets, blanket, woollen goods, toys, mats, quinine, carpenter's tools, glass phials, hosiery goods, account books.
14	Sisir Kumar Mukherjee & Nephew.	Durgapur, Burdwan	..	AS/764A, 10-5-47.	....	Food grains, poppy seed, potato, onion, salt, oil-cake, mustard oil, kerosene, sugar, flour, ghee, matches, spices, biri, dokta, sa leaves, babui string, molasses tobacco for hukka, catechu, betel nut, arrowroot, tea, soda, black tar, bran, iron axle, iron rim.
15	Atlas Tea Co., Ltd.	Jalpaiguri	7/1, Babulal Lane, Calcutta (1).	JP/49B, 14--5-47.	A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of blended tea for sale.	Tea, tea chests, packing materials printing materials, colours.
16	Jhon W. Roberts	234/7, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1127A, 3-5-47.	Timber, cloth and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of billiard tables, indoor and outdoor games for sale.	Billiards tables, sports and games articles, light shades, composition balls.
17	T. S. Stores	140A, Russa Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1128A, 3-5-47.	....	Cutlery, stationery goods, toy drugs, hosiery goods

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	B. B. Motor Agency	30, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1129A, 8-5-47.	....	Motor parts, accessories, motors, lorries, buses, lubricants.
19	Shankar & Co.	25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta	..	LR/1353A, 6-5-47.	Chemicals, minerals, hardware and (1) any other raw materials, (2) plant machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores, (3) building or plumbing materials, or fixtures required for construction fitting out or repair of any building certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, oils, coal-tar for sale.	....
20	Hindusthan Cycle Co.	221/2, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1251A, 14-5-47.	....	Cycle, toy, cars, perambulators, rickshaw parts and accessories, paints, brush, lock and key, chains, torch, battery and bulbs.
21	Century Trading Co.	82, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1252A, 14-5-47.	....	Hardware, bullion, mill stores, metals.
22	The Bharat Hardware Stores.	82, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1253A, 14-5-47.	....	Mill stores, hardware, chemicals, oil, lubricants and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
23	J. Sinha Roy	84A, Clive Street, Calcutta (Room No. B. 89).	..	CSIII/1254A, 11-5-47.	....	Leather goods for tube-wells, M. S. rods, bolts, nuts, pipes strainers, tube-well materials, hardware.
24	Sohanlal & Co.	Postoffice Alipurduar, district Jalpaiguri.	..	JP/388A, 14-5-47.	....	Paddy, rice, cocoanut oil, groundnut oil, hair-oil, soap, biri, cigarettes, kerosene
25	Jolly & Co.	43/2, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1248A, 3-5-47.	Timber, mirror, nails, screws and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of furniture for sale.	Furniture.
26	United India Tea Co., Ltd.	93/1-A, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1249A, 3-5-47.	Tea and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in manufacture of packets of tea for sale.	....
27	Haque Stores	41/B, Chandney Chawk Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1250A, 5-5-47.	....	Stationery goods, oil-man stores, toilet goods, umbrellas, perfumeries.
28	A. R. M. B. Mowjee	53, Bentinck Street, Calcutta	..	SL/1251A, 7-5-47.	....	Bamboos, rattans, jute and general merchandise as and when required for sale.
29	Kruse Engineering Works.	21, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	SL/1252A, 9-5-47	Steel, tools, electric goods and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of conductors, insulators and engineering goods for sale.	Hardwares, trucks, vehicles, water crafts and building materials.
30	Lahiri Brothers, Ltd.	55/1, College Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1253A, 12-5-47.	....	Food-stuffs, provisions, stationery articles and soap, toilet articles and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
31	Hashim & Sons	55/60, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1525A, 13-5-47.	....	Toilets, provisions and medicines.
32	S. M. Kassambhai	7, Colootola Street, Calcutta	..	CL/1526A, 15-5-47.	....	Steel iron drums and any other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.
33	Gajanand Jagannath	"Minda Sadan", Daroga Bazar, Darjeeling.	..	DJ/352A, 1-5-47.	....	Hardware, electrical goods, copper materials, cement and lime, jute and jute product, sanitary fittings, glass panes, oils, turpentine, paints, colours, varnish and polish, agricultural instruments, cotton and cotton goods, coir and coir goods, phenyl, timber, water fittings, building materials, irons, steel materials, wax, spirit and other furnishing articles and fittings
34	Ganeshilall Sukhlall	Daroga Bazar, Darjeeling	..	DJ/353A, 1-5-47	....	Hardware, electrical goods, copper wire, copper sheet, cement and lime, jute, gunny, sanitary fittings, pane glass, oils, paints, colours, turpentine, lubricating oil, agricultural instruments, cotton and cotton rope, phenyl, timber, water fittings, building materials, coir, coir ropes, coir-mattings, coir strings, typewriters, tea, iron rods, sheet and wax and other furnishing articles and fittings.
35	Omkarmal Madanlall	Kurseong	..	DJ/354A, 12-5-47.	....	Woollen piece-goods, cotton piece-goods, wool, gold, silver, hosiery, stationery, toilets, hardware goods, paints, sanitary fittings, electric goods, cotton, yarn, sport goods, drugs and chemicals, tin fruits.
36	Lekhram Ramkumar	B. Building No. II, Chowk Bazar, Darjeeling.	..	DJ/355A, 15-5-47.	....	Hand-loom and mill made cloth, woollen cloth, silken cloth, hosiery, silver, gold, ready-made cloth, umbrella, boxes, bedding stores.
37	Mahabir & Co.	14, Amratolla Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1784A, 6-5-47.	....	Bullion, tea, gunnies spices, and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.
38	Shri Varalaxmi Stores	152B, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1785A, 13-5-47.	....	Cloth.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39	Indian Allied Traders	5/1, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1780A, 13-5-47.	....	Jute, jute products, gunny bags, hessian, jute twines, and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
40	Tobacco Trading Co. .	Kustia, Nadia ..	..	KR/718A, 8-5-47.	....	Biri tobacco, biri leaves, thread, jute twine.
41	The National Bakery & Biscuit Co.	95, Collin Street, Calcutta	..	TL/1047A, 3-5-47.	Flour, sugar, vegetable and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of biscuits and bread for sale.	....
42	New Asia Restaurant	5, Lindsay Street, Calcutta	..	TL/1048A, 3-5-47.	Rice, ghee, tea and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of cooked food, tea, coffee for sale.	Confectionery goods, liquor, mineral water.
43	The New East Bengal Scientific Glass Blowing Co.	10, Narkeldanga Main Road, Calcutta.	..	TL/1049A, 9-5-47.	Gas, gas pipe, gas meter, gas burner, foot blow, rubber tubes, rubber sheets, tool, table, glass tubes for sale.	Ampoules.
44	Kartaram Sriniwas	66, Cotton Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/1427A, 12-5-47.	....	Bullion, hessian, gunny and jute products.
45	Jamunadas Benarsilal	94, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	.	CSI/1428A, 12-5-47.	....	Gunny bags, hessian and iron
46	Kahnauria Trading Company.	68, Cotton Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/1429A, 12-5-47.	....	Gunny bags, hessian and iron.
47	Calcutta Brassware Stores	59, Cotton Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/1430A, 14-5-47.	....	Brass and aluminium wares and copper utensils.
48	Imperial Bucket Company.	16, Kali Mazumdar Road, Ghusuri, Howrah	..	HW/732A, 2-5-47.	Iron sheets, rods, can, zinc, wire, chemicals and waste cotton and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of G. I. buckets for sale.	....
49	Kanhyalall Ramkumar	178, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1382A, 5-5-47.	....	Piece-goods and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
50	J. P. Agarwalla ..	178, Harrison Road, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1384A, 9-5-47.	....	Cloth (piece-goods), hosiery and timber.
51	A. S Krishnamachar .	174, Harrison Road, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1385A, 8-5-47	....	Piece-goods, hosiery goods, ready-made garments.
52	Power Equipment & Engineering Co.	50, Clive Street, Calcutta	.	CSIV/1383A, 7-5-47.	....	Hardware, electrical and engineering tools.
53	Bengal Stationery Stores	226, Harrison, Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1386A, 14-5-47.	....	Stationery articles, perfumery, toilet products, fishing instruments, sporting goods, oil-cloth and rubber cloth.
54	Sasanka Sekhar Roy	Gidny, Midnapore ..	..	MN/630A, 13-5-47.	...	Firewood.
55	Paliram Lohia .	10/C, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.	.	BDI/1329A, 1-5-47.	...	Biri, cigarettes, stationery and toilet products.
56	Delta Rope Works .	18, Canal Circular Road, Calcutta.	.	BDI/1330A, 1-5-47.	Ropes of all descriptions, such as coir, cotton, hemp and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of coir, hemp, cotton ropes for sale.	Ropes of all descriptions.
57	Sitaram Trading Co., Ltd.	23, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta	..	BDI/1331A, 1-5-47.	....	Salt, cotton, toilets and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
58	N. N. Biswas & Sons ..	8A, Beadon Street, Calcutta	..	BDI/1332A, 9-5-47.	....	General merchandise, mill-stores, oils, minerals, buildings and road meterials, chemicals, a electrical goods, gums, rosins, paints and varnishes.
59	The Bengal Acid Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	66 & 67, Bagmari Road, Calcutta	..	BDI/1333A, 10-5-47.	Acids, chemicals, oils, scents, packing materials and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of acids, chemicals, perfumeries for sale.	Acids, chemicals.
60	Roy & Brothers ..	5, Garanhatta Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1334A, 10-5-47.	....	Gold and silver bar, gold and silver goods, E P. N. S. goods, ornament boxes, jewellery manufacturing tools and implements.
61	Modern India Machine Tools, Ltd.	17/2/H, Canal West Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1335A, 10-5-47.	A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of machineries, tools and appliances for sale.	Machineries, tools and appliances.
62	Tarapado Pal .	14, Upper Chitpur, Road, Calcutta.	.	BDI/1337A, 12-5-47.	....	All sorts of oil, vegetable products, oil seeds, jute and spices
63	Assam Soft Wood Supply Co.	9, Mahendra Goswami Lane, Calcutta.	Calcutta(1)	BDI/82B, 15-5-47.	Wood and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of packing box for sale.	All kinds of packing planks.

Serial No	Name	Address and chief place of business	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64	Indian Electric & Transformer Co.	237, Maniktolla Main Road, Calcutta		BDI/1338A, 15-5-47.	D C. C and enamel, copper wires, brass, copper sheet, rods, M S. sheet, structural materials, bolts, nuts, regulators, paper, oil, paraffin compound and A, B C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of transformer for sale	
65	Royal Stores	1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	.	BDI/1339A, 15-5-47.	Colours and chemicals, silk goods and cotton and piece-goods, thread, buttons and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of printed sarees and garments for sale	Piece-goods and ready-made garments
66	Jaynagar Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd	Jaynagar, Hooghly	.	SP/461A, 1-5-47.	...	Yarn, handloom cloth
67	Somaspur Union Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd	Brindabanpur, Hooghly	..	SP/462A, 8-5-47.	....	Handloom cloth and yarn
68	Satyanaravan Rice Mill	Pandua, Hooghly	..	SP/463A, 10-5-47	Paddy and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of rice for sale.	Paddy and rice.
69	Satyapada Seal	Somra, Hooghly	..	SP/464A, 14-5-47.	A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale.	Ready-made ornaments, ornament box.
70	Jangipara Krishnanagore Handloom Co-operative Society, Ltd.	Krishnanagore, post office Jangipara, Hooghly.	.	SP/465A, 15-5-47	....	Handloom cloth
71	H. C. Chakravarty & Sons	Barasat, 24-Parganas	..	PG/583A, 7-5-47.	....	Cigarettes, tobacco, biri leaves, stationery.
72	K L Mitra & Sons	Jessore Bazar, Jessore		KL/462A, 10-5-47	Gold, silver and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale.	Silver and gold ornaments, copper wire, borax, nitric acid, bronze, lead, sulphuric acid, dice, silver, gold, E P N S.
73	Sree Satish Chandra Dey	Kulladair, post office Chirulia, Khulna	..	KL/461A, 9-5-47.	....	Betel-nuts, gunny bags.
74	The Chattal Medical Supply Co.	Anderkilla, Chittagong		CH/784A, 1-5-47	Medicines and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of mixture for sale.	Drugs, patent medicines, surgical instruments
75	Md. Syedul Hoq	Chowmuhani, Noakhali	..	CH/785A, 6-5-47		Mill-made and hand-loom cloths.
76	Bengal Burma Timber Co.	Strand Road, Chittagong		CH/786A, 9-5-47.		Timber.
77	Monomohan Barua	Asadgonj, Chittagong		CH/787A, 10-5-47	....	Dry fish
78	Imperial Bucket Company.	16, Kali Mazumder Road, Ghusuri, Howrah.	..	HW/732A, 2-5-47	Iron sheets, rods, pan, zinc, wire, chemicals and waste cotton and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of G I. buckets for sale.	
79	S. K Biswas & P K. Biswas.	Ranibazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.	..	RJ/603A, 2-5-47.		Cloth (both mill-made and handloom made).
80	Saraswati Pharmacy	Singra, Rajshahi	..	RJ/604A, 2-5-47	Pills, mixtures and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of medicines for sale.	Medicines (allopathic, ayurvedic and homoeopathic).
81	Rajshahi Printing Works.	Rajshahi	..	RJ/605A, 2-5-47	Paper cards and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of printed paper for sale	....
82	Dwarka Das Gopi Ram.	Ishurdi, Pabna	..	RJ/606A, 13-5-47.	Coal and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of bricks for sale.	Pulses, turmeric, linseed, jute, cloth, gunny bags, sutli, dhania.
83	Model Pharmacy	Jantola Road, Bogra	..	DN/579A, 1-5-47.	...	Medicines
84	The City Tailoring House	Goneshtala, Dinajpur	..	DM/580A, 1-5-47	Buttons, needles, thread and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of garments for sale	....
85	Sudhir Chandra Saha & Ramesh Chandra Podder	Hajiganj, Tipperah	..	CN/626A, 13-5-47.	...	Tobacco leaves and dust, oils, pulses, salt, molasses, turmeric, tar, rice, paddy, candle, atta, ground-nut, flour, suji, sugar, sago and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.
86	The Comilla Saha Medical Hall.	Kandirpar, Comilla, Tipperah.	.	CN/627A. 14-5-47.	Medicines, dispensing appliances and A, B certified to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of mixtures for sale.	All sorts of medicines stationery articles and butter

Serial No.	Name	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
87	Chunilal Bijanlal Saha	Chawkbazar, Comilla, Tipperah.	..	CN/628A, 14-5-47.	....	Tobacco, salt, oils, jugree, molasses, chillies, pulses and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.
88	Mvl. Habibar Rahaman Chowdhury.	Rajganj, Comilla, Tipperah	..	CN/629A, 14-5-47.	....	Cloths and piece-goods.
89	Ananga Mohan Ghose	Kaimari, Rangpur	..	RG/549A, 1-5-47.	....	Tobacco leaves of all kinds.
90	Ganesh Chandra Ghose	Kaimari, Rangpur	..	RG/550A, 1-5-47.	....	Spices and beneti, rice, paddy, pulses, kalai, wheat, job, mustard seeds, laligur, salt mustard oil, cocoanut oil, til oil, badam oil, ghee and vegetable ghee, stationery goods, drugs, patent medicines, hardware, glass-ware, enamel ware, brass and bell-metal and copper wares, aluminium wares, general merchandise as and when required, betel-nut, gur, cigarette, biri.
91	Rangpur Soap Syndicate.	Nawabganj, Rangpur	..	RG/551A, 3-5-47.	....	Soap, ground-nut oil, ground-nut, mustard oil, cocoanut coirs, pulses and kalai.
92	Nathmall Dungarmall	Nilphamari, Rangpur	..	RG/552A, 12-5-47.	....	Kerosene, sugar, salt, cocoanut oil, almond oil, matches, soda-ash, betel-nut, all kinds of oils, rice, paddy, jute, tobacco, biri, cigarettes, hardware, cement, mustard seed and oil, coal, flour, soap, wheat, wheat products, spices, stationery goods, paper, pulses, all kinds of grains, ginger, dry ginger, corrugated tin, gunny bag, vegetable products, molasses, timber, gur, sugar-candy, lime, thread of all kinds, ghee, hair-oils, kaviraji medicine, tea, yarn, patent allopathic medicines, sundries, iron materials, candles, glass-ware, umbrella, hosiery goods, ready-made garments, cloth, hand-loom cloth.
93	Apatulla Paikar	Haragachha, Kalidaher ghat, Rangpur.	..	RG/553A, 14-5-47.	....	Tobacco leaves.
94	The Bengal Industrial Works.	6, Malakartola, Dacca	..	DA/1134A, 1-5-47.	Paraffin wax, thread, packing paper, paper, machinery, coal, fuel, oil and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of candle light for sale.	....
95	Reva Chemical Works	32, Bahadurpur Lane, Faridabad, Dacca.	..	DA/1135A, 1-5-47.	Oils, scent, colour, borax, bottles and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of perfumery goods, hair-oil, snow, alta, powder, scent for sale.	....
96	Dico Chemical Works	3/1, Shakharinagar Lane, Faridabad, Dacca.	..	DA/1136A, 1-5-47.	Colour, paper and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of colour, soap for sale.	....
97	Sree Nabadwip Chandra Amulya Chandra Saha.	Kalirbazar, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/1137A, 1-5-47.	....	Brass utensils, kansa utensils.
98	Bhairab Chandra Janaki Nath Kangsa Banik.	Dhankuniabazar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1138A, 12-5-47.	Brass sheets, brass ingots, brass scrap, zinc and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.	Brass utensils, bell-metal utensils, copper utensils.
99	Ramdhan Kangsa Banik	Payaribandar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1139A, 12-5-47.	Brass ingot, brass sheets and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.	Brassware goods.
100	Bhairab Ch. Krishnadhan Hemendra Narayan Rajendra Narayan Gadadhar Kangsa Banik.	Dhankunia, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1140A, 12-5-47.	Brass sheet, brass ingot and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.	Brassware, kansa and copper goods.
101	Lakshman Chandra Nanigopal Kangsa Banik.	Payaribandar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1141A, 12-5-47.	Brass sheet, brass ingot and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.	Brassware goods, bell-metal and copper goods.
102	Sitanath Bholanath Kangsa Banik.	Payaribandar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1142A, 12-5-47.	Brass sheets, brass ingots and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.	Brassware goods.
103	Golakdhan Sibadas Kangsa Banik.	Dhankuniabazar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1143A, 12-5-47.	Brass sheets and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.	Brassware goods, copper, bell-metal
104	Nanda Kumar Monmohan Kangsa Banik.	Payaribandar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1144A, 12-5-47.	....	Brass sheets, brass ingots and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.

Serial No.	Name	Address and chief place of business	Number of branches	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
105	Surendra Chandra Prolad Ch. Kangsa Banik.	Payaribandar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1145A, 12-5-47.	....	Brass sheets, brass ingots and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.
106	Kalikinkar Basanalaya	Dhankuniabazar, Louhajang, Dacca.	..	DA/1146A, 12-5-47.	Brass sheets and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.	Brassware goods, copper, bellmetal.
107	Bejoya Press ..	66, Patuatuly, Dacca ..	..	DA/1147A, 14-5-47.	Paper, ink, glue and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of labels, invitation cards, books, forms for sale.	....
108	Mahendra Chandra Kangsa Banik	Maliranka, Bhogdia, Dacca.	..	DA/1148A, 14-5-47	Brass sheets, brass ingot and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.	Brassware, copper and kansa goods.
109	Nilkanta Monmohan Kangsa Banik.	Ranadia, Gourganj, Dacca	..	DA/1149A, 14-5-47.	Brass sheets and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brassware goods for sale.	Copper and brass utensils.
110	Dass Brothers Printing Works.	Louhajang, Dacca ..	..	DA/1150A, 14-5-47.	Papers, types, machinery, rolling composition, ink, cloth and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of school and union board's forms for sale	Papers, envelopes, pads, exercise books, bound books, binding cloth, stationery goods, school and union board's forms.
111	Radharani Stores ..	Kalirbazar, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/1151A, 14-5-47.	....	Paints, all stationery goods, all banistI goods, matches, biri, cigarettes, cement, candles, chemicals.
112	Narayan Soap Factory	15, Lalmohan Poddar Lane, Faridabad, Dacca.	..	DA/1152A, 14-5-47.	Oil, tin box and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of perfumery goods for sale.	....
113	Bangiya Banic Shanabaya,	Chawkbazar, district Barisal	..	BR/889A, 2-5-47.	....	Rice, pulses, oil, salt, gum, turmeric, chillies, gur, molasses, ground-nut, catechu, soap, barley, spices, rope, beneti goods, stationery, perfumery, toilet, candles, glassware, hardware goods, biri, cigarettes and matches.
114	Khanjan Ali Howlader	Khepupara, district Barisal	..	BR/890A, 6-5-47.	....	Cloth.
115	Sree Sabitri Mondawala	Bhola, district Barisal ..	..	BR/891A, 7-5-47.	....	Cloths.
116	Sashi Bhusan, Gour Chandra and Raimohan Poddar.	Goalundo, district Faridpur	..	BR/893A, 9-5-47.	....	Beneti goods, spices, betel-nuts, turmeric, stationery, perfumery and toilets, glassware goods, iron-made goods, coir rope and rope, galvanised tub, mat, battery, paper, old newspaper, comb, torch light, horlicks, condensed milk, fruit-syrup, patent medicine, candle, arrowrooot, sago, gum, soap, tea, trunk, suitcase, cocoanut oil, aluminium goods, exercise book, biri, cigarettes, match, curry-stone and muller, stone made goods, tar, thread and yarn, wooden goods, salt, oil, rice, paddy and pulses.
117	Manindra Nath Haldar	Goalundo, district Faridpur.	..	BR/894A, 9-5-47.	....	Beneti, spices, betel-nuts, turmeric, arrowroot, gum, stationery, perfumery, toilet, glassware, iron-made goods, tub, string, mat, tar, soap, cocoanut oil, mustard oil, wooden goods, curry-stone and muller, cigarettes, biri, matches, thread, torch, battery, bulb, lantern, patent medicine, badam oil, ground-nut, candle, tea, trunk and suitcase, gazette paper, binding khata and salt.
118	Banku Behari Dukhiram and Ishan Chandra Dutta.	Goalundo, district Faridpur.	..	BR/895A, 9-5-47.	....	Beneti, spices, betel-nuts, turmeric, stationery, permfumery and toilet, glassware, iron-made goods, tub, string, mat, thread, tar, soap, sabu, mustard oil, rice, pulses, flour, ghees, sugar, salt, molasses, curry-stone and muller, biri, matches, cigarettes, comb, arrowroot, wooden goods, enamel goods, tea, cocoanut oil, aluminium, torch, battery and bulb.
119	Keshab Lal Gope	Line Road, district Barisal	..	BR/896A, 12-5-47.	Flat iron sheet, lock, colour and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of trunk and suitcase for sale.	Trunk and suitcase.

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

No. 886F.T.—15th June 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers together with a description of goods covered by their registration certificates are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name	Address and chief place of business	Number of branches	Number of registration certificate and date	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Shaik Ainul Hoque	15A, Thowtolla Road, Calcutta		BH/1145A, 2-7-47		Other
2	Nizamuddin Quthy	11, Jannagore Road, Calcutta		BH/1146A, 2-7-47.		Spices, oil grocers vegetable products, stationery articles and jute
3	Russell Exchange	12A, Russell Street, Calcutta		BH/1147A, 2-7-47		Furniture and fittings, packing materials and all kinds of goods auctioned
4	Alam Brothers	12B, Circular Garden Reach Road, Calcutta		BH/1148A, 6-7-47		Cigarettes match tobacco candle, soaps, oilman stores provisions, general merchandise
5	Eastland Printers	1/1, Gangaprosad Lane, Calcutta		SH/1144A, 2-7-47	Printing machineries, types, ink, paper and A, B certified for use in any process in the manufacture of printed matters	
6	Debendra Nath Dutta	356/2, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta		SH/1146A, 3-7-47		Clothes
7	Bharat Silicate & Chemical Works	95C, Cossipore Road, Calcutta		SH/1145A, 2-7-47	Soda ash, silicate, sand and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of sodium silicate for sale	
8	Hiralal Paul Gopinath Paul	356/2, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta		SH/1147A, 15-7-47		Clothes
9	A. Faizullabhoy & Co.	80B, Clive Street, Calcutta		SL/1272A, 2-7-47		Hardware tool, machinery, corrugated iron sheets M. S. sheets and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale
10	The Ideal Metal Industries	5, Wellington Square, Calcutta		SL/1273A, 3-7-47		All kinds of non ferrous metals
11	New Golden Art Press	14, Durgapituri Lane, Calcutta		SL/1274A, 3-7-47	Paper ink and A, B certified in any process in the manufacture of printed matters and stationery goods for sale	Paper, stationery goods, binding materials
12	Moktar Ali & Sons	32, Chandny Chawk Street, Calcutta		SL/1275A, 3-7-47	Cloth buttons, needles and A certified in any process in the manufacture of ready-made garments for sale	Ready made garments
13	Noorul Islam Manufacturing Works	67, Prinsep Street, Calcutta		SL/1276A, 11-7-47	Black sheets hardware, enamelled wares, electrical parts, brass, rod, copper, bronze lead carbon, ebonite bakelite paper fibre, paint, spirit and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of electrical fans	Electrical fans, motor, iron butt and hinges
14	Popular Trading House	13/2, Saklat Place, Calcutta		SL/1277A, 15-7-47		Cloth and ready-made garments
15	A. O. Supply Agency	53, Bentinck Street, Calcutta		SL/1278A, 14-7-47		Spices, soaps and oils
16	Bengal Variety Stores	5/2, Wellesley Street, Calcutta		TL/1060A, 2-7-47	...	Oilman stores, provisions, toilet goods, medicines, glass-wares and general merchandise as and when required for resale
17	City Camera Stores	38, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta	..	TL/1061A, 8-7-47	....	All types of photo goods
18	Virginia Cigarettes (India), Ltd.	93B, Ripon Street, Calcutta		TL/1062A, 14-7-47	Tobaccos gum, paper and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of cigarettes and tobacco.	....
19	Poll Research Institute & Trisakti Ayurved Works Ltd.	89, Beadon Street, Calcutta		BDI/1349A, 3-7-47.	Oil bottle scent medicines packing materials and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of medicines and perfumery goods for sale	....
20	Eastern Glass Products	1, Basak Dighi Lane, Calcutta		BDI/1350A, 8-7-47	A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of glass and glass articles for sale.	Glass and glass articles.
21	Everlight Bucket Factory	13/2, Grey Street, Calcutta	..	BDI/1351A, 15-7-47	Galvanized and black sheets and iron rod and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of buckets for sale	Buckets.
22	Sagarmal Ramosar	Jalpaiguri	..	JP/391A, 12-7-47.		Hand-loom clothes ready made clothes piece-goods, woollen goods hosiery, umbrella, hessian, clothes, cotton
23	Jain Brothers	P-17, Kalakar Street, Calcutta		BDII/1625A, 5-7-47	..	Jute, jute products and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.

erial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Banik Store	Khulna Bazar, Khulna	..	KL/472A, 15-7-47.	Aluminium, bronze and zinc and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture and repair of brass-metal and bell-metal utensils for sale.	Brass-metal and bell-metal utensils.
25	Durga Charan Shome	Bagerhat, Khulna	..	KL/471A, 12-7-47.	....	Betel-nuts, gunny bags and sutali.
26	Kshitish Chandra Dutta	Bagerhat, Khulna	..	KL/470A, 11-7-47.	....	Biri, biri tobacco, biri leaves.
27	Popular Pharmacy	Terapakhia, police-station Nandigram, Midnapore.	..	MN/639A, 2-7-47.	....	Medicines, tincture and drugs.
28	M. R. Guin	Y. M. C. A. Hall, Midnapore Town.	..	MN/640A, 2-7-47.	A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of wooden furniture for sale.	....
29	Ramnarayan Bansilall	Tantigeria, Midnapore	..	MN/641A, 8-7-47.	Paddy and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of rice for sale.	Cloth, bhusimal and biri.
30	Hardware Controlled Shop.	Ballichak, Midnapore	..	MN/642A, 15-7-47.	....	Hardware and corrugated sheets.
31	Imperial Boot House	Nawabganj, Rangpur	..	RG/558A, 2-7-47.	....	Shoe.
32	National Biri Factory (Kowell Biri').	Park Lane, Gaibandha, Rangpur.	..	RG/559A, 2-7-47.	Tobacco (biri), leaves, thread, paper, net (iron), coal, blocks (label) and any other raw materials certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri, tobacco, leaves.
33	Md. Mahbubar Rahman Mia (Biritobacco and leaves merchant).	B. D. R. Bazar, Lalmonirhat, Rangpur.	..	RG/560A, 3-7-47.	....	Biri tobacco, biri leaves, biri, paper, thread.
34	College Biri Factory	Gaibandha, Rangpur	..	RG/561A, 3-7-47.	Biri tobacco, biri leaves, thread, paper and any other raw materials certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri.
35	Bimal Bhander	Dak-Bungalow Road, Gaibandha, Rangpur.	..	RG/563A, 3-7-47.	....	Biri tobacco, biri leaves.
36	Suresh Biri Factory	Gaibandha, Rangpur	..	RG/562A, 3-7-47.	Biri tobacco, biri leaves, thread, paper and any other raw materials certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri.
37	Md. Mahfuzar Rahman Mia.	Katohari Bazar, Gaibandha, Rnagpur.	..	RG/564A, 3-7-47.	....	Biri tobacco, biri leaves, paper, thread.
38	Md. Azim Uddin Mia & Co.	Rangpur	..	RG/565A, 3-7-47.	....	Biri tobacco, biri leaves, paper, thread, biri.
39	Mulchand Dwip Chand	Tushbhandar, Rangpur	..	RG/566A, 8-7-47.	....	Jute, tobacco, gunny bags, hessian.
40	Noor Elahikhan	Nawabganj, Rangpur	..	RG/567A, 11-7-47.	....	Fresh and dried fruits, scented oil, atar, Quaran-sharif, cap, zarda, rose-water.
41	Padasri	Rangpur	..	RG/568A, 12-7-47.	....	Shoes.
42	Matilal Sarkar	B. D. R. Bazar, Lalmonirhat, Rangpur.	..	RG/569A, 12-7-47.	....	Rice, cereals and pulses, salt, mustard oil, soap, spices, stationery goods, all kinds of oil, hardware, cocoanut, rope and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
42A	Neogi's Shoe Stores & Factory.	Rangpur	..	RG/570A, 12-7-47.	Leather, nail, cloth, thread and any other raw materials certified for any process in the manufacture of shoe for sale.	Shoe.
43	Kismatwali Biri Factory	Gaibandha, Rangpur	..	RG/571A, 12-7-47.	Biri, tobacco, leaves, threads, paper, coal, iron net, chalk and any other raw materials certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri, biri tobacco, leaves.
44	Kohinoor Perfumery Works (Prop. Mahammad Yusuf Khan).	Nawabganj, Rangpur,	..	RG/572A, 14-7-47.	....	Fresh and dried fruits, scented oils, atar, rose-water, cap, kalampak, perfumery and stationery goods.
45	Pran Kumar Das	Raniganj, post office Kashiganj, district Barisal.	..	BR/924A, 4-7-47.	....	Cloth, kerosene and pulses.
46	Paradise Perfumery & Chemical Works.	Kaunia Road, Barisal	..	BR/925A, 4-7-47.	Coconut oil, almond oil, til oil, bottles, corks, scents, paper and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of scented oil for sale.	....
47	Surendra Nath Dutta	Patuakhali, Puran Bazar, district Barisal.	..	BR/926A, 8-7-47.	....	Hand-loom woven cloth and yarn.
48	Muhammad Ali & Afseruddin and Bros.	Torkibandar, post office Torki, district Barisal.	..	BR/927A, 12-7-47.	Timber, saw, rope and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of wooden scants for sale.	Timber.
49	Jubilee Pharmacy	265, Nowabpur, Dacca	..	DA/1174A, 12-7-47.	Empty phials, corks, heavy chemicals, surgical goods and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of mixture for sale.	All kinds of patent medicines, gauze cloth, surgical cotton, bottles.
50	Santi Hosiery	Bondar, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/1175A. 12-7-47.	Needles, silk, cotton, yarn and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of ganjee for sale.	Ganjee and hand-loom goods.
51	Luxmi Narayan Hosiery	Bondar, Narayanganj, Dacca	..	DA/1176A, 14-7-47.	Hosiery yarn, fabric, papers and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	Hosiery goods.

Serial No	Name.	Address and chief place of business	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52	Bharat Chandra Ramesh Chandra Saha.	Mirkadim, Kamalaghat, Dacca.	..	DA/1177A, 15-7-47.	....	Baniati goods, monohari goods, matches, oil, patent medicines, iron.
53	Sayedali Sarkar	Hajiganj, Tippera	..	CN/630A, 9-7-47.	....	Betel-nut, rice, paddy, jute.
54	Bhagirath Pharmacy	Chandpur, Tippera	..	CN/631A, 9-7-47.	Medicines, bottles, corks and A. B certified to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of "mixtures" for sale.	All kinds of medicines.
55	A. T. Hazra & Co.	G. T. Road, Asansol, district Burdwan.	..	AS/770A, 15-7-47.	Timber and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of doors, windows and furniture for sale.	Timber, bamboos, bamboo-mattings.
56	Hazi Abdul Aziz Pramanik.	Bhagowangola, Murshidabad	..	KR/724A, 1-7-47.	....	Cloth, sugar, salt, yarn.
57	Nehalia Commercial Agency.	Jiaganj, Murshidabad	..	KR/725A, 1-7-47.	....	Rice, wheat, mustard oil, cloth and soap.
58	Sakoyat Biswas	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/726A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
59	Hulash Chand Bothra	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/727A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
60	Jatindra Nath Sarkar & Jagannath Sarkar	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/728A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
61	Sita Nath Das	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/729A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
62	Surendra Nath Pandey	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/730A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
63	Del Mohammed Biswas and Hasimuddin Biswas.	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/731A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
64	Radhika Prosad Das	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/732A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
65	Abdul Sattar Biswas	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/733A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
66	Amarendra Nath Bhattacherjee.	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/734A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
67	Narayan Chandra Das	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/735A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
68	Kosimuddin Sarkar	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	.	KR/736A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
69	Ahmed Hossain Sarkar	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad	..	KR/737A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
70	Khoda Box Sarkar	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	.	KR/738A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
71	Asgar Hossain Sarkar	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/739A, 1-7-47.		Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
72	Kazi Easin Hossain	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/740A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
73	Ashiruddin Sarkar	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/741A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
74	Belat Hossain Sarkar	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/742A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
75	Abbas Sarkar	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/743A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
76	Sukhbas Sarkar	Bheladanga, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/744A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
77	Late Ramananda Saha & Gobardhan Saha.	Bheladanga, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	..	KR/745A, 1-7-47.	....	Foodgrains and jute, oilseeds and spices.
78	S.A. Hossain & Company	Gorabazar, Berhampore, Murshidabad.	..	KR/746A, 1-7-47.	....	Cloth, iron and steel.
79	Nagendra Nath Bose & Sons.	Kotwali Road, Berhampore, Murshidabad.	.	KR/747A, 1-7-47.	Cement, bamboo, straw, lime and A, B, C certified for the execution of contracts.	....
80	Rama Nath Mukherjee, No. 2.	Berhampore, Murshidabad	..	KR/748A, 1-7-47.	Bamboo, straw, rope, sand and A, B, C certified for the execution of contracts.	....
81	Sen Clinic	Khagra, Murshidabad	..	KR/749A, 1-7-47.	Chemicals, spirit and tincture and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the serving of prescriptions for sale.	Patent medicines.
82	Sadhanalaya	Khagra Bazar, Murshidabad	..	KR/750A, 1-7-47.	....	Ready-made garments and hosiery goods.
83	Benode Behari Ghose	Bagula, Nadia	..	KR/751A, 7-7-47.	....	Cloth, gunny bags, dhania, paddy and pulses.
84	Peari Mohon Pramanick.	Ranaghat, Rail Bazar, Nadia	..	KR/752A, 7-7-47.	....	Pulses, potato, onion, garlic, ginger, turmeric, spices, scented oil, mustard oil, soap, tea, rope, salt and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
85	Lokman Ali Mia	Bagula, Nadia	..	KR/753A, 7-7-47.	....	Rice, paddy, pulses, dhania, cloth, betel-nut, salt, spices, tobacco, biri, sutali, rope, mustard oil.
86	Munshi Serajul Islam	Bagula, Nadia	..	KR/754A, 7-7-47.	....	Rice, paddy, pulses, jute, linseed, dhania.

Serial No	Name	Address and chief place of business	Number of branches	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
87	Munshi Shamsuzzoha	Bagula, Nadia	..	KR/755A, 7-7-47.	....	Paddy, pulses, dhania, gunny bags and linseed.
88	Abdus Zaher Sarkar	Soudaganj, Jiaganj, Murshidabad	..	KR/756A, 8-7-47.	....	Rice, pulses, wheat, jute, linseed and jab.
89	Sundar Lall Nath Mall	Jiaganj, Murshidabad	..	KR/757A, 8 7-47.	....	Cloth, pulses and jute.
90	Pulin Paul	Berhampore, Murshidabad	Jemo, Kandi, Murshidabad	KR/41B, 8-7-47.	....	Hand-loom cloth, mill-made cloth and silk.
91	Nagendra Kumar Chowdhury.	Khatunganj, Chittagong		CH/789A, 10-7-47	Mustard seeds, til seeds, empty tins and gunny bags and A, B certified for use in any process in the manufacture of mustard oil, til oil and oilcake for sale.	....
92	Mahabir Prosad Ganga Prosad.	113, Monohardas Katra, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1393A, 2-7-47.	....	All kinds of piece-goods, artificial silk and cotton goods.
93	Guha & Co.	Siliguri	..	DJ/363A, 4-7-47.	Saw, axe, file for manufacture of timber.	Timber.
94	Central Hotel	Robertson Road, Darjeeling	..	DJ/365A, 4-7-47.	Butter, cream , ghee, marvo, margarine, fish in tins, meat in tins, tinned provisions and stores, squashes, aerated water and spices for manufacture of food served to lodgers, tea, coffee, lunch and dinner.	Cakes, candles, pastries, chocolates, cigarettes, cigars.
95	Everest Dispensers	Kalimpong	..	DJ/366A, 7-7-47.	Empty bottles, corks, labels, pilitilo pestle-mortar, spatula, scissors, packing paper for serving the prescriptions.	Patent medicines, drugs, chemicals, surgical instruments, rubber goods, toilet-goods, baby-foods, dressings.
96	Lakshmi Museum	3, Mackenzie Road, Darjeeling.	..	DJ/367A, 12-7-47.	....	Silk, woollen and cotton cloth, ready-made garments, curio, presentation articles.
97	Babcock & Wilcox of India, Ltd.	4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta		EL/1466A. 1-7-47.	Steel and iron and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of power house and boiler plant and accessories and foundation for same an d for the execution of any contract.	Heavy and light hardware, plant and machinery parts, equipment, welding outfits and accessories, paint and varnishes, building materials, electrical and scientific instruments, rail track, chemicals and receptacles, steam pipings, tube cleaners and components, cloth.
98	K. P. Bansal & Co.	20, Lallbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1467A, 2-7-47.	....	Marble, marble chips, colours, paints, varnishes, minerals, abrasives, wax-polishes, polishing stones, cement, white cement, distempers, chemicals, slates, sanitay fitting, glazed tiles, decorative articles, alabaster, plywood, statues, stone, sand, soorkey.
99	R. H. Rose & Co.	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	..	EL/1468A, 7-7-47.	....	Timber, mill-stores.
100	Law & Law	6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1471A, 2-7-47.	....	Reroofing materials, paints, varnishes, polishes, aluminium, hardware plastic goods, radio, electric goods, cork, rubber, and sport goods, hessian, cotton textile, cement, asbestos, building materials, bituminous coal-tar goods, steel, iron, galvanised iron, tin, timber, bamboos, hemp, jute, ropes, brushes, coir, machineries, machine parts, small tools, glassware, chinaware, iron mongery.
101	Niren & Co.	12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	..	EL/1473A, 5-7-47.	....	Lime.
102	Bishwaprakash Kailashnath.	9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1474A, 5-7-47.	....	Carpets, oils, oil seeds, butter, ghee, cheese, machinery paarts, beltings, jute, jute twine, gunnies, cotton piece-goods, hemp, wool, capoc, crude drugs, stationeries, electrical goods, hardware, paints, varnishes, dyes, cement, cement sheets.
103	Upper India Corporation	30, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1268A, 2-7-47.	....	Rubber, ebonite, non-ferrous metals, fibre, electrical and insulating materials.
104	Squaredeal Corporation	80, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1269A, 2-7-47.	....	Confectionery goods, cutch and cotton.
105	India Industiral Works, Ltd.	55/1, Dharamtola Road, Salkia, Howrah.	..	HW/737A, 7-7-47.	....	Iron and steel, hardwares, lubricants and A, B, certified for use in any process in the manufacture of lanterns for sale.

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

No. 879F.T.—14th June 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers together with a description of the goods covered by their registration certificates are published for general information.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificates.	Date of certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bikrampur Industries, Limited.	203/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1431A ..	16-5-47	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
2	General Trading Agency.	94, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1432A ..	22-5-47	....	Foodgrains, kirana, bags, bardana, ropes, silver, spices and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
3	Vijay Bharati Stores	201/A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1434A ..	28-5-47	....	Piece-goods, cotton, woollen and silken goods, ready-made garments.
4	The Vedic Press, Ltd.	34, Mahim Halder Street, Calcutta.	..	BH/1130A ..	23-5-47	....	Paper, ink and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of printed matters and books for sale.
5	Indian National Engineering and Construction, Ltd.	12P, Park Street, Calcutta.	..	BH/1132A ..	28-5-47	....	Iron and steel goods, hardwares and other materials for constructional works including electrical installations and fittings.
6	Corporated Engineers (India), Limited.	40, Sadananda Road, Calcutta	..	BH/1133A ..	31-5-47	Leather and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacutre of all kinds of chemical plants and machineries for sale.	Tea garden stores, oil mills stores and jute mill stores.
7	F. Smetacek & Co. (India)	27, Stephen House, 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	..	EL/1454A ..	16-5-47	....	Leather, leather goods, canvas, textiles machinery, aeroplanes, tractors, general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
8	R. N. Sarkar ..	10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1456A ..	16-5-47	....	Pottery goods, furniture, stationery, toilet, perfumery goods, machine parts, secondhand automobiles and spares, leather and fibre bags, radio, gramophone, camera and parts and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
9	Polar Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.	14/2, Old Chinabazar Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1457A ..	23-5-47	Electric fans, motors and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of electric fans and motors for sale.	....
10	Motilall Omprokash	Sukhiapokri, Darjeeling	..	DJ/356A ..	19-5-47	....	Cigarettes, biri, matches, ajawan, methi, dhania, spices, pulses, stationery, iron, copper metals, oil, perfumery, herbal medicines, nuts, twine, groceries.
11	B. B. Gurung & Sons	Darjeeling	..	DJ/358A ..	28-5-47	....	Foodgrains, incense, spices, charcoal, soaps, and toilet requisites, cigarettes, lozenges, paper, betel-nuts, ground-nuts, gunny bags, empty tins, ropes, stationery, dry fruits, ghee.
12	Shyamsundar Galvanising Works.	150-A, Ultadanga Main Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1340A	26-5-47	Iron sheets, galvanised sheets and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of buckets, bath tubs for sale.	General merchandise as and when required by the dealer for resale.
13	Mahesh Hosiery ..	20, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1341A	26-5-47	Coal, chemicals, yarns, oils, cotton waste and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of woollen and cotton hosiery goods for sale.	Hosiery goods.
14	Ramdutt Ram Kissendas (Jute Department).	145, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	BDI/83B ..	26-5-47	Jute and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of jute bales for sale.	Jute.
15	Ramdutt Ram Kissendass.	145, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	BDI/84B ..	26-5-47	....	Hessian, gunny and jute products, piecegoods, textiles.
16	Mahasinghrai Meghraj Bahadur & Sons.	4, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta.	.	CSIII/1255A	19-5-47	....	Peice-goods, bullion, groceries and general merchandise as and when required for resale.

erial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches	Number of registration certificate.	Date of certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	I. H. Bakir & Co. ..	34, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1256A	19-5-47	....	General hardware and machinery tools
18	Surendra Nath Chakravarty ..	Madaripur, district Faridpur. ..	..	BR/897A .	16-5-47	Lime, brick-dust, sand, bamboos, screws, nails, bolts, cement and A, B, C certified for any process in the execution of contracts.	..
19	Rupalaya ..	Chawkbazar, Barisal ..	..	BR/898A ..	16-5-47	....	Hosiery goods and hand-loom woven cloth.
20	Kshetra Mohon Raimohan Adhikari.	Barhamgonj, district Faridpur	..	BR/899A ..	20-5-47	Sugar, milk, coal, fuel, flour and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats for sale.	Rice, paddy, oils, soda, salt, chillies, turmeric, beneti, biri, cigarettes and matches.
21	Nandalal Sen ..	Barhamgonj, district Faridpur.	..	BR/900A ..	20-5-47	....	Tobacco, oil, salt, pulses, rice biri, cigarettes, matches, soap, beneti, stationery, perfumery and soda.
22	Tarak Chandra Jatindra Mohon Saha.	Barhamgonj, district Faridpur	..	BR/901A ..	20-5-47	....	Mill-made colth and hand-loom woven cloth.
23	Ananta Kumar Saha	Barhamgonj, district Faridpur.	..	BR/902A ..	20-5-47	....	Flattened rice, parched rice, pulses, salt, banana, soap, beneti, tobacco for hookka, turmeric, gur, coir string and bucket.
24	Sananda Chandra Anil Krishna Kundu.	Patarhat, post office Mehendigonj, district Barisal.	..	BR/903A ..	20-5-47	....	Betel-nuts and chillies.
25	Upananda Nil Krishna Kundu.	Patarhat, post office Mehendigonj, district Barisal.	..	BR/904A ..	20-5-47	....	Betel-nuts and chillies.
26	Beharilal Saha ..	Barhamgonj, district Faridpur.	..	BR/905A ..	21-5-47	....	Dhania, jute, kalazira, coal-tar, cocoanut oil, yarn, badam oil, salt, pulses, cement, hemp and mustard oil.
27	Hemchandra Banik & Kshetra Mohon Saha.	Fariapatty, Barisal ..	..	BR/906A ..	22-5-47	....	Soap, tea, candles, beneti goods, biri, cigarettes, snuff, matches, stationery, perfumery, toilet and coir string.
28	Jadu Lal Mandal ..	Bhola, district Barisal ..	..	BR/907A ..	26-5-47	....	Chillies, betel-nuts, jute, pulses and linseed
29	Abdul Hamid and Abdus Samad Fakir.	Patarhat, post office Mehendigonj, district Barisal.	..	BR/908A ..	27-5-47	Sugar, milk, tea, coal and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of Indian sweetmeats and tea for sale.	....
30	Kamalalaya Stores ..	Bhola, district Barisal ..	..	BR/909A ..	28-5-47	....	Cloth, yarn, iron and steel, sugar and stationery.
31	Oriental Calendar Manufacturing Co.	30, Motijheel Avenue, Dum Dum 24-Parganas.	..	PG/584A ..	16-5-47	Paper, board, printing ink and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of calendars for sale	....
32	Ram Krishna Hosiery Store.	Sahib Bazar, Rajshahi ..	..	RJ/607A ..	19-5-47	....	Ready-made garments, all kinds of hosiery goods, hand-loom cloths, napkin.
33	Manindra Nath Poddar, Phanindra Nath Poddar, Bisweswar and Sishir Kumar Poddar.	Nator, Rajshahi ..	..	RJ/608A ..	19-5-47	....	Pasarhatta, spices, oil (all varieties), pulses, cereals, betel-nut, salt, atta, flour, matches, barley food, rice, Ayurvedic herbs, patent medicines.
34	Ramlal Madanlal ..	2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	..	LR/1356A ..	27-5-47	....	Bullion, hessian and jute products.
35	Ramgopal Ganeriwala	98/2, Clive Street, Calcutta.	..	LR/1357A ..	27-5-47	....	Bullion, hessian, gunny and jute products.
36	The International Glass Trading Co.	193, Old Chinabazar Street, Calcutta.	..	LR/1358A ..	28-5-47	....	Glass-ware, enamel-ware, crockeries, lanterns, bulbs, stationery goods, ivory.
37	Kedar Dispensary ..	Suri, district Birbhum ..	..	AS/765A ..	20-5-47	Drugs, medicines and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of mixtures and compounds for sale.	All kinds of medicines, tincture, spirit, alcohol, acid, phenyl, cotton, injectules-surgical requisites.
38	Hind Perfumers ..	54, Ezra Street, Calcutta	..	CL/1530A ..	30-5-47	Chemicals, minerals, perfumes, oils and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of perfumery essences, toilets and patent medicines for sale.	Essences, essential oils, chemicals, minerals, alcohol, spirits and toilet requisites.
39	Haji Mohammed Haji Ahmed Ishak & Co.	18, Zakaria Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1531A ..	30-5-47	....	Iron, steel, hardware materials, metals, cloth, yarn and any other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate.	Date of certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40	N. R. Sarkar & Co., Ltd.	4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	SL/1254A ..	19-5-47	....	Machineries, pumps, plastics and general merchandise as and when required.
41	P. C. Mullick & Bros.	123-B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1255A ..	27-5-47	Gold, silver, stone and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of golden and silver ornaments for sale.	Cold, stone, silver.
42	Davco Products, Ltd.	P-31, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.	..	SL/1256A ..	27-5-47	Steel, paints, timber, leather, chemicals and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of furniture, motor vehicles, toys for sale.	....
43	Haridas Kundu and Manasapado Kundu.	Stall No. 8/13, Howrah Hat, Howrah.	..	HW/733A ..	19-5-47	....	Hand-loom cloth, muga yarn and jari.
44	Maitra & Co. ..	73/1, Khetra Mittra Lane, Howrah.	..	HW/734A ..	22-5-47	....	Mobil oil, engine oil, machine oil and grease.
45	Sree Kalika Textiles	26, Nidhiram Manjee Lane, Howrah.	..	HW/736A ..	27-5-47	Hosiery yarn, needles, machine parts and A, B certified for use in any process in the manufacture of knitted hosiery goods for sale.	Knitted hosiery goods.
46	Bishnupur Silk Industries, Ltd.	Bishnupur, Bankura ..	..	MN/631A ..	21-5-47	Silk yarn, dyes, chemicals, jari and A B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of silk cloth for sale.	Silk cloth and silk yarn
47	A. K. Chakravarty & Co.	Gidny, Midnapore ..	..	MN/632A ..	24-5-47	Tools and machinery for manufacture of fire-wood.	Fire-wood.
48	Amiya Bhusan Mukherjee.	Bishnupur, Bankura ..	..	MN/633A ..	26-5-47	....	Silk cloth.
49	Jugal Kishore Dey and Bhabotosh Dey	Bokultolabazar, Bishnupur, Bankura.	..	MN/634A ..	31-5-47	....	Silk cloth.
50	Assam Biri Factory ..	Gaibandha, Rangpur ..	..	RG/554A ..	28-5-47	Biri tobacco leaves, biri tobacco, thread, paper and any other raw materials certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri.
51	Das Biri Factory ..	Purbapara, Gaibandha Rangpur.	..	RG/555A ..	31-5-47	Tobacco, biri leaves, thread, paper, coal and any other raw materials certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri.
52	Satyanarayan Store ..	Tentultola, Burdwan ..	..	BN/495A ..	17-5-47	Biri leaves, biri tobacco, thread, wire net and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Stationery goods, cigarettes biscuit, butter, battery, tea, candlestick, barley, glassware, dye, scents, perfumeries and ointment.
53	Kamala Bhandar ..	Ramjibanpur, Kandra, Burdwan.	..	BN/496A ..	20-5-47	....	Cloth, rice, paddy, molasses, oilcake, flour, atta, sugar and kerosene oil.
54	Jibanram Beharilall ..	Katwa, Burdwan ..	..	BN/497A ..	20-5-47	....	All kinds of mill-made and hand-loom made cloths, silken and hosiery goods and ready-made garments.
55	Gouridutta Benarsilal	1/1, Ganguli Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1618A	19-5-47	....	Gunny bags, twine, jute products and salt.
56	K. C. Saha & Co. ..	21, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1619A	20-5-47	....	C. I. pan, buckets and all other kinds of hardware and iron goods.
57	Jwalaprosad Gajanand	12/2, Sovaram Bysak Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1620A	21-5-47	....	Bullion, hosiery goods, hosiery, cloth, piece-goods, jute products, oils, tins.
58	Mohanlal Ramjilal ..	14/2, Banstolla Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1621A	22-5-47	....	Bullion, hessian, jute products.
59	Nagrakata General Stores.	Post office Nagrakata, district Jalpaiguri.	..	JP/389A ..	24-5-47	....	Cigarettes, canvas shoes, provisions, tinned food, fruit, squash, hair-oil, toilet goods.
60	Banwarilal Sharma ..	156C, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1787A	16-5-47	....	All kabiraji medicines, patent as well as mixtures.
61	Dhakeswari Bhander	44, Khengrapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1788A	16-5-47	....	Stationeries, buttons and tailor's requisites.

Serial No.	Name	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate.	Date of certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
62	Joy Luxmi Hosiery ..	19, Nandaram Sen Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1139A ..	30-5-47	Yarn, thread and A, B certified for use in any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	Hosiery goods, hosiery than cloth, ganji.
63	The Unique Supplier	71, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1388A	22-5-47	....	Hardware goods and general stores.
64	Manmohan Shyamsundar.	61, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1378A	16-5-47	....	Silk and woollen goods as and when required for resale.
65	Mahim Chandra Hareswar Narayan Chandra Krishna Gopal Kangsa Banik.	Payaribondar, Louhajang, Dacca.	M. O. Palong, post office Palong, district Faridpur (1).	DA/136B ..	19-5-47	Brass sheets, brass ingots, brass scrap, copper sheet, zinc, and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brass-ware goods for sale.	Brass sheets, brass ingots, zinc, borax, brass utensils, bell-metal utensils.
66	Chandra Mohon Joyram Kansa Banik.	Payaribondar, Louhaganj, Dacca.	62, Clive Street, Calcutta (1).	DA/137B ..	19-5-47	Brass sheets, brass ingots, zinc, copper and A, B, C certified for any porcess in the manufacture of brass-ware goods for sale.	Kansa-ware, copper, zinc, brass-ware and bell-metal goods.
67	Ganesh Chandra Krishna Kanta, Haralal Ragunath Kangsa Banik.	Payaribondar, Louhaganj, Dacca.	Village Baghia, post office Dasarta, Faridpur (1).	DA/138B ..	19-5-47	Brass sheets, brass ingots, brass scraps, zinc, copper, and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brass-ware goods for sale.	Brass sheets, brass ingots, brass scraps, zinc, copper, copper utensils, bell-metal utensils.
68	International Trading Co.	14/2, Old Chinabazar Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1458A ..	28-5-47	....	Gunnies, hessian, tea, shellac, toilet requisites, stationery and crockery.
69	National Cycle Importing Co.	21, Bentick Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1459A ..	30-5-47	....	Cycles, cycle parts and accessories, paints, brush, chains, lock and key.

Explanatory note.—In column 7 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

No. 1168F.T.—30th July 1948.—Sri Asoke Chandra Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as a Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in the Finance Department until further orders.

No. 1166F.T.—30th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on agreements executed in connection with pisciculture in tanks in the rural areas of West Bengal between the Provincial Government and the owners of such tanks.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

Budget

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5932-F.B.—24th July 1948.—Dr. Santimoy Moulik, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), is appointed as Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of West Bengal, with effect from the 14th July 1948, until further orders *vice* Sri Niranjan Majumdar, appointed as Research Officer, Finance Department.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local Self-Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Murshidabad.—No. L.S.-G.1373/47/1E.—30th July 1948.—It is hereby notified under section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), that the following gentlemen have been duly elected as Commissioners of the Jiaganj-Azimganj Municipality in the district of Murshidabad at the General Election held on the 11th March 1948:—

I.—Bhattapara Ward.

Sri Ashutosh Gupta.

Sri Sukumar Saha.

II.—Baluchar Ward.

Sri Birendra Kumar Shaha.

Sri Durgapada Sinha.

Sri Kali Narayan Singha.

III.—Manullabazar Ward.

Sri Jogendra Narayan Chandra.

Sri Saradindu Majumdar.

IV.—Azimganj Ward.

Sri Gambhir Chand Kuthari.

Sri Golap Chand Bothra.

Sri Khagendra Nath Sircar.

Special Ward.

Janab Mamud Khan.

Janab Nakibuddin Sarkar.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.1P-14/48.—23rd July 1948.—Dr. P. De, B.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.P. (Edin.), F.N.I., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, was granted leave on average pay for the period from the 3rd December 1947 to the 20th December 1947, under rules 184(*b*)(*ii*) and 188(*b*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

24-Parganas.—No. Medl.3397-1L-6/48.—27th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*6*) of section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Governor is pleased to empower Sri Keshab Chandra Banerjee, Police Magistrate, Alipore, to perform the functions of a Magistrate under the said Act.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3422/(CF)/IN/5/48.—28th July 1948.—Dr. Apurba Kumar Ghosh, M.B., Contract Demonstrator of Anatomy, Lake Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act, until further orders, as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the same Institution.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3414/MD/3S-5/48.—28th July 1948.—Dr. Ajit Kumar Das, M.B., D.T.M., and Dr. Nripendra Nath Sanyal, B.Sc., M.B., D.T.M., are appointed temporarily to the posts of Medical Officers for the out-patients departments of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

No. Medl.3439/O-36/48.—29th July 1948.—His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff with effect from the 21st June 1948:—

(1) Dr. Amal Kumar Roy Chowdhury, M.D., to be Honorary Physician.

(2) Mr. L. M. Banerjee, M.S. (Cal.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), to be Honorary Surgeon.

(3) Dr. Bankim Mukherjee, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), to be Honorary Dental Surgeon.

(4) Dr. S. N. Chowdhury, M.B., to be Honorary Surgeon in Darjeeling.

(5) Dr. K. L. Sen, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.O.M.S. (Lond.), Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Principal, Lake Medical College.

No. 3477Medl.2D-33/48.—2nd August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in the Bengal Drug Rules, 1946, published with Government of Bengal notification No. 110-Medl., dated the 7th January 1946, the same having been previously published as required by the said section, namely:—

Amendments.

I. In the said rules—

(*1*) In the first proviso to rule 3,—

(*a*) *for* the words, figures, letters and brackets "7 and 11 in Schedule C and those in Schedule C(1)" the figures, words and letters, "7, 11 and 14 in Schedule C" shall be *substituted;*

(*b*) *for* the words, figures, letters and brackets "7 and 11 of Schedule C and those in Schedule C(1)" the figures, words and letters "7, 11 and 14 in Schedule C" shall be *substituted.*

(*2*) In rule 72, *for* the letters "VIII" the letters "XI" shall be *substituted.*

(*3*) In rule 73, *after* clause (*h*) the following clause shall be *inserted*, namely:—

"(*i*) Preparations from cultures of pathogenic Organisms in a form to be administered orally, which must be sterile".

II. In the schedules annexed to the said rules,—

(*1*) In Schedule C, after the entry "13, sterilised surgical legature and sterilised surgical suture" the entry "14, Bacteriophages" shall be added.

(*2*) In Schedule E appended to the said rules—

(*a*) in part I(B)—

(*i*) in sub-paragraph (*7*) of paragraph 4, *for* the word "scheme", *substitute* the word "schedule", and

(*ii*) in sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 6, *for* the words, "the potency can be assured for at least six months" *substitute* the following:—

"when the potency can be assured for fourteen days:

Provided that it shall be permissible to state that if the lymph is kept continuously below 0°C. the potency can be assured for at least six months.";

(*b*) in part IV(J) *for* the word "Aatipneumococcus" in the heading, *substitute* the word "Antipneumococcus";

(*c*) *after* part VII, *insert* the following as Parts VIII, IX and X and *renumber* Parts VIII, IX and XII as Parts XI, XII and XIII, respectively.

"*Part VIII.—Liquor Adrenalinæ Hydrochloridi B. P. for Parenteral Administration.*

Proper name.—Liquor Adrenalinæ Hydrochloridi is a sterile solution of adrenaline in normal saline and hydrochloric acid, containing in each 100 c.c. not less than 0·09 gramme and not more than 0·110 gramme $C_9H_{13}O_3N$.

Standard preparation.—The standard preparation is a quantity of adrenaline B. P. which satisfies all the tests for purity specified in the British Pharmacopoeia. The optical rotation of a 4 per cent. w/v solution of standard adrenaline in N/1 hydrochloric acid, should be between −50 and −53 degrees.

Test for potency.—A suitable solution of adrenaline hydrochloride injected intravenously into a cat or a dog by the methods described below produces a rise in the systolic blood-pressure of the animal corresponding to that produced by an equal amount of a solution of adrenaline B. P.

(*i*) *Preparation of the solution for the test.*—The following method is suggested:—Weigh accurately about 0·050 gramme of standard adrenaline, dissolve it in 5 c.c. of N/10 hydrochloric acid and dilute this to 50 c.c. by the addition of distilled water, thus making a 1 in 1,000 solution. This solution must be recently prepared, otherwise it deteriorates. It will keep for a short time if preserved in hard glass containers in a refrigerator, but it must be discarded if any signs of deterioration, such as discolouration are observed.

Suitable dilutions of the standard adrenaline solution may then be made in physiological saline for comparison with equivalent dilutions of Liquor Adrenalinæ Hydrochloridi to be tested.

(*ii*) *Methods of comparison of potency.*—Either of the following methods may be adopted:—

(A) For the purpose of the assay a full grown cat, preferably male, should be used. The cat should be anæsthetised with a suitable anæsthetic, the spinal chord should be divided and the brain destroyed, the respiration being maintained artificially. The blood-pressure is estimated by inserting a cannula into the carotid artery and connecting the same with a mercury manometer which decords on a moving drum. The injections are made into the exposed femoral vein. The blood-pressure must be low and must not vary before experiments are started.

Determine the amount of standard solution necessary to cause a sub-maximal rise in blood-pressure by injecting intravenously varying doses of the solution at regular intervals and after a satisfactory dose has been ascertained, the uniformity of reaction should be tested by the injection of two or more doses of equal size. If these injections produce approximately equal increase in blood-pressure, alternate injections of the solution to be tested and of the standard are made carrying the amount of the unknown until two or more successive injections raise the blood-pressure to the same height, indicating that the amount of active agent is the same in the doses used. From the results thus obtained, the strength of the unknown solution may be determined and adjusted.

(B) For the purpose of the assay, a dog of medium size should be used. The animal should be anæsthetised with a suitable anæsthetic and maintained under artificial respiration. It is prepared for blood-pressure estimations by inserting a cannula into the carotid artery and connecting the same with a mercury manometer which records on a moving drum. The injections are made into the exposed femoral vein. Before the test is made, in case any muscular movement such as twitching is present, the dog should receive by intravenous injection a sufficient dose of curare, but if the animal is deeply anæsthetised this is not necessary. The dog should also receive a sufficient dose of atropine sulphate (from 0·001 gramme to 0·002 gramme) to paralyse the vagi, this paralysis being proved by electrical stimulation. Injections must be made at regular intervals of approximately 5 minutes.

Determine the amount of standard solution necessary to cause a rise in blood-pressure from 30 to 60 mm. of mercury by injecting intravenously varying doses of the solution and after a satisfactory dose has been ascertained, the uniformity of reaction should be tested by the injection of two or more doses of equal size. If these injections produce approximately equal increases in blood-pressure, alternate injections of the solution to be tested and of the standard are made varying the amount of the unknown until two or more successive injections raise the blood-pressure to the same height indicating that the amount of active agent is the same in the doses used. From the results thus obtained, the strength of the unknown solution may be determined and adjusted.

Containers.—Ampoules shall be made of white resistance glass passing the B. P. tests for limits of alkalinity of glass. Containers other than ampoules shall be made of amber coloured resistance glass passing the B. P. tests for limits of alkalinity of glass.

Storage.—Liquor Adrenalinæ Hydrochloridi shall be kept in small, well-filled, well-closed bottles or ampoules, protected from light. If the solution becomes brown in colour or contains a precipitate, it must be rejected. A suitable preservative may be added to the solution.

Labelling.—The label of the container shall contain the following in addition to any other particulars prescribed in these rules:—

1. Strength of the solution.
2. The word 'sterile' or "suitable for parenteral injection'.
3. Dose (0·12 to 0·5 mil. by injection).
4. *Caution.*—If the solution is brown in colour or contains a precipitate it must be rejected.

Part IX.—Any other preparations in a form to be administered parenterally.

Tests.—1. The preparation shall be in a container which precludes the access of bacteria.

2. The composition of the preparation shall be in accordance with the composition stated on the label. Such deviations as may be allowed in the composition of the preparation shall be fixed by the Licensing Officer.

3. The preparation shall comply with tests for sterility.

4. If the container is made of glass, the glass shall pass the tests for limit of alkalinity in glass laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia."; and

(*d*) *for* sub-part C in Part XI as renumbered, *substitute* the following sub-part:—

"*C.—Liquor Adrenalinæ Hydrochloridi not to be administered parenterally.*

These preparations shall be submitted to the test prescribed in Part VIII of this Schedule except that they will not be tested for sterility. The label on the container and the label or wrapper on the package shall bear the words 'Not to be injected' clearly printed in a distinctive manner in addition to any particulars prescribed in these rules."

Part X.—Provisions Applicable to the Production of Bacteriophages.

1. *Definition.*—(*i*) This part X of this schedule applies to the bacteriophages made from any micro-organism pathogenic to man or other animal.

(*ii*) For the purpose of this part of this schedule a bacteriophage means a sterile preparation derived from a culture of the micro-organism from which the bacteriophage derives its name.

2. *Staff of establishment.*—Any establishment where bacteriophages are prepared must be under the complete direction and control of a competent expert in bacteriology, who must be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the preparation of the bacteriophages and in connection with the finished products.

3. *Proper name.*—The proper name of any bacteriophage shall be the word "Bacteriophage" followed by the name of the micro-organism from which it is prepared, or other name approved by the licensing authority.

4. *Records.*—Cultures used in the preparation of bacteriophage must before being manipulated into a bacteriophage be identified by the generally accepted tests applicable to the particular micro-organism The permanent records which the licensee is required to keep shall include a record of the origin, properties and characteristics of the culture.

5. *Combined bacteriophages.*—Bacteriophages may be issued either singly or combined in the same container. In the case of combinations of bacteriophage a name for the combined bacteriophage may be submitted by the licensee to the licensing authority and if approved, may be used as a proper name of the bacteriophage.

6. *Containers.*—The container shall be a sealed glass ampoule of non-alkaline resistance glass.

7. *Labelling.*—The label of the container shall indicate:

(*a*) The proper name of the bacteriophage;

(*b*) The words 'For oral administration only';

(*c*) The date of manufacture; and

(*d*) A caution to the effect that if the preparation is cloudy or shows a deposit it should be discarded.

8. *Tests.*—Bacteriophages shall be subjected to the same tests for sterility as prescribed in these rules for bacterial vaccines."

By order of the Governor,

A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

Public Health

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. P.H.2R-15/48.—21st July 1948.—Notification No. P.H.2R-21/47, dated the 19th February 1948, appearing in page 241 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 26th February 1948, is hereby cancelled.

No. P.H.1M-20/48.—22nd July 1948.—Dr. M. O. T. Iyengar, D.Sc., F.Z.S., is confirmed in the post of Malaria Officer, West Bengal, with effect from 15th August 1947.

Hooghly.—No. P.H.2S-41/48.—24th July 1948. —Dr Bijoy Gopal Sur, M.B., D.P.H., is appointed temporarily as a Rural Medical Officer of Health under the re-organised Singur Model Health Unit, in the district of Hooghly, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

By order of the Governor,

A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Establishment

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 84.—28th July 1948.—Sri Barindra Nath Ghosh, temporary Assistant Engineer, was transferred, in the interest of public service, from the Malda Construction Subdivision of the North Bengal Construction Division under the Development Circle and posted to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Road Planning Circle, as his Technical Assistant, until further orders.

No. 85.—28th July 1948.—Sri Nitai Pada Saha, temporary Assistant Engineer, was transferred in the interest of public service, from the Survey Division No. I under the Development Circle and posted to the charge of the Malda Construction Subdivision of the North Bengal Construction Division under that Circle, until further orders.

No. 86.—28th July 1948.—Sri Probhat Chandra Neogi, I.S.E., officiating Deputy Chief Engineer, is granted leave for twenty-eight months [viz., four months on average pay and the remaining period on half average pay, under Fundamental Rules 81(*b*)(*ii*) and 81(*d*), respectively], with effect from the 1st August 1948, preparatory to retirement under the Premature Retirement Rules.

No. 87.—28th July 1948.—Sri Tinkari Mitra, I.S.E., Superintending Engineer, is transferred, in the interest of public service, from the Presidency Circle and appointed to act temporarily as Deputy Chief Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings, with effect from the date he assumes charge of that post and until further orders, *vice* Sri Probhat Chandra Neogi, I.S.E., granted leave.

No. 88.—28th July 1948.—Sri Tarapada Marik, officiating Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division, is transferred, in the interest of public service, from the Central Circle and appointed to act temporarily as Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Circle, with effect from the date he assumes charge of that post and until further orders, *vice* Sri Tinkari Mitra, I.S.E., transferred.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. MAJUMDAR, Jt. Secy.

No. 89.—31st July 1948.—This department notification No. 35, dated 16th April 1948, transferring Sri Bhut Nath Chatterjee, temporary Assistant Engineer, from Darjeeling to Siliguri subdivision is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Governor,

S. BHATTACHARJEE, Asst. Secy

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 34.—22nd July 1948.—The Governor i pleased to sanction the following: –

(*i*) The formation of a temporary division to b designated as the Ganges Barrage Division unde the Southern Circle with its headquarters at Berhampore with effect from the 1st May 1948 or any subsequent date until further orders; and

(*ii*) the formation of three temporary subdivisions to be designated as the Ganges Barrage Subdivision Nos. I, II and III under the Ganges Barrage (Irrigation) Division with headquarters at Dhulian, Berhampore and Krishnagore, respectively, with effect from the 1st May 1948, or any subsequent date until further orders.

No. 4-I.—29th July 1948.—Whereas an estimate of the probable expenses to be incurred in respect of the repairs and maintenance of the Madaria Khal Left Embankment and the works connected therewith from Amta to Dilakash in the district of Howrah for a period of five years commencing from the 1st April 1945, amounting to Rs. 1,69,795 (at the rate of Rs. 33,959 per annum) made in pursuance of a direction of the Provincial Government under section 63 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), was published by notification No. 12-I., dated 12th December 1947, at pages 442-43, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th December 1947;

And whereas the amount of the said estimate was locally published on different dates between the 10th March 1948 and the 20th March 1948 by a general notice calling on all persons interested to prefer to the Collector of Howrah any objection they might think proper against such amount being fixed as the total sum payable;

And whereas no objection has been preferred to the Collector of Howrah;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to section 63 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), the Governor is pleased to fix the estimated amount of Rs. 1,69,795 as the sum payable by the Zamindars of the estates benefited by such repairs, maintenance and works during the period of five years commencing from the 1st April 1945.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. DEY, Secy.

IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DIRECTORATE

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 40C.I.E.—20th July 1948.—Sri Nirmal Kanti Chowdhury, Temporary Assistant Engineer, Subdivisional Officer, Urban Drainage Subdivision No. III, was allowed leave for the period from 12th March 1948 to 27th May 1948, *viz*., earned leave for three days and extraordinary leave without pay for the remaining period under rules 168(*1*) and 174(*1*)(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, respectively.

2. This cancels this Directorate notification No. 16C.I.E., dated 27th February 1948.

No. 41C.I.E.—26th July 1948.—Sri Debipada Ghosh, temporary Assistant Engineer, is posted to hold charge of the Urban Drainage Subdivision No. II, under the Urban Drainage Division, until further orders, *vice* Sri Madan Mohan Mukherjee, temporary Assistant Engineer, transferred.

No. 42C.I.E.—26th July 1948.—Sri Madan Mohan Mukherjee, temporary Assistant Engineer, Subdivisional Officer, Urban Drainage Subdivision No. II, under the Urban Drainage Division, is transferred in the interest of the public service and is posted until further orders, as Technical Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Greater Calcutta Drainage Circle.

G. B. MONDAL, Chief Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

ORDER.

No. 2852Com.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas Messrs. Arati Cotton Mills has entered into an agreement with the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., licensees of the Calcutta and District Consolidated Electric License, 1946, for taking from the said licensees, the supply of energy at the premises of "Messrs. Arati Cotton Mills" at Makardah Road, Howrah, in the district of Howrah situated outside the area of supply of the said licensees;

And whereas the said premises are not situated within the area of supply of any other licensee;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to authorise the said licensees to supply energy to Messrs. Arati Cotton Mills at Makardah Road, Howrah, in the district of Howrah, and to lay down and place electric supply lines for that purpose subject to the following conditions and restrictions, namely:—

The authority hereby conferred shall remain in force until—

(*a*) (*i*) the area of supply of the said licensees is extended so as to include within its limits the said premises at Makardah Road, Howrah, or

(*ii*) license is granted to any other party whose area of supply includes the said premises within its boundaries and such party is in a position to supply energy to the said premises, or

(*iii*) any transmission or distribution system for supplying energy outside such area of supply is established by or on behalf of the Provincial Government,

enabling energy to be supplied at the said premises without such authority;

(*b*) be subject to the restrictions referred to in the third proviso to section 27, hereinbefore mentioned.

By order of the Governor,

N. M. MAJUMDAR, Dy. Secy.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2894Com.—27th July 1948.—Sri S. C. Roy, Inspector of Boilers, West Bengal, is allowed earned leave on average pay for twelve days, with effect from the 6th July 1948 to the 17th July 1948 (both days inclusive), under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,

N. M. MAJUMDAR, Dy. Secy.

Labour

ORDER.

No. 2478Lab.—22nd July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 1694-Lab., dated the 26th May 1948, the industrial dispute between the Prabartak Jute Mills, Ltd., 61, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12, and their workmen represented by the Jute Mill Workers' Federation, Bengal, 115-E, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, in connection with the case of Sri Parimal Das Gupta, a workman of the said Mills, was referred for adjudication to Sri N. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri N. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri N. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein.

ANNEXURE.

AWARD.

This industrial dispute between the Prabartak Jute Mills, Limited, 61, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, and their workmen represented by the Jute Mill Workers' Federation, Bengal, 115-E, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, in connection with the case of Sri Parimal Das Gupta, a workman of the said Mills, has been referred, by Government order No. 1694-Lab., dated the 26th May 1948, to me as the Tribunal for adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta, Pleader, appeared for the workmen and Sri Satish Chandra Sen, Advocate, appeared for the Mills.

3. The Government of West Bengal by an order, dated the 15th August 1947, have set up a Tribunal more commonly known as the Jute Textile Tribunal, for adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the disputes existing between the employees and the employers of the entire Jute Industry. The Prabartak Jute Mills are a party to the proceedings pending before the Jute Textile Tribunal. Their workmen also are before the Tribunal represented by the Jute Mill Workers' Federation, Bengal. The case of the workmen before me is that in order to strengthen their position by collective bargaining the workmen of the Prabartak Jute Mills have been organising a Trade Union of their own. Sri Parimal Das Gupta eventually was elected the Vice-President of the Union. He was also one of the persons who was active in organising the Union. The case of the workmen further was that at 5-30 a.m. on the morning of 26th February 1948, Sri Debendra Nath Chowdhury, the Manager of the Mills, refused Sri Parimal Das Gupta admission into the factory. The action of the Manager, according to the workmen, amounted to an illegal lock-out. An illegal lock-out being an illegal change during continuance of the proceedings before the Jute Textile Tribunal, the workmen demanded employment of Sri Parimal Das Gupta, and for payment of full pay for the period of unemployment.

4. The case of the employers is that Sri Parimal Das Gupta was discharged for gross misconduct on the 26th February 1948. They denied that there was any illegal lock-out.

5. The point for adjudication therefore is whether Sri Parimal Das Gupta shall be directed to be re-employed and, if so, on what terms?

6. On the 29th February 1948, Sri Phani Ghosh, General Secretary of the Jute Mill Workers' Federation, Bengal, addressed the Hon'ble Labour Minister, Government of West Bengal, copy of which was forwarded to the Labour Commissioner, complaining against the action of the Manager taken with regard to Sri Parimal Das Gupta. The complaint in that letter was that Sri Parimal Das Gupta was suspended on the 25th February 1948 for alleged collection of subscriptions for the Employees' Union. There was a demand for withdrawal of the order of suspension. The Labour Commissioner, in his capacity as the Conciliation Officer, took action upon that letter. His attempts at conciliation having failed, the dispute has been referred to me for adjudication. The dispute therefore was over the alleged suspension of Sri Parimal Das Gupta. That was the dispute referred to me for adjudication. After the reference for adjudication it was not open to the workmen to alter the dispute and to say that this was a case of lock-out and not of suspension. Looking to the original demand of the workmen and the version of the employers, this was either a case of suspension or of discharge. In any event after the order of suspension or discharge, whatever it was, no question of lock-out would arise if Sri Parimal Das Gupta was not permitted by the Manager to enter the Mill premises. The point therefore which arises for decision is whether Sri Parimal Das Gupta was suspended or discharged. The case of the workmen was that action was taken against Sri Parimal Das Gupta because of his Trade Union activities. In the written statement filed before me there are no dates mentioned to indicate when Sri Parimal Das Gupta became active in organising the Union except that the Union was formed on the 29th February 1948. That was a date after the action taken against him. In the written statement filed before me on behalf of the workmen it was mentioned that Sri Parimal Das Gupta was locked out on the 26th February 1948. The Attendance Register produced by the employers, Ext. C, shows that on the 26th February 1948 Sri Parimal Das Gupta had attended the Mills. During evidence Sri Parimal Das Gupta stated that he was locked out on 27th February 1948. The contradiction between the evidence and the case is material but I need not base my decision on this. The workmen relied on a copy of a poster, Ext. 1. It shows that Sri Parimal Das Gupta invited everybody to attend a meeting on the 29th February 1948. The poster was signed by Sri Parimal Das Gupta on the 24th February 1948. The demands to be placed before the meeting, according to the copy of the poster, were (1) reinstatement of Parimal Babu and Jiban Babu; (2) stoppage of retrenchment; and (3) acceptance of the demands of the Union. It was in the meeting of 29th February that the Union was said to have been formed and its office bearers elected. This is the case in the written statement filed on behalf of the workmen. This is also the evidence of Sri Parimal Das Gupta and Sri Jibandhan Ghosh examined on behalf of the workmen. This is also what appears from the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting said to have been held on 29th February 1948, Ext. 2. On behalf of the employers there was a serious challenge given to both the evidence and the case of the workmen relying on the contents of the copy of the poster, Ext. 1. It was argued on behalf of the employers that the demand for reinstatement of Parimal Babu and Jiban Babu could not have been made in a meeting called on 24th February 1948 to be held on 29th February 1948, because no action had been taken against Parimal Babu on the 24th February 1948 and further because action against Jiban Babu was taken on the 19th March 1948. It was further argued on behalf of the employers that the other

demand for acceptance of the demands of the Union displaced the story of the workmen that the meeting of the 29th February was called for organising the Union in so far as it was clear from the copy of the poster that it was written on a date after the formation of the Union and the actions taken against both Parimal Babu and Jiban Babu. The content of the copy of the poster, which mentions "Union's demands" and also reinstatement of Parimal Babu and Jiban Babu, very clearly establishes that it must have been written on a date after the 19th March 1948 which was the date on which action was said to have been taken against Jiban Babu. These contents of the copy of the poster very clearly displace also the date fixed for the meeting, and the date on which the meeting was called. There was no attempt made on behalf of the workmen to explain the contradictions pointed out above. The internal contradictions in the copy of the poster placed before me ought, in the circumstances, be decisive. I am therefore unable to find in favour of the workmen that the action taken against Sri Parimal Das Gupta had anything to do with his activities with regard to the formation of the Union. The evidence of the copy of the poster further cautions me strongly against accepting, on its face value, the evidence of Sri Parimal Das Gupta as to the nature of the action taken against him.

7. On behalf of the employers Sri Debendra Nath Chowdhury, the Manager of the Mills, was examined. He stated that on 16th February 1948 he detected a falling off in production in the Spinning Department. Sri Parimal Das Gupta was being employed as the Overseer of this Spinning Department. In so far as this under-production continued, the Manager is said to have given verbal warnings to Parimal Babu on the 17th and also on the 18th February 1948. On the 18th February the Manager is said to have made enquiries and to have come to know that Sri Parimal Das Gupta was during working hours engaging himself in raising subscriptions from the workmen and spending a lot of time in the boiler house, morning and evening, during working hours, in preparing and drinking tea in the company of some others. The Manager stated that as the verbal warnings did not improve the position he sent a written warning to Parimal Babu by a peon under a peon book. The peon was named Tilokdhari, a coolie in the Ration Department. The peon reported that Parimal Babu had refused to accept the warning notice and was angry and had abused him. According to the Manager, he called Parimal Babu to his office and explained the contents of the warning notice to him. Copy of the warning notice is Annexure A to the written statement filed on behalf of the Mills. It mentioned that collection of subscriptions in the Mills for purpose not sanctioned by the management was strictly prohibited. It directed Parimal Babu to refund the amount, if any, already collected by him. It mentioned further that Parimal Babu was spending some time every day in the boiler house during working hours. There was a direction not to do so in future. In so far as the Manager was moving on reports, he was perfectly justified in issuing the warning notice. The notice was carefully drafted and the language indicated that the Manager intended correction and not any action just then. According to the version of the Manager, Parimal Babu refused to accept the notice even though tendered by him, and abused him and also threatened him saying that he had seen many Managers like him and that he would teach him a lesson if he would go out. The Manager stated further that for his absence from work, disobedience and misconduct towards the Manager, Parimal Babu was discharged that very day, the 26th of February 1948. Parimal Babu was told about his discharge and was assured of a discharge notice in writing in confirmation of the verbal order. On the 26th February 1948 the discharge notice was said to have been issued under registered post together with a copy of the warning notice which Parimal Babu was said to have previously refused to accept. The discharge notice was received back unserved. The explanation of Parimal Babu was that he was absent from his address during the period. Thereafter the Manager reissued the discharge notice under certificate of posting. The postal receipt is Ext. A. It appears to have been correctly addressed. Therefore the presumption is that it must have reached the addressee in due course. On the 28th February 1948, the Manager informed the Labour Commissioner that the services of Sri Parimal Das Gupta had been terminated by him. Copy of the warning notice and the discharge notice were attached to the letter addressed to the Labour Commissioner. This is a contemporaneous document and is of an earlier date than the complaint made by the Jute Mill Workers' Federation to the Labour Commissioner. It cannot therefore be lightly rejected. This letter mentions the grounds exactly as now advanced for discharging Sri Parimal Das Gupta. The Manager was substantially corroborated by Tilakdhari who was said to have tendered the warning notice to Parimal Babu. Sri Khagendra Nath Bose, Time-Keeper, corroborated the Manager and Tilakdhari as to the refusal by Parimal Babu to accept the warning notice tendered to him. He also corroborated the Manager that Parimal Babu was called to the office and that there he talked haughtily with the Manager and that though the Manager cautioned him, Parimal Babu finally left saying that the Manager might do whatever he liked. Habul Adhikari, a Mistry, supported the Manager on the story that Parimal Babu was collecting subscriptions inside the Mill factory. Nur Islam, the fireman in the boiler house, supported the Manager saying that Parimal Babu and two others during working hours, in the morning and in the evening, would go to the boiler house, prepare and drink tea and engage themselves in conversation. Their stays extended from 15 to 30 minutes on each occasion. They also smoked there. It appears therefore that the Manager had correct report about Parimal Babu's activities, and his absence from work during working hours. The Manager was therefore justified in warning Parimal Babu against continuance of all these in future. Parimal Babu was very wrong in refusing to accept the notice, even when tendered by the Manager, and in treating the Manager in the manner he was said to have done. Because of the disclosure made by the contents of the copy of the poster already mentioned, I am unable to accept the oath of Parimal Babu denying the allegations as made against him by the Manager. On the other hand, the Manager has been corroborated by witnesses who are workmen in the Mills and against whom Parimal Babu had no suggestion to make. In the circumstances, I have no difficulty in accepting the version of the Manager as to the nature of the action taken against Parimal Babu and also the circumstances leading to it. I find therefore that this was a case of discharge for misconduct. This was not a case of suspension for alleged collection of subscription for the Union, nor was it a case of lock-out for alleged Trade Union activities.

8. There is nothing in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which abrogates the normal right of the employer to discharge an employee on a proper cause. Under the civil law in a case of discharge on an improper cause the employee has no right to reinstatement though he may claim damages. Where, however, over the discharge of an employee there is an industrial dispute, the Adjudicator has wide discretion given to him by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to direct reinstatement in the interests of industrial peace. Industrial peace has two sides to be considered: the employers and the employees, which two together are the parties directly interested in the industry. Industrial peace with any of these parties not in the picture

is an impossible conception. Therefore in exercising the discretion vested in him over such a matter, the Adjudicator must look to the interests of both the employer and the employee and must not direct reinstatement where the discharge order has been made on a proper cause. In the present case I am satisfied that the Manager had good grounds to issue the discharge order terminating the services of Sri Parimal Das Gupta. My award, therefore, is that Sri Parimal Das Gupta cannot be directed to be re-employed. In the circumstances, the point as to terms of re-employment does not arise.

N. C. CHAKRABARTY,

Tribunal Industrial Disputes.

The 9th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,

D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2562Lab.—28th July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 599-Lab., dated the 28th February 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. Delta Metal Refineries, Mahesh Mukherji Feeder Road, post office Ariadaha, 24-Parganas, and their workmen in connection with the case of Harihar Sharan and six others, mentioned in the list attached thereto, C/o Ariadaha Congress Office, post office Ariadaha, 24-Parganas, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of this order.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Delta Metal Refineries, Mahesh Mukherji Feeder Road, post office Ariadaha, 24-Parganas, and their workmen in connection with the case of Harihar Sharan and six others.

PRESENT: SRI P. R. MUKHERJEE, *Judge, Industrial Tribunal.*

For the Company—Sri Harانath Singha, Pleader.

For the Union—Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta.

AWARD.

By Government of West Bengal order No. 599-Lab., dated the 28th February 1948, the above dispute was referred to me for adjudication under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The case of the employees is that the Delta Engineering Works and the Delta Metal Refineries are managed by the Company and that a Union of the workers of both the above firms was formed in which office bearers were elected and that a Charter of Demands had been forwarded to the Company on 13th October 1947 whereon 2 of the office bearers were dismissed on 14th October 1947 without any ceremony of notice, pay, etc., and that on the following day, *i.e.*, 15th October 1947 (*a*) Harihar Saran, (*b*) Kasi Singh, (*c*) Mukhlal Ram, (*d*) Garjan Singh, (*e*) Sree Krishen, (*f*) Ram Gobin and (*g*) Lachman were discharged and that new recruits have been made to fill up the vacancies so caused by the aforesaid victimisation. Thereupon, the Labour Commissioner had been moved and 5 of the above discharged workers (barring Kasi Singh and Harihar Saran) were recommended by the Labour Commissioner to be reinstated and the Company agreed to abide by the decision. Unfortunately, the Company wanted to impose further conditions detrimental to the interest of the workers which they resented and refused. Consequently the order of discharge was not withdrawn. The only point before this Tribunal is that the discharge of these workers amounted to unfair labour practice and that these workers ought to be reinstated. The case of the employer is that Mukhlal, Garjan Singh, Sree Krishen, Ram Gobin and Lachman were discharged by the management as they were presumably incited by Harihar Saran and Kasi Singh and absented themselves from duties for consecutive days without any notice and when any amount of persuasion failed to bring them back, the firm was compelled to discharge them and to take in new hands. So far as the cases of Narendra Mandal and Sudarsan are concerned, their case is awaiting adjudication in another Tribunal. Regarding Kasi Singh and Harihar Saran, the case of the Company is that they do not belong to Delta Metal Refineries but to Delta Engineering Works.

ISSUES.

1. Are the discharged workers employees of Delta Metal Refineries or are employees of Delta Engineering Works?
2. Were these workers discharged for being active members of the Union?
3. Were these workers discharged for misconduct?
4. Can these workers be restored?
5. Are these discharged employees entitled to emoluments and pay of the period of discharge?

Findings.

Seven discharged workers await decision of the Tribunal over discharge. At the outset on my suggestion, the Company was agreeable enough to reinstate Mukhlal Ram, Garjan Singh, Sree Krishen, Ram Gobin and Lachman. It is also clear that the Labour Commissioner had also recommended reinstatement of these 5 persons. The Company therefore did not adduce any evidence before me to show the propriety of the order of discharge of these 5 persons. The Company, however, submitted that these workers would not be entitled to any back pay for the period of discharge. Strictly speaking in law the Company is to pay the arrear wages in such cases. But in this Tribunal which is more a court of equity than of law, I allow the Company's prayer for the purpose of restoration of good feeling between the employer and the employees. A good deal of trouble and bitterness have been avoided by the Company's concession to reinstate these men and as such I make no order regarding arrear wages of these workers. My order, therefore, is that these 5 workers should be reinstated with effect from the date of publication of the award, if they had not been reinstated in the meantime. I want, however, to make it clear that these 5 workers must be allowed to draw their old scale of wages and dearness allowance.

Next, regarding Kasi Singh and Harihar Saran, no definite case has been made out in the written statement of the Company as to why these persons were discharged. The only point urged was that they belonged to Delta Engineering Works and were not employees of the Delta Metal Refineries. There is no satisfactory evidence to substantiate this contention of the Company.

At the time of trial, evidence has been adduced by the Company to show that these people were not properly attending the furnaces and burning excessive crude oil which was causing smoke to the furnace. When taken to task, these workers threatened, it is so complained, to burn the factory and as such these workers were discharged by the Proprietor. Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the Company, one of them is Pandit Jwalasankar Gaur, Works Manager. He proves nothing. Next witness is the chargeman of the factory. He alleges that these people were neglecting work for which a report had been sent to the Proprietor and that when the Proprietor took them to task, these workers threatened to burn the factory, whereupon they were discharged. The Proprietor does not come to substantiate the allegation. I must hold that the best evidence has been withheld. The charge levelled against these workers is of a serious nature and the Manager reports that all serious misconducts are noted in the register. The Manager admits however that this particular serious misconduct was not noted in the register. It is in my opinion a cock and bull story was set up by the Company to justify wrongful dismissal of these workers. In the written statement not a whisper is made about the alleged misconduct of these workers. It is well-known that the burden of proof in the case of discharge is always on the employer and in this case the Company has lamentably failed to discharge the onus. It is proved to my satisfaction that the Union had been formed on 4th October 1947 in which Kasi Singh, one of the discharged workers was elected Vice-President and Harihar Saran, another victim, was elected Assistant Secretary. The Union put forth the demands within 2 weeks and on 15th October 1947 these two persons were discharged along with five others. This, in my opinion, is a case of victimisation of the workers for their active association with the Union. It is well-known that a strong inference can be drawn and is usually drawn by the Tribunals in favour of the workers against the employer, from the fact that an employee has been discharged either immediately or shortly after the affiliation with the Union or to his election to an Union Office. (Herbert H. Lien, Labour Law Relations, p. 132.)

These two workers Kasi Singh and Harihar Saran are therefore to be forthwith reinstated in the same scale of wages. They will be entitled to arrear wages for the period of discharge.

Summary.

(1) The five workers, namely (*a*) Mukhlal Ram, (*b*) Garjan Singh, (*c*) Sree Krishen, (*d*) Ram Gobin and (*e*) Lachman are reinstated in the old scale of pay with effect from the date of publication in *Calcutta Gazette*, if not already reinstated. They will not be entitled to arrear wages.

(2) Kasi Singh and Harihar Saran are to be reinstated forthwith. They will be entitled to arrear wages for the period of discharge.

The award will come into force as already ordered in the award and will be in force from the date of publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

P R. MUKHERJEE,
Tribunal.

The 9th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2578Lab.—29th July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 880-Lab., dated the 22nd March 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. J. B. Norton & Sons, Ltd., 28, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta, and their workmen as represented by J. B. Norton Mazdoor Union, 27/1, Beliaghata Main Road, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

The award made by the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of this Order.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. J. B. Norton and Sons, Limited, 28, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta, and their workmen as represented by J. B. Norton Mazdoor Union, 27/1, Beliaghata Main Road, Calcutta.

PRESENT:

SRI P. K. SARKAR, *Judge, Industrial Tribunal.*

Present for the Company—Sri H. N. Sanyal, Bar.-at-Law, Sri S. C. Sen, Solicitor, and Mr. J. A. Law, General Manager.

Present for the Union—Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta, Advocate, and Sri Swadesh Gupta.

AWARD.

By Government order No. 880Lab., dated the 22nd March 1948, the above dispute was referred to me as a Tribunal constituted under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act. I duly gave notice to the parties and the J. B. Norton Mazdoor Union, which will hereafter be referred to as the Union, filed written statement on 5th April 1948. On 1st May 1948 Messrs. Dutt & Sons, Solicitors for J. B. Norton and Sons, Limited, which will hereafter be referred to as the Company, filed written statement on their behalf. Issues were framed on 12th May 1948 and the case was heard on 23rd June 1948 and 25th June 1948. The hearing was delayed because Sri H. N. Sanyal was not available during the summer vacation of the High Court.

The Company is an engineering concern and also carries on business as contractors of sanitary and plumbing works. It has got a factory in which it produces certain things, for use in its sanitary and plumbing works and also for sale. The contractors' business of the Company is carried on both in and outside Bengal and even in distant places like Delhi, Simla, Mussouri, Kanpur, etc.; where it sends its workmen from Calcutta for execution of the contracts and also engages local labour. It employs about 140 men in the factory besides 48 others who are employed by the contractors engaged by the Company and for its contractors' business it employs more than 400 workers. The J. B. Norton Mazdoor Union was formed on 15th May 1946 and was registered in the same year. The Union has been recognised by the Company. After formation of the Union certain demands were submitted by it to the Company and ultimately there was a strike which was settled on 9th August 1946 by an agreement between the Management of the Company and Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji representing the Union. I shall have occasion to refer to this agreement later on. Then on 20th September 1947 the Union again submitted certain demands to the Company which led to conciliation proceedings and these having failed, the dispute was referred to the Tribunal. The present demands of the Union will appear from the issues framed. The demands also include reinstatement of five workmen of the Company who were discharged after the submission of the demands on 20th September 1947.

Issues.

(1) Fixation of minimum basic pay for unskilled workers.

(2) Fixation of grades.

(3) Dearness allowance.

(4) (*a*) Special allowance for outdoor workers and foundry workers, (*b*) City allowance.

(5) Bonus.

(6) Retirement benefits—(*i*) gratuity, (*ii*) pension, (*iii*) provident fund.

(7) Leave—(*i*) Privilege leave, (*ii*) Casual leave, (*iii*) Sick leave, and (*iv*) Festival holidays.

(8) Working hours and overtime.

(9) Free uniforms.

(10) Quarters or house rent allowance.

(11) Medical facilities.

(12) Recreation facilities and facilities for education of children.

(13) Canteen.

(14) Co-operative society and store.

(15) Conditions of service—(*i*) Probationary period, (*ii*) Rules for dismissal, discharge and retrenchment of workers, (*iii*) Promotion, (*iv*) Abolition of contract labour, and (*v*) Standing Orders.

(16) Reinstatement of (*a*) Ratnakar, (*b*) Damu, (*c*) Pitambar, (*d*) Kistoo and (*e*) Biswanath.

DECISION.

Issue No. 1.—Fixation of minimum basic pay for unskilled workers.

The Union has demanded that the minimum basic pay of an unskilled worker should be fixed at Rs. 40 per month. The Company has pleaded inability to pay at such a high rate and has also raised the question of its financial difficulties. At present the minimum wage of unskilled workers is 10 annas 6 pies per day or 11 annas. Such workers are, however, not large in number and the rate at which the largest number of unskilled workers are paid is 1 anna 9 1/16 pies per hour which would be equivalent to about 14 annas per day. There are also certain unskilled workers who are paid at higher rates varying from 2 annas 3¼ pies to 2 annas 4 3/8 pies per hour equivalent to Re. 1-2-2 and Re. 1-2-11 per day. It is not clear how the Company is paying some of its workers at the rate of 10 annas 6 pies and 11 annas per day in view of the agreement between the Company and the Union of the 9th August 1946 already referred to. That agreement provided for an increase of rates for workers, both indoor and outdoor, according to the following scales:—(*a*) for workers getting from 1 anna 5 pies to 1 anna 8 pies per hour, the increase to be 3 pies per hour; (*b*) for those getting 1 anna 9 pies to 3 annas per hour, the increase to be 2½ pies per hour; (*c*) for those above 3 annas per hour the increase to be 2 pies per hour. According to this agreement, therefore, in August 1946 the Company had no worker who was getting less than 1 anna 5 pies per hour which is equivalent to 11 annas 4 pies per day on the basis of eight hours a day. This rate was increased by the agreement to 1 anna 8 pies per hour equivalent to 13 annas 4 pies per day. So the minimum, according to the agreement, cannot be less than 13 annas 4 pies per day and it has not been explained how the Company still continues to pay some of its unskilled workers at the rate of 10 annas 6 pies or 11 annas per day. The large majority of the unskilled workers are, however, paid at the rate of 1 anna 9 1/16 pies per hour or annas 14 per day equivalent to Rs. 22-12 per month, one month being taken to consist of 26 working days. As regards the unskilled workers who are being paid at the rate of 2 annas 3¼ pies or 2 annas 4 3/8 pies per hour, their wages come up to Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 30-12 respectively per month.

The Central Pay Commission has recommended a minimum basic wage of Rs. 30 per month for the unskilled workers. In respect of the engineering industries this minimum has been accepted and fixed by the Tribunal appointed for such industries, the award of which has been published on 3rd July 1948. As already stated, this Company is partly an engineering concern. Mr. Sanyal, representing the Company, stated that there was no objection on the part of the Company to the minimum basic pay for the unskilled workers being fixed at Rs. 30. The Union has, however, demanded that it should be fixed at Rs. 40. There is no reason why the minimum fixed by the Central Pay Commission for the unskilled workers should be further enhanced in this case. It should also be remembered that by the agreement of 9th August 1946, to which the Union was a party, the minimum wage was fixed at 1 anna 8 pies per hour or 13 annas 4 pies per day amounting to Rs. 21-10-8 per month. In consequence of this agreement, the Company's expenses for wages increased from Rs. 3,60,661 in 1946 to Rs. 5,04,208 in 1947, as would appear from the balance sheet and statement of accounts filed. The Company's profits in 1947 are also much less than in 1946. It will not therefore be possible on the part of the Company to bear a greater burden than what it has agreed to accept by agreeing to the minimum being fixed at Rs. 30 per month. I accordingly fix the minimum basic wage for unskilled workers at Rs. 30 per month or Re. 1-2-6 per day.

Issue No. 2.—Fixation of grades.

Rs. 30 being fixed as the minimum basic wage per month, it follows that the unskilled workers who are at present being paid at the rate of 10 annas 6 pies or 11 annas per day or 1 anna 9 1/16 pies per hour should be paid at the rate now fixed with effect from the date on which this award will come into operation. The workers who are being paid at the rate of 2 annas 3¼ pies per hour should also have their wages increased. It has been demanded by the Union that readjustment of pay should be made in respect of all the workers, taking into account their years of service under the Company. Grades were also demanded, and it was mentioned in the written statement that detailed statement about the gradation would be submitted at a subsequent stage. No such statement was, however, submitted and at the time of hearing the Union did not press for grades. Instead of that the Union representative pressed that a minimum should be fixed for the semi-skilled and skilled workers also and that the difference between the present minimum and the minimum which may be fixed by the Tribunal should be granted as a flat rate increment to all workers. I see no justification for the demand that a flat rate increase should be given to all categories of workers according to the difference between the existing minimum of the unskilled workers and the minimum now fixed, and I cannot agree to this. But I think that some minimum should be fixed for the semi-skilled workers as the present position is that some of the semi-skilled workers are getting even less than what the unskilled workers are getting on the wage scale of 2 annas 3¼ pies per hour. The semi-skilled workers are only 53 in number, according to the statement submitted by the Company. Their wages vary from 2 annas 1 pie to 2 annas 8⅞ pies per hour. Some of them are also paid at daily rates varying from 13 annas to 15 annas 6 pies. Since the minimum for the unskilled workers has been fixed at Rs. 30 per month or Re. 1-2-6 per day, it is obvious that the semi-skilled workers should get as the minimum something more than that. The maximum rate at which they are being paid at present amounts to 2 annas 8⅜ pies per hour or Re. 1-5-11 pies per day equivalent to Rs. 35-10 approximately per month. The Central Pay Commission fixed Rs. 35 per month as the minimum for semi-skilled workers and the same rate was accepted for the engineering industries by the Tribunal already mentioned. I think that the minimum pay for the semi-skilled workers should be fixed at Rs. 35 per month or Re. 1-5-6 per day. So all the semi-skilled workers who are now being paid at the rates varying from 2 annas 1 pie to 2 annas 7 pies per hour or from 13 annas to 15 annas 6 pies per day should get this minimum and should be paid at the rate of Re. 1-5-6 per day or Rs. 35 per month.

The Tribunal for Engineering Industries recommended in the award already referred to that between Re. 1-2-6, the minimum daily wage fixed for the unskilled worker, and Re. 1-5-6, the minimum daily wage fixed for the semi-skilled worker, two scales of daily wages at Re. 1-3-6 and Re. 1-4-6 should be introduced and that those scales should be given to more efficient unskilled workers. I think that the same scales should also be introduced by this Company. The unskilled workers of this Company who are now getting 2 annas 3¼ pies or 2 annas 4 pies or 2 annas 4⅜ pies per hour must necessarily be more efficient than those who are getting only 1 anna 9 $\frac{1}{16}$ pies or less per hour. It is only fit and proper that they should get better wages than what the general run of unskilled workers will get in consequence of the minimum being raised to Re. 1-2-6 per day. I direct therefore that those unskilled workers who are now getting 2 annas 3¼ pies per hour be given the scale of Rs. 1-3-6 per day and those who are getting 2 annas 4 pies and 2 annas 4⅜ pies per hour be given the scale of Re. 1-4-6 per day from the date on which this award will come into operation.

The skilled workers are paid at rates varying rom 2 annas 2 $\frac{15}{16}$ pies per hour to 7 annas 2 pies per hour. Since the minimum for the unskilled workers has been fixed at Re. 1-5-6 per day, the skilled workers cannot get less than that. Their present minimum amounts to Re. 1-2 pproximately per day. The minimum should be t least 3 annas per hour or Re. 1-8 per day mounting to Rs. 39 per month. So all the skilled workers who are getting less than 3 annas per hour, according to the statement submitted by the Company, should be paid the minimum of 3 annas per hour. There are various rates above 3 annas at which the skilled workers are being paid by the Company and the maximum is 7 annas 2 pies per hour. I do not see any necessity of granting any ncrease to the skilled workers who are getting more than 3 annas per hour. Since the Company is actually paying the skilled workers at various higher rates, it may be left to the Company to decide at what rate above 3 annas a particular skilled worker should be paid.

The Union complained about the hourly rate of wages and demanded that the workers should be paid at monthly rates. The Company's point of view is that hourly rates operate as a check on absenteeism and as a means of ensuring that the workers will attend in time as non-attendance or late attendance would mean loss in wage. Still I am bound to remark that the wages should be calculated not on hourly basis but on daily basis. The result of fixing rates of wages on hourly basis has been rather grotesque because the Company has had to take the help of fractions of pies, as would appear from their statement and from what has been stated above. I therefore direct that the minimum wages fixed by me should be calculated on daily basis and not on hourly basis and that other wages above the minimum should also be calculated by the Company on daily basis and not on hourly basis, as is done at present. All hourly rates should be converted into daily rates and fractions of pies should be ignored. If any wage has to be deducted for late attendance or non-attendance, that can be done easily by converting the daily rates into hourly rates for that purpose. It has also been complained by the Union that the result of calculation of wages on hourly basis has been that a worker frequently does not get full employment for a day, *i.e.*, for eight hours, and, thereby, loses his full daily wages. It is said that after a few hours' work he is told that he has got no further work to do and in consequence he earns less than a day's wages. The Company has, however, undertaken to provide full day's wages to a worker who is prepared to work full time. No worker should be prevented by the Company from working full time and thereby earning a full day's wages. He should not be turned out after a few hours' work or given insufficient employment. If he attends the factory in time and works or is prepared to work for the whole day, he should not be prevented from earning the day's wages. I think that the fixation of wages on daily basis will prevent what the Union representatives complained about. I see no justification for the claim that the wages should be paid on a monthly basis. Such a claim was rejected by the Tribunal for Engineering Industries. In industrial establishments wages are generally calculated on daily basis and paid weekly. I find no reason to depart from this system.

The minimum wages fixed above should be paid to all workers recruited by the Company, whether for work in its factory or in the town of Calcutta or outside, provided that they are recruited within the province of West Bengal. The minimum wage scales will apply to all workers sent outside from the Company's Head Office for execution of plumbing contracts but will not apply to workers locally recruited outside the province of West Bengal for work to be done outside. The Compan's sweepers and bearers should also get the minimum wages of an unskilled worker. I find from the statement submitted by the Company that an office bearer is paid at the rate of 1 anna 9 $\frac{1}{16}$ pies per hour and that the methods or sweepers are paid at the rate of Rs. 20 per month. The office bearer should be paid the minimum of Rs. 30 on a monthly basis just like durwans and sweepers. Durwans are paid at the rate of Rs. 37 and so there is no need to make any change in their case.

Issue No. 3.—Dearness allowance.

Dearness allowance, as fixed by the agreement of 9th August 1946 between the Company and the Union, is Rs. 22 per month for all workers and the Company is paying at this rate to all its workers, whether outdoor or indoor, excepting the durwans who are paid dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 12 per month. By the same agreement, the Company undertook to supply rations at Government controlled rates to all its workers deducting the prices of rations so supplied from their wages. This is also being done and the statement filed shows the deductions on account of rations supplied. The Union has demanded that dearness allowance should be paid at Rs. 40 per month as the minimum or at 60 per cent. of the basic pay, if that be higher. It is pointed out that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has recommended payment of dearness allowance at this rate and that in some of the Tribunals this rate has been accepted. But the present Company is not a member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. As already stated, the Company has pleaded financial difficulties and as will be found from the financial statements filed by the Company, its profits in 1947 has been much less than in 1946. The balance sheet for 1947 has not yet been signed by the Directors, but from the financial statement it is clear that the profits have diminished. Taking into account the financial difficulties of the Company, I do not think that it will be possible to fix the dearness allowance at more than the minimum recommended by the Central Pay Commission, viz., Rs. 25 per month. It is true that there has been a further rise in the cost of living index since the publication of the report of the Central Pay Commission, but the Company's capacity to pay should also be considered and in view of the present financial position of the Company, only the minimum recommended by the Central Pay Commission can be granted to the workers for the present. This minimum has also been fixed for the engineering industries by the Tribunal appointed for those industries. I accordingly fix dearness allowance at Rs. 25 per month for all categories of workers including the durwans, who, I find from the statement, are getting now only Rs. 12 per month. The Company should pay all its workers dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 25 per month from the date from which the award will come into operation.

Issue No. 4.—Special allowance and City allowance.

The Union has demanded a City allowance for the workers at the rate of Rs. 10 per month for the additional expenses that the workers have to incur in consequence of living in the city of Calcutta. I am not, however, prepared to accede to this demand in the present financial position of the Company. The demand is rejected. Special allowance has been claimed at the rate of 25 per cent. for the Foundry workers on the ground that their work is hazardous and dangerous to their health. There is, however, nothing to show that such work is risky or dangerous and I find no justification for any special allowance for such workers. Finally, the Union has demanded that the workers having outdoor work to do should be paid the charges of conveyance, food and tiffin. Actually the outdoor workers, who are sent outside the town of Calcutta for execution of plumbing contracts, get daily allowances at the rate of 4 annas for unskilled workers and 6 annas for skilled workers and the workers who are sent out to work inside the town of Calcutta are paid actual tram or bus fares. The Union demanded a daily allowance of Rs. 2 for workers sent outside Calcutta and a tiffin allowance of 8 annas for outdoor workers working within the town of Calcutta. I do not think that any allowance is necessary for outdoor workers working within the town of Calcutta, and it is sufficient that they are paid actual tram or bus fares for going to their places of work. I find no justification for claiming tiffin allowance for such workers. This claim is therefore rejected. As regards workers who are sent outside Calcutta, the Company not only pays them daily allowances, as mentioned above, but also pays house rent and cost of utensils for cooking their meals there. I think, however, that the rates of daily allowance should be increased somewhat and it should be 6 annas for unskilled workers and 8 annas for skilled workers. I direct accordingly that the workers sent outside Calcutta for execution of plumbing contracts should get daily allowance at the rate of 6 annas for unskilled workers and 8 annas for skilled workers, apart from the amenities they are getting in the shape of house rent and cost o utensils.

Issue No. 5.—Bonus.

The Union has demanded as annual bonus three months' basic pay or 25 per cent. of the gross profit, whichever is higher. The agreement of 9th August 1946 provided that bonus calculated at 15 days' basic pay should be paid to all workers by 30th August 1946 for the year 1946. This was paid. In 1947 also the Company decided to grant a bonus of 15 days' basic pay to all its workers but this did not satisfy them and, according to the Company's statement, the workshop Manager was confined within the workshop by the workers and the Company was thereupon forced to grant a bonus of one month's basic pay to the workers. In the present year the Company pleads inability to pay any bonus on account of reduced profits. It has further been pleaded by the Company that since the wage bill will be increased by the award of this Tribunal, it will not be possible for it to pay bonus in the present year. Though by the agreement of 9th August 1946 the Company undertook to give bonus for that year, it does not mean that the Company undertook to pay bonus every year, irrespective of the question whether it has made a profit or not. The demand made by the Union that the Company should set apart a fixed percentage of its gross profits for distribution as bonus cannot be entertained. As was observed by the Engineering Industries Tribunal in its award already referred to, the question of profit sharing raises a matter of principle which is for the Government to decide in consultation with the representatives of Capital and Labour. The Government of India have recently appointed an Expert Committee for investigating the question In these circumstances, it will be too much for a Tribunal to attempt to lay down any principle of profit-sharing and obviously it is not possible for a Tribunal to consider all aspects of the question and come to a decision on the matter. Taking into account the state of profits of the Company in the present year and the increase in the wage bill in consequence of this award, I cannot force the Company to pay any bonus for the present. In the future, however, I leave it to the Company to decide whether it can pay any bonus according to the profits made.

Issue No. 6.—Retirement benefits.

The claim of the Union for pension for the workers should be rejected at once as unreasonable. This Company, as already stated, is not a purely industrial concern but does contract business and pension is specially inappropriate for such a concern. As regards the claim for Provident Fund, the Company has stated that it is prepared to start a Provident Fund scheme if all the workers join the same. The Company should therefore start a Provident Fund scheme as soon as possible in the course of the present year and allow all its permanent workers to join the same. The Union demands that the Provident Fund contribution should be fixed at 12½ per cent. The Company, however, wants to fix it at 6¼ per cent. In my opinion the contribution both of the workers and of the Company should be fixed at 6¼ per cent. The Union has further demanded that the Company should provide gratuity to the workers on termination of service at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service and that in case of death of a worker the gratuity should be given to his heirs or dependants. The Company has objected to the demand for gratuity on the ground that its main business being execution of plumbing contracts, it has not got such a stable financial position as to be able to pay gratuity. The Engineering Industries Tribunal decided that the workers are entitled to claim only one kind of retiring benefit and left it to the engineering concerns to choose which kind of retiring benefit they will adopt. Since the present Company has agreed to adopt the Provident Fund scheme, it should not be forced to adopt a gratuity scheme also. I, therefore, reject the claim for gratuity.

Issue No. 7.—Leave.

The present position regarding holidays and leave is that the Company grants 13 days' festival holidays in a year and 15 days' leave with pay to workers who have completed one year's service. This is the result of the agreement between the Union and the Company on 9th August 1946. The Union demands privilege leave for a month, casual leave for 15 days and sick leave for one month with full pay and thereafter on half pay. As regards festival holidays, the Union has demanded two more days making a total of 15 days. I think that 13 days' festival holidays are sufficient and that there should not be any addition to the list. These holidays, so far as the factory workers are concerned, include 10 days' holidays allowed under the Factories Act and I understand that the factory is kept closed for a period of 10 days during the Pujas. Fifteen days' privilege leave, which is being granted by the Company to all its workers with one year's service on full pay and allowance, is, in my opinion, sufficient and I do not see any justification for the claim for one month's privilege leave or 15 days' casual leave. The said claims are therefore rejected. As regards sick leave, the Company objected to it in view of the provision made for the sickness of the workers by the Employees' State Insurance Act. The Tribunal for Engineering Industries, however, provided for sick leave on half pay for 15 days in a year and I direct that the same provision be made by the Company for its workers for the present until the above Act comes into operation. Such leave will be granted to a worker who is genuinely sick, on production of medical certificate from the Medical Officer of the Company or any other registered medical practitioner. The leave will be available to both factory workers and outdoor workers of the Company. Both the privilege leave and the sick leave should be allowed to accumulate for two years.

Issue No. 8.—Working hours and overtime.

The Union has demanded that the working hours should be 40 hours a week for all workers excepting the Foundry workers, for whom the working hours should be 30 hours only. There is, however, no justification for reduction of hours of work from what has been fixed by the Factories Act, and I am unable to accede to the demand of the Union. As regards overtime, I understand that the Company is already paying overtime at the double rate as under the Factories Act and that overtime at the same rate is also paid to outdoor workers.

Issue No. 9.—Free uniforms.

The Union has demanded free uniforms for every worker. At present only the durwans get uniforms. I see little justification for the claim for free uniforms for all workers. The claim is therefore rejected.

Issue No. 10.—Quarters or house rent allowance.

The Union has demanded free quarters or in the alternative house rent allowance at 15 per cent. of the pay. The Company does not provide accommodation to any of its workers except durwans. As already stated, it is not wholly an industrial concern but also does contract business. It is not therefore possible for it to provide accommodation to its workers. The Company has contended that the workers are not entitled to claim any house rent allowance since house rent must be deemed to be included in the basic wages fixed and has also pleaded inability to pay any house rent allowance on account of its financial position. In the circumstances I cannot accede to the demand for house rent allowance, and it is rejected. The Union also demanded that the Company should provide family quarters for durwans who, as already stated, are provided with quarters. I see no justification for this claim, which is rejected.

Issue No. 11.—Medical facilities.

The Company has provided a doctor who attends the factory in the morning and examines the sick workers. The Union representatives state that he comes twice a week. The doctor, however, lives very near to the factory and the Company's representatives say that the doctor is available at any time every day on call. If anybody is sick, he has only to inform the Manager who will send for the doctor. Considering the small number of workers in the factory, I think that this arrangement is sufficient. There is no dispensary within the factory and the Union demands that a dispensary should be set up and that free supply of medicines and medical diet should be allowed to the workers. These demands are hardly reasonable. It is not possible to direct the Company to set up a dispensary within the factory in view of the small number of workers employed in the factory, the total being about 188, some of whom are contractors' men. Nor is it possible to saddle the Company with the liability to supply medicines and diet free of cost to the workers. This claim should therefore be rejected.

Issue No. 12.—Recreation facilities and facilities for education of children.

The demand for facilities for education of children of workers is altogether unreasonable and should be rejected. As regards recreation facilities, it is demanded that the Company should provide accommodation to the factory workers for rest and recreation during the tiffin period and before and after working hours and equip the same with radio, library and indoor game arrangements. The Company's representatives state that there is no accommodation within the factory for such a recreation centre. However, the Company has undertaken to investigate the position further and to see if any accommodation can be provided for a rest room and a canteen. In the circumstances the matter may be left to the Company.

Issue No. 13.—Canteen.

The Company has not got any canteen for its factory workers and has pleaded inability to provide a canteen for want of accommodation. However, at the time of hearing the Company's representatives agreed to investigate the position further. I would recommend that the Company should provide a canteen, if possible, but I do not want to make any binding award on the point as the number of workers in the factory is small.

Issue No. 14.—Co-operative society and store.

This issue was not pressed and the Company has stated that it is prepared to consider any scheme for a co-operative store which the workers may choose to put up.

Issue No. 15.—Conditions of service.

(i) Probationary period.

The Company has two classes of workers, namely, permanent and temporary workers. Some of these temporary workers have been temporary for years. The Company has stated that since it carries on business as plumbing contractors, it has got to recruit a temporary labour force as and when necessary. When there is heavy pressure of work the Company recruits extra labour on temporary basis and when the pressure comes down, labourers who are found to be in excess are discharged. The Company has further stated that it recognises that in these circumstances security of service in the strict sense is not possible, and in order to meet the situation the Company has proposed to transfer the temporary workmen to th permanent list after about three years of service The Company has filed extracts from a letter sen to the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, on the 26t July 1945. It is stated in this letter that th labour staff of the Company was then very muc in excess of its normal requirements and that it was impossible to guarantee everybody continuous employment. The Company proposed in this letter to prepare a list of men employed by it in the year 1939 and to transfer them to the category of permanent workers. It also undertook to fill up the vacancies in that list by the temporary workers already in its employment. It has been explained that the year 1939 was chosen because it was a normal year, after which the contract business of the Company increased to a great extent on account of the war and additional temporary staff had to be recruited to cope with the work. Temporary workers had also to be taken in the factory in order to produce materials for plumbing contracts. The situation after 1939 was, according to the Company, abnormal on account of the outbreak of the war. It is stated by the Company that after the conclusion of the war the business is on the downward grade and so the temporary staff recruited after 1939 has little chance of all being made permanent. The list of the permanent workers of the Company, according to the position in 1939, has been filed. But though the total, according to the classified figures submitted by the Company, ought to be 448, the names mentioned in the list do not reach that total. It is also pointed out by the Union representatives that some of the workers in the list are dead.

The Union has demanded that all these temporary workers should be made permanent, if they have put in three months' service. As already stated, the Company proposed in the written statement to transfer the temporary workers who have put in three years' service to the permanent list. At the time of hearing the Company further agreed to transfer to the permanent list about 50 per cent. of the temporary staff who have been longest in the service of the Company. Since the Company has to do contract work and there is no certainty about the volume of such work which the Company may have to undertake in a particular year, it is quite obvious that the Company will have to recruit temporary workers from time to time and it will be too much to ask the Company to make all these temporary workers permanent after they have been in the service of the Company for three months or some such period. The Union also does not claim that every one of these temporary workers should be made permanent after a certain time. The Union, however, suggests that if temporary workers are recruited, they should be recruited for a particular temporary job which is not expected to take more than three months or some such short period to be finished. The Company filed a copy of the draft standing orders which it proposes to adopt according to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946. In this draft a permanent workman has been defined as one whose name has been entered as such on the Company's records in the permanent list and who has been duly notified accordingly by the Manager, and a temporary workman has been defined as one whose employment is of an essentially temporary character. Later on an alternative definition of permanent workmen was proposed which is to the effect that all workers who have been in the employment of the Company between January and December 1939 are to be classed as permanent workers. Neither of these definitions is satisfactory. There must be some definite rule and method for making the workers permanent, and it would not do to say merely that the workers who are in the service of the Company from 1939 or are in the permanent list are to be deemed permanent workers. This would give no security of service to the large number of workers whom the Company might have engaged after 1939 and who might be in the service of the Company since then for a period of more than eight years. The exact strength of the temporary workers is not ascertainable, as the list filed by the Company of the permanent workers is defective and the total therein does not agree with the total figure of the permanent workers filed along with the list. Roughly, however, I am told that the number of temporary workers is about 200 and that is certainly a large number. The Company has, as already stated, agreed to transfer to the permanent list 50 per cent. of these workers, according to their length of service, and I direct that this be done immediately. As regards the remaining temporary workers, I think that those who have put in one year's service under the Company should be made permanent in the course of six months from the date of this award, and I direct accordingly. I would also propose a change in the definition of the temporary worker. A temporary worker should be defined one who has been recruited for a work which is essentially of a temporary character and which is not expected to last for more than one year. In view of the nature of the contract business which the Company carries on, I do not think that it will be right to prescribe a period of less than one year for the completion of a job for which a temporary worker may be engaged. I cannot agree to the period of three months suggested by the Union. A temporary worker who has completed one year of service under the Company should be classed as a permanent worker and subject to this the definition of permanent workman in the Draft Standing Orders may be retained.

The Draft Standing Orders of the Company contains another category of workers, viz., apprentice, who is defined as a learner appointed as such by the Manager. It is also provided that he is to be paid a nominal wage during the period of his training. In the subsequently proposed amendment of the Standing Orders this category of workers was described as probationer and it was provided that a worker recruited as a probationer would, on completion of apprenticeship for 12 months to the satisfaction of the Manager, be classed as a permanent worker. Though the word "probationer" has been used in the proposed amendment, the Company really means by "probationer" an apprentice who will have to take training for a period of one year and will thereafter be classed as a permanent worker. It is not therefore possible to accede to the demand of the Union that a probationer should be made permanent after three months' service because these probationers will really be apprentices and a training period of 12 months for an apprentice is quite reasonable.

(ii) Rules for dismissal, discharge and retrenchment.

The Draft Standing Orders provide in rule 18 that the employment of any worker may be terminated on either side by 24 hours' notice or one day's wages in lieu of notice. In the agreement of 9th August 1946 between the Company and the Union, however, it is provided that the Management will avoid retrenchment as far as possible but that if any retrenchment becomes necessary, the newer hands will be retrenched first as far as possible and that one month's notice will be given to the workers on the permanent list and 15 days' notice to the temporary and newly recruited workers. The Company is now prepared to adopt this provision in the Standing Orders. Certainly, the termination of employment of any worker, whether on the ground of retrenchment or otherwise, on 24 hours' notice is most inequitable. I direct, therefore, that in the event of retrenchment or discharge of workers, otherwise than for a major misdemeanour, one month's notice will be given to the workers on the permanent list and 15 days' notice to the temporary and newly recruited workers. I further direct that in the event of retrenchment the newer hands will be retrenched first as far as possible. The Union also demanded that retrenched hands should have the priority of claim in the event of any vacancy happening after retrenchment and that the Union should be consulted in all matters relating to retrenchment and subsequent appointment. While I cannot accede to the Union's demand that it should be consulted in all matters relating to retrenchment, I would recommend that the Company should, as far as possible, inform the Union before any retrenchment is made. The other demand of the Union that retrenched hands should be given preference in cases of fresh appointment after retrenchment is quite reasonable and I would recommend that the Company should give them such preference, other things being equal. As regards dismissal for major misdemeanours, the provision in the Draft Standing Order is quite adequate. The Union demanded that before being dismissed a worker should have sufficient opportunity to defend himself, either personally or through the Union. The Draft Standing Orders provide that no worker should be dismissed without being given an opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him. I would only add that this he will be permitted to do either by himself or through any other person or an office bearer of the Union.

(*iii*) The Union demands that all vacancies should be filled up as far as possible by promotion from the existing staff, unless circumstances warrant otherwise. I would also direct that the Company should, as far as possible, fill up the vacancies by promotion from the existing staff. Of course, such promotion will be on the basis of efficiency and seniority and suitability for the post to be filled up.

(*iv*) *Abolition of contract labour.*

According to the statement of the Company, there are about 48 workmen in this factory who are employed by contractors. This contract system is confined to the Moulding Department of the Foundry. The Company generally entrusts the work to one of its workmen and he gets it done through his own men who are paid according to the piece-rate system. The Company has stated that it has got no control over these workmen, but the Company agreed with the Union on 9th August 1946 to increase the wages of the Foundry workers working under contractors on the same scale as was provided in the agreement for regular workers of the Company. The Company also pays dearness allowance to those workers. Thus the Company has some control over the wages and allowances of the workmen engaged by the contractors. The Union demanded that the contract labour system should be wholly abolished. After some discussion the Company's representatives stated that there was no objection to abolition of the contract labour system and undertook to abolish it after the expiry of the existing contracts. I would therefore direct that the Company should abolish the contract labour system in its factory immediately on the expiry of the existing contracts, or as early as possible. The Union demanded a time limit of three months. It is not, however, possible to fix an exact time limit, but I am told by the Company's representatives that it is not likely to take more than three months.

(*v*) *Standing Orders.*

I have already indicated some of the changes which should be made in the Draft Standing Orders which the Company has filed and which it proposes to adopt and get certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946. Some other changes are also necessary in view of the provisions made in this award. The first change is about the definition of a temporary workman who should be defined as one who has been recruited for a work which is essentially of a temporary character and which is not expected to last for more than one year. A temporary workman who has completed one year of service under the Company should be classed as a permanent workman. The next change is about the apprentice. The words "or probationer" should be added after the word "apprentice" and it should be provided after the definition that an apprentice or probationer will, on completion of his period of apprenticeship of twelve months, to the satisfaction of the Manager, be appointed as a permanent workman. In rule 10 of the Draft Standing Orders it is provided that casual leave without pay for sickness, etc., will be granted to a worker.....:..................................subject to a minimum of seven days' absence.

Since sick leave with half pay for a period of 15 days has been provided by this award, the word "sickness" should be removed from this paragraph. In rule 10(*a*) it is provided that the Company shall have the right to fix the period as to when a worker may be allowed to take his leave. To this an exception should be provided that in case of urgent necessity a worker should be granted leave at the time applied for. In rule 14 at page 7 of the Draft Standing Orders the words "either by himself or any other person or an office bearer of the Union" should be added after the words "alleged against him". Rule 18 should be amended as follows: "Except in the case of a major misdemeanour (*vide* rule 14), the employment of a permanent workman may be terminated by one month's notice or by payment of one month's wages in lieu of notice and that of a temporary workman by 15 days' notice or by payment of 15 days' wages in lieu of notice. When retrenchment becomes necessary the newer hands will be retrenched first as far as possible". Subject to the above amendments the Company should adopt the Draft Standing Orders and have them certified as early as possible.

Issue No. 16.—Reinstatement of five discharged workers.

The Union demanded reinstatement of five workers, namely, (1) Ratnakar, (2) Damu, (3) Pitambar, (4) Kistoo and (5) Biswanath.

So far as Pitambar, Kistoo and Biswanath are concerned, it appears that they were discharged in March 1948 for want of work, i.e., by way of retrenchment. They belonged to the temporary staff. It is not stated by the Company that they were given any notice or paid any wages in lieu of notice in terms of the agreement with the Union of 9th August 1948. The Company has undertaken to pay them 15 days' wages and has further agreed to re-employ them as soon as work is available for them. I am also told that work is likely to be available for them within one month and that they will be re-employed within that period from the date of the award. The Union has also agreed to this offer of the Company. It is accordingly directed that the three workers Pitambar, Kistoo and Biswanath be paid 15 days' wages and be re-employed as soon as work is available for them within a period of one month from the date of this award. As regards the other two workers Ratnakar and Damu, the Union representatives state that for the sake of industrial peace the Union has decided not to press the demand for their reinstatement but to settle their cases amicably with the Company. In view of this statement, no order is called for in respect of the two workers Ratnakar and Damu. I congratulate both the Company and the Union on the happy agreement they have arrived at regarding the cases of Pitambar, Kistoo and Biswanath and I also congratulate the Union for not pressing the cases of Ratnakar and Damu before the Tribunal and for agreeing to negotiate their cases amicably with the Company. I would only wish that the spirit of goodwill shown on both sides regarding the question of reinstatement would endure and that the Company and the Union will co-operate in all matters for the general welfare of the Company and its workers.

P. K. SARKAR,
Judge, Industrial Disputes Tribunal

The 10th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ERRATUM.

No. 2501Lab.—23rd July 1948.—In this department Order No. 1745Lab., dated the 28th May 1948, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1948, under the heading "Discharge of Gokul Samanta" under "Issue Nos. 5 and 6—cases of discharge and dismissal" *in place of* "(6th June 1947)" in the 4th line from the bottom on page 745 of the said Gazette *read* "(6th March 1947)" as 6th June 1947 was a printing mistake.

By order of the Governor,

D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2534Lab.—27th July 1948.—Whereas exemption from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), in respect of certain adult workers of the Mint at 47, Strand Road, Calcutta, is required to enable the said Mint to deal with an exceptional press of work;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 44 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor is pleased to exempt all adult workers of the (1) Stores Department, (2) Medal Fitting Department, (3) Die Department, (4) Engraving Department and (5) Electrical Department of the Mint at 47, Strand Road, Calcutta, from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the said Act subject to the following conditions, namely:—

A. (1) No worker shall be employed for more than 60 hours a week.

(2) The maximum number of workers that may be employed in each of the Departments will be (*a*) 20 workers in the Stores Department, (*b*) 60 workers in the Medal Fitting Department, (*c*) 60 workers in the Die Department, (*d*) 40 workers in the Engraving Department, and (*e*) 20 workers in the Electrical Department.

(3) The periods of work of any worker, during any one day, shall not have a spreadover, exceeding 12 hours.

(4) A copy of this order shall be posted near the entrance to the Mint.

B. This order shall remain in force for a period of two months.

No. 2568Lab.—28th July 1948.—Sri A. K. Guha and Sri B. K. Bose, Sub-Deputy Collectors, now acting as Labour Officers, West Bengal, are appointed to act as Assistant Labour Commissioners, West Bengal, temporarily for six months with effect from the date of their assumption of charges as Assistant Labour Commissioner.

No. 2630Lab.—31st July 1948.—Sri Susil Kumar Nag, B.Sc., Inspector of Factories, West Bengal (temporary), is permitted to continue to act as such until further orders from the 1st June 1948.

By order of the Governor,

D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

No. 38L.C.—26th July 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Anglo India Lower Jute Mills, Jagatdal post office, 24-Parganas, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Abdul Gani.
(2) Radhagobinda Mitra.
(3) Ram Kisson.
(4) Md. Hanif.
(5) Idris Mea.
(6) Asgar Ali.
(7) Nabu Ram.
(8) Sushil Kumar Dutta.
(9) Ramkishore.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. G. A. Brymer.
(2) Mr. F. F. Ogilvie.
(3) Mr. C. Morrison.
(4) Mr. D. Sorley.
(5) Mr. B. J. Smith.
(6) Mr. J. Games.
(7) Mr. D. A. Christie.
(8) Mr. M. C. Baroni.
(9) Mr. S. K. Mukherjee.

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES

Orders by the Director of Industries, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 23rd July 1948.

No. 168/1-T(43)47.—Sri B. M. Das, Superintendent, Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta, was allowed leave on average pay for twelve days from the 8th March to the 19th March 1948.

D. N. GHOSE, Director.

Orders by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 27th July 1948.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Central Pioneer Bank, Limited.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of section 172(*2*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of

1913), that the abovementioned Central Pioneer Bank, Limited, has been ordered on the twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Fort William in West Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction to be wound up compulsorily and Mr. P. K Pal, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed the Official Liquidator.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of the Continental Bank of Asia, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of section 172(*2*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), that the abovementioned Continental Bank of Asia, Ltd., has been ordered on the twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Fort William in West Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction to be wound up compulsorily and Mr. Ban Behari Das, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed the Official Liquidator.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Eastern Continental Bank, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of section 172(*2*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), that the abovementioned Eastern Continental Bank, Ltd., has been ordered on the eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Fort William in West Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction to be wound up compulsorily and the Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta, has been appointed the Official Liquidator.

B. P. ROY, Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 9111D.C.S.—21st July 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 175 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as amended by India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, the Governor is pleased to direct that the contract or agreement for lease of godowns at Siliguri with Messrs. Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd., 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, in the form approved by the Department of Civil Supplies, may be executed on his behalf by the Director of Storage and Inspection, Civil Supplies, West Bengal.

No. 9170D.C.S.—22nd July 1948.—Notification No. 6329D.C.S., dated the 17th May 1948, so far as it relates to the reversion to Home Department, General Administration Branch, of Sri Amal Chandra Mazumder, B.J.C.S., lately employed as Rationing Officer, Budge Budge, is hereby cancelled.

No. 9360 D.C.S.—27th July 1948.—Sri Manindra Chandra Mukherjee, B.C.S., employed as Deputy Director (Procurement and Cordoning) under the Directorate of Procurement and Supply, is appointed to be Deputy Director (Rice Mills) in the same Directorate with headquarters at Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
P. R. SINHA, Dy. Secy.

No. 9108 D.C.S.—21st July 1948.—Sri Baidyanath Bhattacharjee, B.J.C.S. (temporary), formerly employed as Deputy Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Howrah-Hooghly, was granted leave for the period from the 14th March 1948 to the 13th May 1948 as follows, in extension of the leave already granted to him under notification No. 4300 D.C.S., dated the 31st March 1948:—

(*a*) earned leave for forty days (including supplementary earned leave for ten days) under rule 168(*1*) of Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read with the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, notification No. 2658F., dated 16th October 1943; and

(*b*) leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under rule 173(*2*), *ibid.*

No. 9210 D.C.S.—23rd July 1948.—Sri S. K. Chaudhuri, District Controller of Civil Supplies, West Dinajpore, was granted earned leave for nine days from the 21st June 1948 under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 9214 D.C.S.—23rd July 1948.—Sri S. K. De, Rationing Officer, Muchipara, has been transferred as Rationing Officer, Garden Reach.

2. Sri S. C. Chakravarty, Rationing Officer, Garden Reach, has been transferred as Rationing Officer, Muchipara.

No. 9345 D.C.S.—26th July 1948.—Lt.-Col. E. J. Allen, Deputy Controller of Rationing (Storage and Transport), is granted earned leave for thirty-three days from 1st July 1948 in terms of paragraph 3 of the Contract of Service offered to him in this Department letter No. 3390D.C.S., dated the 15th March 1947.

By order of the Governor,
A. BOSE, Budget Officer and
Asst. Secy. (*ex-officio*).

No. 9384D.C.S.—27th July 1948.—In continuation of notification No. 6892D.C.S., dated 28th May 1948, and in exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to paragraph 11 of the West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1947, I hereby extend up to the 10th August 1948, the time for filing of applications under the said order, as amended up-to-date, for renewal of licenses which have ceased to be valid after the 31st March 1948. Such applications shall be accompanied with the usual fee *plus* 50 per cent. extra in non-judicial stamps and the renewal will be allowed only when the defaulters have satisfied the licensing officers concerned that failure to renew by the 15th July 1948 was due to unavoidable circumstances.

P. R. SINHA,
Director of Textiles.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 6050L.R.—2nd August 1948.—Sri Sasadhar Das Gupta, 2nd Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, is appointed to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue, West Bengal, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of his new duties. He will continue to function as *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in the Land and Land Revenue Department as appointed in this department notification No. 8054L. R., dated the 11th November 1947, in addition to the duties of his new post.

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE, Secy.

Hooghly.—No. 6016L.R.—31st July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 87 of the Land Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act VII of 1876), the Governor is pleased to vest Sri Manindra Kumar Sen, Additional District Magistrate, Hooghly, with special appellate powers of a Collector under the said Act in that district.

Murshidabad. No. 6056L.R.—2nd August 1948.—Notification No. 5337L.R., dated the 14th May 1940, under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Act V of 1875), and notification No. 5339-L.R., dated 14th May 1940, under section 101(*2*)(*d*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), published at pages 1534-36 and 1537-40, respectively, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd May 1940, are hereby cancelled so far as they relate to the survey and preparation of a record-of-rights in respect of all lands which are comprised in the following temporarily settled private estates in the district of Murshidabad:—

Serial No.	Serial No. of the "Calcutta Gazette" of 23rd May 1940.	Estate No.	Name of the estate.
1	188	3210	Diara mahal Char Hijal, Part II.
2	104	3217	Diara mahal Char Molladanga

By order of the Governor,
K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Calcutta.—No. 6007L.R.—30th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*2*) of section 2 of the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946 (Bengal Ordinance V of 1946), as enacted and continued in operation by and under the Bengal Ordinances Temporary Enactment Act, 1947 (Bengal Act I of 1947), and by the West Bengal Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act V of 1848), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Subodh Kumar Neogi, Munsif, now employed as the 1st Additional Rent Controller, Calcutta, to be the Rent Controller, Calcutta, as defined in clause (*1*) of the said section with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of his new duties.

24-Parganas-Bankura-Calcutta.—No. 6008L.R. 30th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*2*) of section 2 of the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946 (Bengal Ordinance V of 1946), as enacted and continued in operation by and under the Bengal Ordinances Temporary Enactment Act, 1947 (Bengal Act I of 1947), and by the West Bengal Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act V of 1948), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Saurendra Mohan Banerjee, Munsif, Barasat, and Sri Sailendra Prasad Ghosh, Munsif, Bankura (Sadar), to be the first Additional Rent Controller and the Second Additional Rent Controller, Calcutta, respectively, as defined in clause (*1*) of the said section with effect from the date on which they take over charge of their new duties.

By order of the Governor,
S. C. CHATTERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

Midnapore.—No. 5954L.A.(P.W.).—28th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Soadighi Khal (from Deriachak near 92 furlong up to Bahirgram at 122 furlong) in connection with the Soadighi-Gangakhali Scheme, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 49·87 acres, and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, is likely to be required in the district of Midnapore:—

District Midnapore.

Thana Panskura, village Kamila, jurisdiction list No. 213.

Cadastral plots in full.

202, 1232, 1228, 1204, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1133, 1134, 1129, 201, 177 and 176.

Cadastral plots in part.

1128, 2900, 198, 197, 194, 191, 186, 178, 2942, 175, 168, 29, 27, 26, 25, 16, 15, 2940, 2941, 9, 8, 200, 1090 and 1273.

Thana Panskura, village Kishor Chak, jurisdiction list No. 219.

Cadastral plots in full.

1400 and 1126.

Cadastral plots in part.

1406, 1405, 1404, 1403, 1402, 1401, 1128, 1129, 1123, 1122, 1092, 1120 and 1329.

Thana Panskura, village Namalbar, jurisdiction list No. 218.

Cadastral plots in full.

768, 767, 766, 765, 764, 762, 761, 760, 759, 758 and 757.

Cadastral plots in part.

591, 852, 592, 846, 595, 596, 597, 858, 763, 599, 601, 606, 609, 610, 611, 374, 612, 614, 615, 847, 637, 638, 640, 641, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 756, 769, 770, 836, 835, 834, 831, 829, 824, 820, 819, 815, 814, 811, 809, 810, 790, 791, 792, 795, 794, 783, 776, 777, 782, 781, 796 and 799.

Thana Panskura, village Murail, jurisdiction list No. 216.

Cadastral plots in full.

612, 613, 498, 499, 482, 478, 293, 295, 296, 297 and 308.

Cadastral plots in part.

634, 633, 630, 629, 619, 611, 504, 503, 502, 501, 500, 480, 481, 479, 475, 477, 309, 307, 292, 294, 287, 285, 284, 283, 282, 281, 272, 288, 299, 298, 485, 483, 493, 497, 614, 618, 628 and 635.

Thana Panskura, village Dhuliapur, jurisdiction list No. 215.

Cadastral plots in full.

116 and 150.

Cadastral plots in part.

1675, 149, 117, 119, 111, 110, 118, 109, 100, 58, 57, 56, 45, 46, 39, 43, 44, 40, 38, 14, 101, 108, 112, 113, 114 and 115.

Thana Panskura, village Uttar Chanchiara, jurisdiction list No. 208.

Cadastral plots in full.

1225 and 1220.

Cadastral plots in part.

1328, 1327, 1326, 1307, 1321, 1320, 1311, 1313, 1219, 1223, 1224, 1305, 1306, 1308, 1304, 1309, 1310, 1312, 1293, 1226, 986, 1221, and 1222.

Thana Panskura, village Dakshin Chanchiara, jurisdiction list No. 209.

Cadastral plots in full.

12, 3 and 4.

Cadastral plots in part.

21, 20, 19, 16, 13, 2, 5, 23, 25, 18, 17, 11, 1120, 6, 7 and 22.

Thana Panskura, village Kedarpur, jurisdiction list No. 206.

Cadastral plots in full.

247, 248 and 252.

Cadastral plots in part.

241, 239, 238, 249, 250, 228, 227, 226, 211, 212, 213, 215, 206, 205, 207, 203, 202, 201, 210, 243, 246, 244, 242, 258, 257, 256, 255, 254, 253, 251, 232, 277, 204, 208 and 209.

Thana Panskura, village Kalandipur, jurisdiction list No. 205.

Cadastral plots in full.

614, 583, 554, 555 and 543.

Cadastral plots in part.

602, 603, 605, 606, 607, 584, 585, 613, 616, 586, 609, 581, 572, 568, 556, 544, 542, 640, 539, 639, 638, 634, 633, 631, 630, 615, 618, 617, 619, 692, 693, 694, 697, 698, 582, 570, 569, 551, 553, 550, 545 and 546.

Thana Panskura, village Sura Nankar, jurisdiction list No. 75.

Cadastral plots in full.

1170, 1168, 1099, 1091, 1102, 1104, 663, 665, 674, 851, 850, 849 and 855.

Cadastral plots in part.

1165, 1166, 1167, 1138, 1100, 1101, 1103, 1114, 1113, 1106, 1107, 662, 661, 672, 673, 675, 678, 679, 762, 761, 748, 759, 750, 741, 736, 735, 734, 733, 731, 831, 853, 852, 846, 848, 847, 845, 1171, 1169, 1096, 1098, 1092, 1090, 1088, 1105, 664, 666, 667, 671, 764, 763, 749, 742, 740, 737, 738, 829, 876, 875, 830, 861, 854, 856 and 858.

Thana Panskura, village Bahirgram, jurisdiction list No. 76.

Cadastral plots in full.

440, 492 and 1151.

Cadastral plots in full.

439, 438, 453, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 488, 430, 436, 487, 486, 491, 495, 493, 435, 490, 416 and 415.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Midnapore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1928, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Nadia.—No. 6052L.A.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Nabadwip Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of Bhatighat road, in the town of Nabadwip, jurisdiction list No. 20, thana Nabadwip, pargana Ukhra, district Nadia, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 36 and 41 of the Diara Settlement of 1934 and an adjacent part (48′ × 10′) of the unsurveyed portion of the bed of the Bhagirathi shown in 1917-21 District Settlement Operations, and measuring, more or less, 0·15 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Nabadwip.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Nadia.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector, Nadia.

ERRATUM.

Birbhum. No. 5927L.A.—27th July 1948.—In line 13 of notification No. 2609L.A., dated the 27th March 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 679, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th April 1947, in respect of acquisition of 0·85 of an acre of land for a Union Board Road, commencing from 5th mile of the Suri-Sainthia Road to village Nimpalasi, in the district of Birbhum, *read* "2776" *for* "2773".

DECLARATION.

Birbhum.—No. 6002L.A.(P.W.).—30th July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Head Works, North Bank, in connection with the Mor Project, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 100·97 acres, and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Birbhum:—

District Birbhum.

Thana Mahammadbazar, village Shankarpur, jurisdiction list No. 115.

Cadastral plots in full.

1170, 1171, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1179, 1198, 1199.

Cadastral plots in part.

1127, 1131, 1155, 1154, 1156, 1157, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1172, 1177, 1178, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1181, 1180, 1186.

Thana Mahammadbazar, village Khayrakuri, jurisdiction list No. 116.

Cadastral plots in full.

533, 534, 550, 551, 549, 548, 1041, 615, 616, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 643, 644, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 658, 710, 716, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 718, 719, 969, 970, 971, 976, 977, 980, 981, 982, 964, 965, 966, 836, 848, 1102, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1291, 1292, 1722, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1367, 1366, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1384, 1731, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1689, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1460, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1718, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1465, 1469, 1470, 1472, 1477, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1658, 1478, 1508, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1520, 1521.

Cadastral plots in part.

532, 530, 529, 535, 536, 537, 547, 546, 617, 623, 629, 645, 631, 640, 641, 642, 556, 554, 553, 552, 610, 614, 659, 657, 662, 663, 709, 708, 717, 720, 968, 1056, 960, 961, 963, 967, 947, 972, 973, 975, 978, 979, 983, 339, 1049, 349, 833, 838, 843, 847, 851, 1201, 1207, 1211, 1212, 1216, 1261, 1260, 1721, 1258, 1256, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1255, 1309, 1308, 1307, 1365, 1297, 1298, 1302, 1381, 1382, 1732, 1730, 1362, 1356, 1390, 1389, 1458, 1459, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1471, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1509, 1517, 1516, 1522, 1616, 1617, 1619, 1620, 1475, 1473, 1643, 1644, 1652, 1657, 1666, 1690, 1742.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Mor Canal Circle (Irrigation and Waterworks Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Birbhum.

Calcutta.—No. 6032L.A.(P.W.).—31st July 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the development of the Ceramic Institute in Ward No. 28 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising premises No. 71, Surah 1st Lane, and measuring, more or less, 2·4768 acres, bounded on the—

North and East—By Surah 1st Lane,
South—By blind lane of Surah 1st Lane and premises No. 72, Surah 1st Lane,
West—By premises Nos. 73, 70A and 70B, Surah 1st Lane,

is required within the aforesaid Ward No. 28 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the First Land Acquisition Collector at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

Hooghly.—No. 6054L.A.(P.W.).—2nd August 1948. Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the re-excavation of the Saraswati river (section from the southern boundary of Manber at the district border up to the northern boundary of Krishnapur), it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less 6·14 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Hooghly:—

District Hooghly.

Thana Chanditala, village Manber, jurisdiction list No. 101.

Cadastral plots in part.

2, 13, 15, 27, 31, 930, 931, 932, 935, 936, 937, 939, 940, 1114, 1115, 1121, 1122, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1142, 1143, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1161, 1162, 1166, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1279, 1280, 1283, 1332, 1333, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356.

Thana Chanditala, village Krishnapur, jurisdiction list No. 100.

Cadastral plots in part.

111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 2248, 118, 134, 135, 139, 140, 141, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 153, 156, 161, 162, 163, 203, 204, 214, 217, 221, 242, 245, 285, 286, 2243, 287, 289, 291, 293, 2239, 296, 298, 299, 304, 309, 310, 311, 312, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1505, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1556, 1557, 1567, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1640, 1641, 1645, 1646, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1764, 1765, 1768, 2053, 2055, 2056, 2058, 2059, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2081, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2179, 2180, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192.

Thana Chanditala, village Mrigala, jurisdiction list No. 102.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1630, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Hooghly.

ERRATUM.

Birbhum.—No. 5929L.A.—27th July 1948.—In line 15 of the declaration No. 1595L.A., dated the 20th February 1948, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 255, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 26th February 1948, in respect of acquisition of 0·85 of an acre of land for a Union Board Road, commencing from 5th mile of the Suri-Sainthia Road to village Nimpalasi, in the district of Birbhum, *read* "2776" *for* "2773".

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE,
Member, Board of Revenue, and Secy. to the Government of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES

Cinchona

NOTIFICATION

No. 4545Cin.—16th July 1948.—Dr. M. Sen, Quinologist to the Government of West Bengal, is allowed earned leave for eight days from the 15th July 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules.

By order of the Governor,
P. M. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION, CREDIT AND RELIEF

Relief

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3507F.R.—26th July 1948.—Sri Amullya Chandra Das, Manager, Leper Vagrants Home, was allowed earned leave for seventeen days, with effect from 14th June 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,
K. K. BANERJI, Jt. Secy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 2756Edn.—26th July 1948.—Mrs. Gladys Majumdar, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Rajshahi, Bogra, Pabna and Malda, now a surplus officer of West Bengal in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch) is appointed to act as Head Mistress, Jalpaiguri Government Girls' High School, with effect from the date on which she assumes the duties of the post and until further orders.

The orders in notification No. 2254Edn., dated the 26th June 1948, appointing Mrs. Gladys Majumdar in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch) as Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Hooghly, Burdwan and Birbhum, are hereby cancelled.

Presy. Divn.-Burdwan Divn.-Hooghly-Burdwan Birbhum. No. 2757Edn.—26th July 1948.—. Miss Prabhas Nalini Das, a surplus officer in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch) since appointed as supernumerary officer in the office of the Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, and now on medical leave, is appointed as Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Hooghly, Burdwan and Birbhum, with effect from the date on which she assumes the duties of the post on expiry of her leave, *vice* Miss Ushalata Biswas, transferred.

Hooghly-Burdwan-Birbhum. No. 2758Edn.—26th July 1948.—Miss Matilda Prem Kusum Mundle, Head Mistress, Hindu Female Training School, Suri, in the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed temporarily to act in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch) as Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Hooghly, Burdwan and Birbhum, with effect from the date on which she assumes the duties of the post pending arrival of Miss Prabhas Nalini Das, now on medical leave.

By order of the Governor,
D. M. SEN, Secy.

BOARD OF REVENUE, WEST BENGAL

Land Revenue Administration (Cess)

NOTIFICATION.

Hooghly.—No. 5331Cess.—30th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 100 of the Cess Act, 1880 (Bengal Act IX of 1880), the Board is pleased to vest Sri Manindra Kumar Sen, Additional District Magistrate, Hooghly, with powers of a Collector under Part II of the said Act, within the district of Hooghly.

By order of the Governor,
S. C. CHATTERJEE, Secy.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The 22nd July 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1948 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in West Bengal for the town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 30th day of August next, at 10-30 a.m. in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

D. N. SEN, Sheriff.

সেরিফ আফিস, ২২শে জুলাই ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দ।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জানান যাইতেছে যে, আগামী ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের ৩০শে আগষ্ট, সোমবার, বেলা ১০-৩০টার সময় হইতে যে পর্য্যন্ত আদালতের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় ততদিন প্রত্যহ সুবে পশ্চিম বাঙ্গালা ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তির জন্য কলিকাতা হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের চতুর্থ ফৌজদারী দায়রা আদালত বসিবে এবং আরও জানান যায় যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত সময়ে উক্ত স্থানে উপস্থিত থাকিবেন। ইতি।

ডি, এন, সেন,
সেরিফ।

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4575G.—30th July 1948.—The following rule amending the provisions of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 having been framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in exercise of the power vested in it under section 122 of the Code, and approved by the Government of the Province under section 126 of the Code, is published for general information:—

Rule.

Insert the following as Order XLVA:—

Order XLVA.

Appeals to the Federal Court.

1. The High Court shall, on receipt of a declaratory order of the Federal Court, cause notice to be issued and served on the parties intimating that it will proceed to deal with the matter on a specified date and shall, after hearing the parties appearing, if any, pass a decree or order in terms of the declaratory order of the Federal Court in substitution of the decree or order which formed the subject matter of the appeal to the Federal Court.

The substituted decree or order so passed shall thereupon be transmitted, with such directions as may be required, to the Court which passed the first decree appealed from; and the Court to which the said decree or order is transmitted shall execute it in the manner and according to the provisions applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

If the Court which passed the first decree or order be the High Court, such substituted decree or order as aforesaid shall be executed in the manner and according to the provisions applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

2. Whoever desires to obtain execution of an order of the Federal Court awarding costs under section 209(2) of the Government of India Act, 1935, shall apply to the High Court by petition accompanied by a certified copy of the order passed by the Federal Court and sought to be executed, and the High Court shall direct such order to be filed and thereupon transmit the certified copy of the said order for execution in the manner prescribed in rule 1 of this order.

If such order of the Federal Court relates to an appeal arising out of a decree or order made by the High Court, in its Original Jurisdiction, it shall be executed in the manner and according to the provisions applicable to the execution of its original orders.

S. K. SEN, Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

It is hereby notified for general information:—

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Board to which appointed or elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Election to Union Board.		
No. 695J, dated 12th July 1948.	Dhulagori union board, police-station Sankrail, Sadar subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I—Janab Khayor Zema Mullick, Sri Jatindra Nath Sen, Sri Lalmohan Sarker and Sri Nagendra Nath Naskar.	Section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	A. H. M. Wazir Ali, Additional District Magistrate, Howrah.
		Ward No. II—Sri Jitendra Nath Mallya, Sri Ardhendu Sekhar Sarkar and Sri Bejoy Keshab Roy.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Purna Chandra Kanji and Sri Dhononjay Patra.		
	Sankrail union board, police-station Sankrail, Sadar subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I—Sri Panchu Santra, Sri Deb Kumar Chandra, Sri Haripada Paramanik, Sri Durgapada Basu, Sri Bibhuti Bhusan Paul and Sri Amiya Kumar Bose.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II—Sri Netai Chandra Sett and Sri Bomkesh Ghose.		
		Ward No. III—Janab Sayed Ali.		
	Manickpore union board, police-station Sankrail, Sadar subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I.—Sri Paresh Nath Ghose, Sri Bepin Behari Sardar, Sri Nripendranath Mondal and Sri Bholanath Paul.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II—Sri Chhakulal Naskar, Sri Ratan Moni Naskar, Sri Jatindranath Banerjee, Sri Jiban Krishna Paul, son of Mahadeb, and Sri Bibhuti Bhusan Naskar.		
	Bauria union board, police-station Bauria, Uluberia subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I.—Sri Kanai Lal Mal, Sri Lal Mohan Ghosh and Janab Nasir Ahmed.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II.—Sri Suresh Chandra Ghosh, Sri Jatindra Nath Ghosh and Janab Golam Panjatan Jamadar.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Sakti Sadhan Saha, Sri Pannalal Paladhi and Sri Bhabataran Maity.		
	Bagnan union board, police-station Bagnan, Uluberia subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I—Sri Nikunja Behari Roy, Sri Sachindra Prasad Sarkar and Sri Hari Charan Bera.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II—Sri Durgapada Mukherji, Sri Nanda Lal Mitra and Sri Sudhir Kumar Basu.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Bejoy Krishna Pal, Sri Saroj Sovan Bandopadhyay and Janab Monazat Ali Khondakar.		
	Benapur union board, police-station Bagnan, Uluberia subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I.—Sri Haripada Metey, Sri Manmath Das Mandal and Sri Nagendra Samanta.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II—Sri Upendra Nath Shee, Sri Sibaram Mandal and Sri Kalipada Patra.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Jitendriya Mullick, Sri Panchanan Khan and Sri Jatindra Khanra.		
	Navagram union board, police-station Shyampur, Uluberia subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I—Sri Robini Kanta Mandal, Sri Pashupati Chakravarty and Sri Manindra Nath Mandal.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II—Sri Jamini Bhusan Das Bairagi, Sri Santosh Kumar Samanta and Janab Pijuruddin Mollah.		
		Ward No. III—Janab Mafazzal Bari Mollah Janab Sarfaraj Ali Sheikh and Janab Saidar Rahman.		
	Kharuberia union board, police-station Shyampur, Uluberia subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I—Sri Bishnupada Bajani, Sri Bejoy Kumar Mandal and Sri Iswar Chandra Samanta.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. II—Sri Sushil Kumar Mandal, Sri Jatindra Nath Samanta and Janab Dorasat Ali Najir.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Barendra Nath Mandal, Janab Dulal Hossain Mollah and Sri Akumar Paramanik.		

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Board to which elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Election to Union Board.		
No 6009J G., dated 20th July 1948.	Akuni Ichapasar union borad, police-station Chanditala Serampore subdivision, district Hooghly.	Ward No. II—Janab Majed Bux, *vice* Janab Sayed Anwar Ali, resigned.	Section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	M K Sen, Additional District Magistrate, Hooghly.
No. 6047J G., dated 20th July 1948.	Bhadur union board, police-station Goghat, Arambagh subdivision, district Hooghly.	Ward No. II - Sri Tirtha Nath Mandal, *vice* Sri Priya Nath Mandal, deceased.	Ditto	Ditto
		By-election to Union Board.		
No 1410J., dated the 9th July 1948.	Narayanpur union board, police-station Rampurhat, Rampurhat subdivision, district Birbhum	Ward No. II—Sri Probodh Kumar Urinda, *vice* Sri Sarat Chandra Urinda, deceased.	Section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	B K Roy, *for* District Magistrate, Birbhum
		Election to Union Board.		
	Sahapur union board, police-station Rampurhat, Rampurhat subdivision. district Birbhum.	Ward No. I—Sri Rajendra Nath Paul, Sri Kanti Bhusan Mondal, Janab Abdul Hossain and Sri Pramatha Nath Choudhury. Ward No. II—Sri Gurupada Panda, Sri Golok Behari Mondal and Sri Nagendra Chakravarty Ward No. III—Sri Kishori Mohan Mondal and Sri Karunamoya Mondal.	Sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	Ditto.

No. 1029M.—24th July 1948.—In accordance with the provision of section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act of 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that the elected Commissioners of the Raniganj Municipality in the district of Burdwan at a special meeting, held on 18th February 1948, duly elected under section 13(*b*) of the West Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1947, the following gentlemen as the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Municipality:—

(1) Sri Jyotish Chandra Ghosh—Chairman.

(2) Sri Bonowarilal Bhalotia—Vice-Chairman.

No. 1408J.G.—27th July 1948.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, seventh edition, I hereby re-appoint Sri Debendra Mohan Bhattacharjee, M.A., B.L., O.B.E., M.L.A., to be a non-official visitor of the Jhargram Sub-Jail in the district of Midnapore for a period of two years with effect from the date of notification.

No. 1411J.G.—27th July 1948.—The orders contained in this office notification No. 1133J.G., dated the 14th June 1948, appointing Sri Aswini Kumar Bhowmik, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Ghatal subdivision of the district of Midnapore to act as Circle Officer, Chandrakona, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1414J.G.—27th July 1948.—Sri Joydev Banerji, temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Tamluk subdivision of the district of Midnapore is transferred to the Sadar subdivision of the district of Hooghly for employment as Circle Officer, Sadar.

2. This transfer is made in the public interest.

3. The orders contained in this office notification No. 1334J.G., dated the 14th July 1948, transferring this officer to the Sadar subdivision of the district of Birbhum for employment as Circle Officer, Bolpur, are hereby cancelled.

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

ERRATUM.

In the schedule of notification published at page 1981, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 29th November 1945, in respect of acquisition of land under rule 75A(2) of the Defence of India Rules in mauza Jujuty, jurisdiction list No. 158, police-station Galsi, district Burdwan, requisitioned under order No. 69D.I., dated 24th July 1945—

In line 1, *read* "651-682" *for* "681-682".

From line 2, *delete* 735, 736 and *read* part of plot 738 in place of full.

From line 8 *delete* 1077.

In line 12, *read* 834/929 *for* 834/923.

In line 16, *read* 77·88 acres *for* 83·60 acres.

B N. BANERJI, Collector, Burdwan.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range.

Chinsura.—No. 5721.—31st July 1948.—Sub-Inspector Sachindra Mohan Sarkar of Hooghly is appointed to act as Inspector in the District Enforcement Branch of that district to fill one of the posts of Inspectors sanctioned in Government order No. 1193Pl. S., dated 10th April 1947, *vice* Sri Umanath Mukharji, proceeding on leave.

Sri Haridas Poddar, Probationary Inspector, Reserve Office, now attached to District Enforcement Branch, Midnapore, is transferred to Howrah to perform the duties of Reserve Office Inspector, *vice* Sri Upendra Nath Goswami, Reserve Office Inspector, on leave.

2. Sub-Inspector Sudhir Chandra Banarji of Howrah, who is acting as Reserve Office Inspector in the above vacancy, will on relief, revert to his substantive rank.

3 Sub-Inspector Satya Brata Ghosh of Howrah is appointed to act as Inspector in the District Enforcement Branch, Midnapore, *vice* one of the posts of Inspectors sanctioned in Government order No. 1193Pl., dated 10th April 1947.

The transfers involved in the above order is made in the interest of the public service.

No. 3 to start first and No. 1 on relief.

Sri Bijay Singh, offg. Armed Inspector, Serampore (Hooghly), is granted ninety days' earned leave under rule 167(*2*) of the Bengal Service Rules, and leave for three months on half average pay, on medical certificate, under rule 173 of those rules, with effect from 17th June 1948, a.m.

2. Ram Asray Singh, offg. Armed Sub-Inspector, Howrah, will continue to act as such, in that district, *vice* Sri Bijay Singh, granted leave.

H. N. GUPTA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl

Presidency Division—Calcutta

No. 633J.G.—28th July 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 698 of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I, 7th Edition, as amended, I appoint Janab Sajedal Huq, Head Maulvi, Krishnath College School, to be Honorary Religious Teacher for imparting moral education to the Muslim prisoners in the Berhampore Special Jail in the district of Murshidabad for a period of two years, with effect from 3rd August 1948. He should also conduct the *Jummah* prayer for Muslim prisoners.

No. 805R.G.—31st July 1948.—Sri Banamali Roy, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is appointed as Circle Officer of Sadar (North Circle) of the said district, *vice* Dr. Santimoy Moulik transferred elsewhere.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Under rule 9 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Election Expenses and Election Petitions) Rules, 1947, notice is hereby given that the candidate and his election agent named below for the by-election held in the Indian Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in place of Sri P. D. Himatsingka, resigned, have lodged with the Returning Officer for the Constituency (the Commissioner of the Presidency Division) a return of the election expenses of the candidate and declarations in the prescribed form on the date mentioned against their names.

2. Any person is, on payment of a fee of Re. 1 only, entitled to inspect such return and declarations during office hours on any working day at the office of the Returning Officer at 11, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, and on payment of the fee laid down in the Bengal Records Manual, 1928, is entitled to obtain attested copies thereof, or any part thereof:—

Name of the candidate and name of the election agent.	Address.	Date when the return and declarations have been lodged with the Returning Officer.
Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, candidate.	287, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	30th July 1948.
Mr. P. N. Talukdar, Election Agent.	4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	Ditto.

K. N. MITRA,

for Commissioner, Presidency Division (Returning Officer).

Calcutta, the 30th July 1948.

Presidency Division—Jalpaiguri

It is hereby notified for general information:—

No and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Borad to which appointed or elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Election to Union Board.		
Jalpaiguri, the 14th July 1948.	No. 2 Paharpur union board, Kotwali police-station, Sadar Circel, Sadar subdivision, district Jalpaiguri.	Ward No. 2—Sri Jogendra Nath Debnath, *vice* Ramani Mohan Tantra, deceased.	Section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919).	D N. Mukherji, *for* Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.
		Ward No. 3—Janab Shetaruddin Ahmed, *vice* Balamuddin Md. deceased.		
	No. 1 Dabgram union board, Rajganj police-station, Sadar Circle, Sadar subdivision, district Jalpaiguri.	Ward No. 1—Sri Debikan Das, *vice* Kharekchan Roy, deceased.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. 3—Sri Ramchandra Roy, *vice* Ratikan Roy, deceased.		
	No. 6 Shikarpur union board, Rajganj police-station, Sadar Circle, Sadar subdivision, district Jalpaiguri.	Ward No. 2—Sri Palisanju Das, *vice* Bhasluram Roy, deceased.	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 469J.—21st July 1948.—Sri Upendra Nath Samaddar, Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary) and Circle Officer, Dinajpur Sadar, was allowed earned leave for sixteen days, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 4th May 1947.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX (CENTRAL), CALCUTTA

No. 1155/C.T.C./2E-1/48-49.—30th July 1948.—Mr. A. M. Paul, Income-tax Officer, Central Circle I, Calcutta, was allowed under rule 1(*b*) (*3*) of Appendix No. 10A to the Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules, Volume II, earned leave for 15 days from 15th April 1948 to 29th April 1948.

Mr. P. S. Viswanathan, M.A., Income-tax Officer, Central Circle VI, Calcutta, remained in additional charge of Central Circle I in addition to his own duties, during the period in question.

H. P. SINGH, Commissioner.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

tisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances ust be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, lipore.

the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 34.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment Upper age-limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission Council House, Post Box No 186, New Delhi When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs 7-8 (Rs 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 28th August 1948 Cheques or money orders not accepted Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so

1 **One Factory Engineer, Opium Factory, Ghazipur.**—Women ineligible **Age.**—Preferably below 30 years, relaxable for permanent Government servants **Pay.**—Rs 350—25—500—E B —30—650 For persons already in Government service pay will be fixed under the rules **Qualifications.**—(i) Degree or diploma in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering from a recognised Engineering Institute (ii) Training and 5 years' experience in the management of steam boilers and engines electric dynamos, motors and work in connection with a small repair workshop (iii) First class certificate of competency under the Indian Boilers Act (iv) Practical knowledge of working deep well pumps (v) Fair amount of practical and if possible theoretical knowledge of building and road work for supervising ordinary and special repair work and petty constructions

2 **Two temporary posts of Assistant Inspecting Officers (General Engineering) under the Ministry of Industry and Supply.**—Posts reserved for 'War Service' candidates, for one post a Scheduled Caste candidate will be preferred Only "War Service" rendered between 3rd September 1939 and 1st January 1946 to be taken into account Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably below 35 years, relaxable in special cases **Pay.**—Rs 325—25—500—30—590 **Qualifications.**—Candidates must have had a good general education and be personally suitable to hold a gazetted post They should have served an apprenticeship, or received a practical training in a Mechanical Engineering Workshop of repute and have had subsequent practical experience in a position of responsibility over a total period of not less than 5 years In addition candidates should either (a) possess a Mechanical Engineering Degree or Diploma qualifying for exemption from, or have passed, the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or the Institution of Engineers (India), or (b) have had further practical experience of 3 years in a position of responsibility and show that they possess a sound knowledge of the theory of Mechanical Engineering A thorough knowledge of workshop methods and standards of workmanship is essential and some Drawing Office experience desirable.

3 **One Assistant Research Officer (Pathology) and one Assistant Research Officer (Helminthology) at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station.**—Posts temporary for about 5 years Scheduled Caste candidates preferred Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably below 40 years, relaxable for specially qualified persons **Pay.—For either post:** Rs 275—25—500—E B —30—650—30—800 **Qualifications.**—(a) M Sc (1st Class) in Zoology and research on fishes. Doctorates from recognised Indian or Foreign Universities preferred (b) Training in methods or research on fish pathology and helminthology for respective posts. (c) Experience of original research work, as evidenced by publications, copies of which should accompany the applications

4 **Three temporary posts of Assistant Sub-Regional Officers under the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour.**—Posts specifically reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates Other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates from Madras, C P and Berar and Bihar Provinces Women eligible **Age.**—Preferably below 38 years **Pay.**—Rs 215—15—350 **Qualifications.**—(a) Degree of a recognised University (b) Experience in administration, Commerce Industry and Labour Employment and Organisation

5 **One temporary post of Director of Animal Husbandry, Ajmer-Merwara.**—Women eligible **Pay.**—Rs 900—50—1,200, likely to be revised in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission Higher initial pay to a direct recruit according to age, qualifications and experience **Age.** Preferably between 40 and 45 **Qualifications: Essential.**—(a) M R C V S or Diploma or Degree in Veterinary Science (b) General training and experience in Laboratory research work with administrative capacity to organise and supervise field work **Desirable.**—Post-graduate training at one or more Research Institutes in India (I V R I or I D R I) or abroad A person with ability to hold independent charge of the department with experience to plan and guide development schemes pertaining to livestock and dairying industries would be preferred

6 **One temporary post of Research Officer (Bacteriology), Pathology and Bacteriology Section, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar.**—Other things being equal preference will be given to a refugee Women eligible **Pay.**—Rs 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 **Age.**—No age limits **Qualifications.**—(i) Degree or diploma in Veterinary Science preferably M R C V S University degree in Science or Veterinary Science will be an additional qualification (ii) Post-graduate training in bacteriology and immunology, with some experience of original research in these subjects

7 **Two Assistant Custodians of Enemy Property, Bombay.**—Reference item 2 of the Commission's advertisement No 32 It has since been decided to cancel the abovementioned recruitment

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 35.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts of 13 Deputy Development Officers, Directorate General of Industry and Supply, from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age-limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal order for Rs. 7-8 (Rs. 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 28th August 1948. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

12½ per cent. posts reserved for Scheduled Castes. Women eligible. **Age.**—For Deputy Development Officers (Tools and Mechanical Engineering): preferably between 35 and 40 years. For Deputy Development Officer (Rubber): preferably between 25 and 35 years. For Deputy Development Officers (Steel Control and Machine Tool Licencing): preferably between 35 and 45 years. For all other posts: preferably between 30 and 40 years. Calculating date in all cases 1st January 1948. These age-limits are relaxable for Government servants and in special cases. **Pay:—For all posts.**—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. **Qualifications** for various posts are given below:—

1. **Deputy Development Officer (Tools).**—(a) Degree in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University. (b) Candidates should have obtained 3 to 5 years' practical training in a leading Engineering firm in India or abroad. (c) About 10 years' experience in a responsible post either in public services connected with Mechanical Engineering or in a reputable Engineering firm. Candidates should be fully conversant with the indigenous Machine Tool Industry and development in the leading foreign countries. (e) Candidates should have good knowledge of the technique of manufacture of Machine tools.

2. **Deputy Development Officer (Mechanical Engineering).**—(a) First Class Honours Engineering Degree exempting from Sections A and B of A.M.I.Mech.E. Examination. (b) At least 7 years' Engineering experience, inclusive of two years in a junior administrative technical post. (c) Contact with Engineering Industry for at least 3 years.

3. **Deputy Development Officer (General and Electrical Engineering).**—(a) First class degree of an Indian or foreign University in Science or Engineering involving a thorough study of Electrical subjects. (b) Post-graduate Research experience in one of the branches of Electrical Engineering for at least one year. (c) Practical experience of at least five years in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering either in the Public Services or in the industry inclusive of at least 2 years' administrative experience in a responsible post. (d) Working knowledge of the fundamental of Mechanical Engineering.

4. **Deputy Development Officer (Metals).**—(a) Degree in Metallurgy of an Indian or foreign University with knowledge of Indian conditions. (b) At least 5 years' research and/or practical experience which should include 4 years' administrative experience of technical nature.

5. **Deputy Development Officer (Leather).**—(a) Degree in Science. (b) Diploma of the standard of City and Guilds, Leather Final, from a Leather Technical Institute. (c) At least 5 years' practical experience in the Tanning Industry, inclusive of 2 years' administrative experience.

6. **Deputy Development Officer (Paper).**—(a) Science graduate in Industrial Chemistry of an Indian or foreign University. (b) Diploma in paper manufacture from City and Guilds or equivalent qualification. (c) At least 5 years' practical working experience in some good Paper Mill, inclusive of administrative experience for at least 2 years.

7. **Deputy Development Officer (Glass).—Essential:** (a) M.Sc. degree in Chemistry preferably with research experience or a doctorate degree in chemistry with a working knowledge of glass. (b) Practical experience in some factory or industrial research Laboratory or an institution connected with industrial research in general industry for not less than 3 years. **Desirable:** Administrative experience.

8. **Deputy Development Officer (Plastics).—Essential:** (a) M.Sc. degree preferably with research experience or having a doctorate with a working knowledge of Plastics. (b) Practical experience in some factory or industrial research laboratory or an institution connected with industrial research for not less than 3 years. **Desirable:** Administrative experience.

9. **Deputy Development Officer (Silk).**—(a) Science degree of a recognised University, with specialised knowledge of Zoology or Biochemistry. (b) Working knowledge of, and not less than 2 years' experience in, sericulture and silk industries; specialisation in rearing and breeding of silk worms, the emphasis being on the scientific aspect of the silk industry with which the candidate should be thoroughly familiar.

10. **Deputy Development Officer (Rubber).**—(a) B.Sc. degree with Chemistry as the main subject. (b) Practical experience in the rubber Industry (Latex and rubber) for at least five years. (c) Rubber works laboratory experience in the testing of raw materials and finished goods. (d) Candidates should possess general experience in office administration. (e) They should have held a responsible executive position, e.g., of a Chief Chemist or Technologist in a factory employing not less than 200 men. (f) They should be fully conversant with the manufacture of cycle tyres and tubes, proofed fabric, ebonite, general mechanical rubber goods, surgical and sports goods, footwear and latex dipped goods. (g) Ability to advise the factories on latex and rubber compounding, vulcanization and fabrication of goods mentioned in (f) above.

11. **Deputy Development Officer (Food).—Essential:** First Class M.Sc. degree preferably with Doctorate in Organic or Bio-Chemistry with practical experience in some factory or research Laboratory. **Desirable:** Experience of management of an Office or Laboratory for at least two years and knowledge of Chemical Engineering.

12. **Deputy Development Officer (Steel Control).**—(a) Degree or Diploma in Mechanical Engineering of recognised University and Associate Membership of any of the following two institutions: A.M.I.Mech.E. (London), A.M.I.P.E., A.M.I.E.E., and A.M.I.E.(I). (b) Practical experience for at least two years in a workshop of Mechanical Engineers of repute. (c) Candidates must have held jobs of responsibility as Mechanical Engineers for at least 7 years'. (d) Candidate must be fully acquainted with estimating of quantities of materials required for the manufacture of Mechanical Engineering stores and should have experience of planning or production of same. (e) At least two years' administrative experience.

13. **Deputy Development Officer (Machine Tool Licencing).—Essential:** (a) Degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised University or institution and/or corporate membership of the Institution of Engineers(I) or Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London. (b) At least 2 years' apprenticeship in a recognised mechanical workshop specialising as machinist. (c) At least 5 years' experience in Machine-shop practice. **Desirable:** Experience in a responsible post in public services connected with mechanical engineering or in a reputed Engineering Commercial firm.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 54.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a temporary post of Assistant Supervisor (Grade A) in the Civil Supplies Calcutta Transport Fleet under the Directorate of Transportation, on pay of Rs. 350 (consolidated) per month plus house rent allowance, if admissible.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

(2) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India is also eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment: Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal;

(ii) he must not be less than 30 or more than 40 years of age on the 1st August 1948;

(iii) he must have passed the Matriculation or the School Final Examination;

(iv) he must produce evidence of having successfully handled artisans in a large mechanical establishment, preferably with a motor transport fleet of considerable size, from the point of view of maintenance of discipline.

Ability to drive a truck and knowledge of the common faults of motor vehicles and their remedies will be considered additional qualifications.

(3) Candidates for post of Assistant Director of Motor Transport (Advertisement No. 31) will not have to pay the requisite fee, if they intimate their candidacy for this post.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 23rd August 1948.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt" Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 28th July 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 55.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the following permanent gazetted posts in the Provincial Statistical Bureau, Government of West Bengal:—

(i) Deputy Superintendent of Industrial Statistics (two posts).

(ii) Assistant Superintendent of Industrial Statistics (one post).

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointments will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below

(2) **Pay.**—

Deputy Superintendent—Rs. 250—25—300—25/2—400—50/2—750 (E. B after the 10th stage).

Assistant Superintendent—Rs. 150—20/2—250—15/2—310—20/2—350—375—400 (E. B. after 12th and 22nd stages).

The initial pay of the candidates selected for appointment will be fixed on the basis of their age on the date of assuming duties as follows, if at the time of application they do not hold any permanent appointment under Government:—

Deputy Superintendent.

Age.	Pay Rs.
25	250
26	275
27	... 300
28	300
29	... 325
30	... 325
31	... 350
32	... 350
33	... 375
34	... 375
35	... 400
36	. 400
37	. 450
38	. . 450
39	... 500
40	. . 500
41	... 550
42	550
43	600
44	. . 600
45	. 650

Assistant Superintendent.

Age.	Pay. Rs.
25	. 150
26	... 150
27	170
28	. 170
29	... 190
30	. 190
31	210
32	210
33	. 230
34	230
35	250
36	250
37	265
38	265
39	. 280
40	280
41	295
42	295
43	310
44	... 310
45	330

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

Deputy Superintendent.—(i) He must be a first or second class M A or M.Sc in Statistics, Pure or Applied Mathematics, Physics, Economics or an allied subject, or a graduate in any Engineering or Technological subject with at least two years' experience of statistical field or administrative work in connection with industry, labour, commerce, agriculture or public health;

(ii) he must not be more than 45 years of age on the 1st July 1948.

Assistant Superintendent.—(i) He must have a Master's or an Honours degree in Statistics, Pure or Applied Mathematics, Physics, Economics or an allied subject, or graduate in Mechanical Engineering with at least one year's experience of statistical field or administrative work in connection with industry, labour, commerce, agriculture or public health;

(ii) he must not be more than 45 years of age on the 1st July 1948.

A candidate for any of the posts must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India will also be eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of, or permanently domiciled in West Bengal.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary and should reach him not later than the 20th August 1948.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted In no circumstances will this fee be refunded

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B N BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 31st July 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES, WEST BENGAL.

Bengal Silk Technological Institute, Berhampore (Murshidabad).

APPLICATIONS in prescribed forms are invited for admission into this Institute for higher scientific training in all branches of Textile Technology with special reference to silk.

1. **Courses of training.**—The Institute offers the following courses of studies:—(i) Diploma Course—It extends over three years leading to a Diploma entitled L.T.T. (Licentiate in Textile Technology). This is an advanced course intended to give specialised theoretical and practical training in all branches of textile manufacture with special reference to silk. (ii) Artisan Course—It extends over two years and is meant for those who intend to adopt weaving, dyeing and printing as their profession. Preference is given to candidates belonging to the Weaver Class. (iii) Short Course—This course extends over six months and is intended for those professional weavers, dyers and printers who wish to supplement their practical experience with a knowledge of the improved methods for advancement in their careers.

2. **Qualifications for admission.**—(i) For admission in the Diploma Course the candidates must have passed the Matriculation Examination or have been trained in one of the technical schools affiliated to the Overseer Examination Board up to the Sub-Overseer standard and must have attained the age of 16 on the 1st of July of the year of his admission but should not exceed 21 years. (ii) For Artisan Course the candidate must have a sufficient knowledge of Bengali and Arithmetic. They are also required to produce evidence of their being *bona fide* weavers and/or to declare that they seek admission with the intention of adopting weaving as a profession. (iii) For Short Course the candidates are required to produce evidence that they are professional weavers, dyers or printers and are actually engaged in their profession.

3. **Fees.**—No tuition fee is charged from *bona fide* residents of Bengal but the students are required to provide themselves with the necessary books and instruments required in their classes.

4. **Stipends.**—A number of stipends are awarded to meritorious students on the result of Institute Examinations subject to good conduct and progress.

5. **Athletics.**—All students must join the Athletic Club and abide by such rules and regulations as may be framed from time to time.

6. **Hostels.**—Students may be provided accommodation in the Institute Hostel which is under the supervision of Hostel Superintendent. Students residing in hostels must abide by the hostel rules.

The session ordinarily commences in July. All applications for admission in the prescribed form together with necessary certificates should reach the Principal on or before the 30th June 1948 or within ten days of the publication of the Matriculation results. For further particulars and application forms apply to the Principal, Bengal Silk Technological Institute, Berhampore (Murshidabad).

P. PAL, Principal,
Bengal Silk Technological Institute,
Berhampore.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF BIRBHUM.

Present:—Sri Abinash Chandra Ghose, District Judge, Birbhum.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 3 OF 1947.

Order of Adjudication (Section 27).

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 1st December 1947, from Durgapada Mondal, son of late Manindra Lal Mondal, of Hatserandi police-station Nanoor, chouki Bolpur, district Birbhum, and on reading the said application and hearing it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.*

Dated this 5th day of June 1948.

A. C. GHOSE, District Judge.

(350—1)

IN THE 2ND COURT OF THE ADDL. DISTRICT JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 3 OF 1947.

Sunil Kumar Kerr of 6A, Benoy Bose Road, police-station Bhowanipore, 24-Parganas, debtor-applicant.

To creditors.

ON the 21st day of June 1948 it was ordered that the debtor is finally adjudicated insolvent and he is to apply for discharge by 8th December 1948.

N. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Addl. District Judge.

Alipore, the 30th July 1948.

(355—1)

IN THE 2ND COURT OF THE ADDL. DISTRICT JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 4 OF 1947.

Sasadhar Kumar Kerr of 6A, Benoy Bose Road, police-station Bhowanipore, 24-Parganas, debtor-applicant.

To creditors.

ON the 21st day of June 1948 it was ordered that the debtor is finally adjudicated insolvent. He is to apply for discharge by 8th December 1948.

N. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Addl. District Judge.

Alipore, the 30th July 1948.

(356—1)

IN THE 2ND COURT OF THE ADDL. DISTRICT JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 5 OF 1947.

Sisir Kumar Kar of 6A, Benoy Bose Road, police-station Bhowanipore, 24-Parganas, debtor-applicant.

To creditors.

ON the 21st day of June 1948 it was ordered that the debtor is finally adjudicated insolvent. He is to apply for discharge by 8th December 1948.

N. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Addl. District Judge.

Alipore, the 30th July 1948.

(357—1)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the shareholders of the Selected Fatka Collieries, Ltd., that an extraordinary general meeting will be held at 15, Jadu Bhattacherjee Lane, Calcutta, on the 16th August 1948 at 2 p.m. to discuss and approve the settlement of the dues to Messrs. D. S. Banerjee & Co., Ltd.

S. K. BANERJEE,
Director, Selected Fatka Collieries, Ltd.

Calcutta,
The 25th July 1948.

(349—1)

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF FIRM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership firm of Messrs. Burn & Co. formerly carrying on business at No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, was dissolved on the 27th July 1948. The business formerly carried on by the said firm is, with effect from the date of dissolution, being carried on by Messrs. Martin Burn, Ltd.

12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

(354—1)

NOTICE.

WANTED a District Engineer for the Nadia District Board on a salary of Rs. 400—20—600 per mensem plus travelling allowance according to the Fundamental Rules. Candidates must be qualified in the manner prescribed in rule 2, Part IX of the Rules for the appointment of District Engineers, etc., as published with Bengal Government notification No. 3334L.S.-G., dated 20th December 1901, as subsequently amended. The selected candidate will have to join immediately on appointment and will be on probation for one year. Applications with certificates and testimonials in original should be submitted in sealed and registered covers to the Chairman, District Board, Nadia, superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer" on or before 10th August 1948 with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which the certificates will be returned.

Candidates should mention their native village, police-station, post office, home district and age.

Candidates may be required to interview the Board at their own expense.

TARAK DAS BANERJEE,
Chairman, District Board.

Nadia District Board Office, the 13th July 1948.

(206—5)

CAUTION.

PUBLIC are hereby warned not to advance any money to Sri Rabindra Nath Banerji of 8/1, Hazra Road, Kalighat, Calcutta, or to purchase his undivided share of the said or other properties at Mahestollah in 24-Parganas as he owes my clients Sri Jitendra Nath Banerjee and Sri Abanindra Nath Banerjee his brothers and co-sharers of the same address over Rupees Fifty thousand besides a mortgage decree on the Hazra Road property and monies paid to the mortgagor before and after the decree and costs and other expenses.

Any person dealing with the said properties will do so with full knowledge of all these liabilities and charges at his own risk and peril.

B. N. GHOSH, Advocate.

3-A, Clark Street, Calcutta, the 26th July 1948.

(338—4)

AMARENDRA KUMAR SANYAL, M A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta.

(309—4)

SUSHANTA KUMAR SEN, M A , B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta.

(310—4)

SUKUMAR GHOSE, B L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta.

(311—4)

SRI BHOLANATH CHATTERJEA intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(312—4)

NIRMAL CHANDRA MUKHERJI, M A., B L , intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(313—4)

HEMENDRA KUMAR MITRA intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(314—4)

SRI PABITRA KUMAR BANERJEE wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(315—4)

SRI SUBIMAN CHANDRA GHOSE desires to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court of Calcutta.

(316—4)

SRI BHUDHAR CHANDRA MUKHERJEE desires to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court of Calcutta

(317—4)

SRI KALI PADA ROY, B L., Pleader, intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta.

(318—4)

GANAPATI CHUNDER, B.L , desires to be enrolled as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

(319—4)

BARUN KUMAR ROY CHOWDHURY intends to enrol himself as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court

(320—4)

ANILKUMAR SEN, M.A., B L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

(321—4)

SRI ROBIN CHANDRA MITTRA wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(322—4)

SRI NIRMAL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(326 —4)

SRI K. KRISHNA MARAR intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(339—4)

SRI SAILENDRA NATH ROY, M A., B.L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court

(305—4)

SRI RAGHABENDRA BANERJI, M A , B L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(306—4)

SRI JAYANTA KUMAR MUKHERJEE, B.L., wants to enrol as an advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(343—4)

SRI ARUN PROKAS CHATTERJEE intends to enrol as an advocate, Calcutta High Court.

(344—4)

SRI PABITRA KUMAR GHOSH, M A., B L., wants to enrol himself as an Advocate, Calcutta High Court

(351—4)

SRI BEJOY LALL DEY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court

(352—4)

MR JYOTIRMOY SEN, M Sc., B L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(358—4)

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the persons/party whose names are shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 1/48-49	A/36-009814	100	Sant Lal, Head Cashier, Imperial Bank of India, Bulandshahr (U.P.)
W.D. 2/48-49	A/61-324842 A/31-270867	100 100	Sumer Chand, Goods Clerk, Delhi Kishanganj Railway Station, Delhi.
W.D. 3/48-49	A/89-202302	100	Angad Rai Gandhi, s/o late Karam Chand, C/o late Bejnath, Wine Contractor, Kowalganj, P. O. Rohtak, district Rohtak, East Punjab.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 9th July 1948.

NOTE.

PORTIONS of the following note of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of its value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the number. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to it is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.—

Register No.	Note No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant
W D 4/48-49	A/52-056847	100	P K. Datta, 42 Ramnath Kabiraj Lane, P.O. Bowbazar, Calcutta

P D CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 15th July 1948.

LOST RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered 18471, dated 28th May 1948, and granted by the Imperial Bank of India, Local Authorities Loan Section, on submission of the undermentioned Calcutta Port Trust debenture Notice of loss has been given to the Imperial Bank of India, Local Authorities Loan Section, and the undersigned is about to apply for the surrender of the security:—

Debenture No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
4303	4 per cent., 1914	500	Amar Nath Bannerjee

Name of the Proprietor—Amar Nath Bannerjee

Residence—Balaram Lane, Chinsurah

(345—1)

LOST RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS numbered 1/B719 and I/B721, dated 31st March 1948, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities:—

G.P Note No.	Loan	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name
CA 043251/55	4 per cent., 1960-70.	1,000 each	Sudhansu Bala Debi
CA 015071/73	3 per cent., con. 1946	1,000 each	
CA 041970	3 per cent., con. 1946.	500	

Name of the holder—Srimati Sudhansu Bala Debi.

Residence—Naihati, 24-Parganas.

(346—1)

LOST RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered 1/B717, dated 31st March 1918, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities.—

G.P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
CA 003700	2¾ per cent., 1960.	500	Central Calcutta Bank, Ltd.
CA 003490	2¾ per cent., 1960	1,000	
CA 003679	2¾ per cent., 1960.	500	
CA 003699	2¾ per cent., 1960.	1,000	

Name of the holder—Central Calcutta Bank, Ltd

Residence—9A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(347—1)

DESTROYED.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos. C.A 080066/68 of the 3 per cent. conversion loan of 1946 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Reserve Bank of India and last endorsed to Ram Prosad Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Signature of the advertiser—Ram Prosad Banerjee.

Residence—"Prasanna Bhaban", Kalitala, Bankura.

(308—3)

STOLEN.

THE following Government of India Five-Year Interest-Free Prize Bonds, 1949, for the face value of Rs. 200 having been stolen, notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Bombay, for the issue of duplicates in favour of the undersigned:—

Series.	Number.	Amount.
D	097544 and 097545	Rs. 200

Name of the person notifying—Nibaran Chandra Mitra.

Address—5-1-H, Panditia Road, Calcutta—29.

(341—2)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE HOSHIARPUR DOAB BRANCH RLYS. CO., LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 208D of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that a general meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held on Friday, the 20th August 1948, at 12 noon, at the liquidator's office at 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, to receive the liquidator's report and accounts made up to the 22nd May 1948 showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the second year of its liquidation and in order that the said Company may hear any explanations that may be given by the liquidator.

S. BOSE, Liquidator.

8, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 2nd August 1948

To the shareholders of the Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Rlys. Co, Ltd (in Voluntary Liquidation) and in particular to —

Miss G A Caleb, Caesarean Investment, Ltd., Miss A. M Castle, Miss E. J Dallas, Mrs. E. J. S. Emmer, Mrs. E. S. Fink, Mrs M E. Franchs, Miss M. E Fink, Mr. E B W King, Messrs A B Leather, T. V Craig and H. Swinnerton, Mrs M F S. Mentoth, Mr. A. Morant, Mrs C E Miller, Mrs M. C Mudie, Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Miss A C Prior, Mr Russell Kettle, Liquidator A Ruffer & Sons, Ltd (in Voluntary Liquidation) and Mr W K. Warren.

(353—1)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

5, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Persons above 18 years of age are eligible to make use of the Library, which is a free lending Library, open to any one residing in any part of the Dominion of India. There is no subscription to pay, but security in cash is essential

B. S KESAVAN, Librarian

Registered No. C207

No. 32 of 1948.

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1948

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SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crops, etc., for the week ending the 21st July 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province. The weather was on the whole favourable. Aman transplantation was continuing. Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in five subdivisions and cattle-disease was reported from one subdivision. Wages of labourers varied from rupee one and two annas to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds if any	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated out-turn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar	1 31	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Normal	Sufficient	...	Sufficient .	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Diamond Harbour	7 41	2 3/16	2¼	Seasonal	Transplantation brisk.	Ditto .	..	Ditto ..	Nil	Rs 1-12, high.
Barrackpore .	2·32	2 7/16	2 7/16	Seasonable	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto .	Crops, 80 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil	Rs 1-8.
Barasat ..	1·55	(*a*)	1⅞	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal	Ditto .	Aus, 60 per cent., cane, 85 per cent	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Basirhat	6 27	1 15/16	1 15/16	Unfavourable	...	Ditto	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2.
Bongaon	5 06	1 9/16	(*n*)	Favourable ..	Jute weeding suspended due to heavy rains.	Ditto	Fair	Ditto ..	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Nadia.										
Sadar ..	(*n*)	1 13/16	2			.	..	....	..	....
Ranaghat .	11 82	1⅞	1⅞	Seasonable	Weeding continues.	Sufficient	Fair	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2.
Murshidabad.										
Sadar ..	3 49	1⅞	2 3/16	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Aus and jute completed.	Sufficient	Aus, 70 per cent.	Sufficient ..	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high
Lalbagh .	4 22	1⅞	1⅞	Cloudy		Available	Good	Available ..	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Jangipore	4 74	1⅞	1 13/16	Seasonable, favourable.	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto ..	....	Sufficient .	Cattle-disease reported from Farakka police-station.	Rs. 1-14, high.
Kandi ..	2·53	2¼	2½	Cloudy, favourable.	Sowing of Aman seed continues.	....	Cane, fair ..	....	Nil	Rs. 1-4, high.
Burdwan.										
Sadar ..	1 68	2⅜	2⅜	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal	....	....	Sufficient ..	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Asansol	5 27	2¼	2⅜	Ditto	Aus sowing brisk.	Sufficient ..	Good. ..	Ditto ..	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Katwa ..	2·30	2 11/16	2⅜	Favourable .	Ploughing for Aman continues.	Ditto ..	Aus, 75 per cent	..	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high.
Kalna .	3·68	2	2 3/16	Ditto ..	....	..	Aus, fair ..	Sufficient ..	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Birbhum.										
Sadar .	5 17	2 9/16	2 11/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation brisk	..	Cane, good	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2.
Rampurhat ..	3·75	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto ..	Sowing of paddy below normal.	....	Ditto .	....	Nil	Rs. 1-8.

(*a*) No rice is available in the open market at the controlled retail price.

(*n*) Report not received.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. This week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. Previous week.	Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease	Labour wages without food.
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bankura.										
Sadar	3 05	2¼	2¼	Cloudy ..	Sowing of seeds continues.	Sufficient ..	Summer crops, 50 per cent.	Sufficient .	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Vishnupur ..	2·67	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto .	Fair ..	Ditto .	Nil	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Midnapore.										
Sadar ..	1·90	2 7/16	2 7/16	Seasonable, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient ..	Satisfactory (South).	Ample .	Nil	Rs. 1-4.
Contai .	1·85	2 9/16	2 11/16	Cloudy ..	....	....	....	Sufficient ..	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Tamluk	1 45	2⅜	2¼	Wet, favourable	Jute weeding, Aus and Aman sowing continues.	Sufficient ..	Aus, 75 per cent.	Ditto .	Nil	Rs. 2
Ghatal ..	(n)	2 5/16	2 7/16	....	....	....	....	....	.	. . .
Jhargram	2 63	2 7/16	2¼	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation commenced.	....	Aus, fair ..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-2, normal.
Hooghly.										
Sadar ..	1 45	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Ploughing of Aman continues.	Sufficient ..	Good ..	Sufficient ..	Nil	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Serampore	2 35	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation normal.	Ditto .	Aus, 75 per cent	...	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Arambagh ..	2 53	2	2 3/16	Wet, unfavourable.	Fields being prepared for Aman transplantation.	..	....	Sufficient ..	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Howrah.										
Sadar ..	4·10	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Insufficient	Paddy, fair	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-14.
Uluberia ..	3 16	2	1⅞	Seasonable ..	Transplantation continues.	Sufficient ..	....	Sufficient ..	Nil	Rs. 1-10.
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar ..	12 27	(a)	(a)	Wet, favourable	....	....	...	Sufficient ..	Nil	Rs. 2-8, high.
Alipur-Duar ..	13 52	(a)	(a)	Unfavourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient ..	....	Ditto ..	Nil	Rs. 3, high.
Darjeeling.										
Sadar ..	10·18	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	....	Sufficient ..	Aman, 70 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Kurseong ..	11 40	2 7/16	2 7/16	Good .	Good ..	Ditto ..	Good ..	Ditto ..	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Siliguri ..	12·23	(a)	1 11/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto ..	Aman, 70 per cent.	Ditto .	Nil	Rs. 2-8.
Kalimpong ..	11 37	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Maize, favourable.	Ditto ..	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Maldah ..	2·40	(a)	(a)	Wet, unfavourable.	Aman transplantation continues.	No demand	Not so favourable.	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10.
West Dinajpur.	5·74	2 11/16	2 11/16	Fair ..	Cultivation of jute and Aus over.	....	....	....	..	....

(a) No rice is available in the open market at the controlled retail price.

(n) Report not received.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 27th July 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE WEST BENGAL

First Forecast of the Cotton Crop of West Bengal and Tripura State for 1947-48.

Calcutta, the 21st November 1947.

There are two varieties of cotton grown in this part of the country, viz., the early and the late. The early variety is chiefly grown in the Tripura State and to a small extent in other districts. The late variety is grown in small areas in Bankura and Midnapore.

Character of the season.—The weather and its effect on the growth and cultivation of the crop have been favourable in Tripura State and in the district of Nadia. The weather was not so favourable in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore where cotton is grown to a small extent. The present condition of the crop may be regarded as fair.

Area sown.—The total area sown this year under early cotton is estimated at 26,350 acres as against 25,700 acres, revised figure of the last year. The area sown with late variety is 45 acres as against 30 acres reported in the final forecast of last year.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Registered No. C207

The
Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1948.

PART IIIA—Ordinances promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal under the Government of India Act, 1935.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

West Bengal Ordinance No. IX of 1948

THE WEST BENGAL CEMENT CONTROL ORDINANCE, 1948.

WHEREAS the Governor of West Bengal is satisfied that it is urgently necessary in the public interest to confer powers to control the production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in, cement in West Bengal and that immediate action should be taken for this purpose;

AND WHEREAS the West Bengal Legislature is not in session;

The Governor of West Bengal is pleased in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to make and promulgate the following Ordinance, namely:—

26 Geo. V, c. 2.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the West Bengal Cement Control Ordinance, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of West Bengal.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

Definition.

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "cement" includes portland cement, any other cementitious product manufactured by intergrinding or intermixing portland cement as defined in the British Standard Specifications of 1940, with any active or inert material, white and coloured cements, high aluminia cements, and any product manufactured by direct mixing of some or all oxides constituting normal portland cement.

Power to control production, supply, distribution, etc., of cement.

3. (*1*) The Provincial Government, so far as it appears to it to be necessary or expedient for maintaining or increasing the supply of cement or for securing its equitable distribution and availability at fair prices, may, by order, in the *Official Gazette*, provide for regulating or prohibiting the production, supply and distribution thereof and trade and commerce therein within West Bengal.

(*2*) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*), an order made thereunder may provide—

(*a*) for regulating by licenses, permits or otherwise the production or manufacture of cement;

(*b*) for regulating or controlling the prices at which cement may be purchased or sold and for prescribing the conditions of sale thereof;

The West Bengal Cement Control Ordinance, 1948.

(Sections 4—8.)

(*c*) for regulating by licenses, permits or otherwise the storage, transport, movement, possession, distribution, disposal, acquisition, use or consumption of cement;

(*d*) for prohibiting the withholding from sale of cement ordinarily kept for sale;

(*e*) for requiring any person holding stock of cement to sell the whole or specified part of the stock at such prices and to such persons or classes of persons or in such circumstances, as may be specified in the order;

(*f*) for collecting any information or statistics with a view to regulating or prohibiting any of the aforesaid matters;

(*g*) for requiring persons engaged in the production, supply or distribution of, or trade or commerce in, cement to maintain and produce for inspection such books, accounts and records relating to their business and to furnish such information relating thereto, as may be specified in the order; and

(*h*) for any incidental and supplementary matters, including in particular the entering and search of premises, vehicles, vessels and aircraft, the seizure by a person authorised to make such search of cement in respect of which such person has reason to believe that a contravention of the order has been, is being or is about to be committed, the grant or issue of licenses, permits or other documents, and the charging of fees therefor.

(*3*) When any cement is seized under the authority of any order made under sub-section (*1*), the person seizing the cement shall make a report of such seizure to a Magistrate who may give such directions as to its temporary custody as he thinks fit, so, however, that where no prosecution is instituted for contravention of the order in respect of the cement seized within a period in his opinion reasonable, the Magistrate shall direct its return to the person from whom it was seized; and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to any search or seizure under any such order as they apply to any search or seizure under Chapter VII of that Code. Act V of 1898.

Delegation of powers. **4.** The Provincial Government may, by order, in the *Official Gazette*, direct that the power to make orders under section 3 shall, in relation to such matters and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the direction, be exercisable also by such Officer or authority subordinate to the Provincial Government as may be specified in the direction.

Effect of orders inconsistent with other enactments. **5.** Any order made under section 3 shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Ordinance or any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Ordinance.

Penalties. **6.** If any person contravenes any order made under section 3, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both, and, if the order so provides, any Court, trying such contravention, may direct that any property in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the order has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

Attempts and abetments. **7.** Any person who attempts to contravene, or abets a contravention of, any order made under section 3 shall be deemed to have contravened that order.

Offences by Corporation. **8.** If the person contravening an order made under section 3 is a company or other body corporate, every director, manager, secretary or other officer or agent thereof shall, unless he proves that the contravention took place

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The Calcutta Gazette

Published by Authority

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 2464G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

Genearl.

Burdwan.—No. 2382G.A.—2nd August 1948.—Sri Nirmal Chandra Maitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), has been appointed to have charge of the Asansol subdivision of the Burdwan district with effect from the 22nd December 1947.

Midnapore.—No. 2389G.A.—2nd August 1948.—Sri Sudhir Chandra Datta Gupta, Judge, Industrial Tribunal, is appointed to act until further orders as District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore.

Leave.

General.

No. 2410G.A.—4th August 1948.—Sri Bepin Chandra Nath, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on half average pay for four months under rule 184(*d*) of Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of 5th April 1948.

No. 2413G.A.—4th August 1948.—Janab A. Zaman, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is allowed leave on average pay as follows with effect from the 9th August 1948 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, viz., concession leave under the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. F.7(15)E-11/46, dated 16th September 1946, for one month and one day or up to the date of his embarkation whichever is earlier and in continuation, leave for eight months under rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules.

No. 2419G.A.—5th August 1948.—[illegible] Chandra Biswas, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on medical certificate under rule 173(*d*) of Bengal Service Rules, Part I, up to the 25th September 1948 (inclusive), in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 1st May 1948.

West Dinajpur.—No. 2427G.A.—5th August 1948.—Sri Bipul Chandra Chatarji, officiating Magistrate and Collector, West Dinajpur, is allowed leave on average pay for four months under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Constitution and Elections

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1086A.R.—4th August 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 8 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Jangipur (Rural) Muhammadan Constituency is published for general information:—

"West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Jangipur (Rural) Muhammadan Constituency.

Under the provision of sub-rule (*6*) of rule 8 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, read with rule 47 of the said rules, I declare that Syed Badrudduja of 19, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the seat in the Jangipur (Rural) Muhammadan Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

G. C. MANDAL,
Returning Officer."

Dated 18th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
M. A. T. IYENGAR, Jt. Secy.

No. 1071A.R.—3rd August 1948.—Whereas the boundaries of the Barasat subdivision of the 24-Parganas district have been altered by notification No. 547G.A., dated the 23rd February 1948, and whereas by notification No. 549G.A., dated the 23rd February 1948, the Bongaon subdivision of the 24-Parganas district has been created with the local areas of the police-stations of Bongaon and Gaighata which formerly formed part of the said Barasat subdivision;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (*1*) of paragraph 22 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, as adapted by the India (Provincial Legislatures) Order, 1947, as subsequently amended, the Governor is pleased to direct that as from the 31st day of March 1948 in the Fourth Schedule to the said order—

(*a*) in Table I, in the entry relating to the extent of the 24-Parganas North-West (Rural) Constituency, the reference to "Barasat" shall be taken as a reference to "Barasat and Bongaon";

(*b*) in Table II, in the entry relating to the extent of the 24-Parganas North-East (Rural) Constituency, the reference to "the Deganga, Habra, Gaighata and Bongaon police-stations of the Barasat subdivision" shall be taken as a reference to "the Bongaon subdivision and the Deganga and Habra police-stations of the Barasat subdivision".

By order of the Governor,
M. A. T. IYENGAR, Jt. Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5641P.—4th August 1948.—Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor has, by notification No. 1759P., dated the 25th March 1948, declared the Communist Party of India and its committees, branches and communes and also its volunteer organisations, including the Red Guards, to be unlawful associations;

And whereas the places specified and described in the schedule hereto annexed are used for purposes of the said unlawful associations;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 17A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor is hereby pleased to notify the said places as places which are used for the purposes of unlawful associations.

Schedule.

District Midnapore.

(1) Two rooms and an enclosed verandah on the first floor of the two-storied building (Municipal holding No. 213) at Chhotabazar, Midnapore town, bounded on the—

North—Khajanchi Lane and the house of Sripati Singh.
South—Compound wall of the house of Sri Charu Chandra Ghosh.
East—Jora Shib Mandir.
West—Municipal Lane.

(2) The two-roomed *katcha* house at Purbachilka (jurisdiction list No. 360 and Union No. 17), police-station Panskura, bounded on the—

North—House of Sri Gunadhar Kar.
South—Public Works Department embankment.
East—House of Sri Jiban Krishna Das.
West—House of Sri Umesh Maiti.

(3) The two-storied tile-roofed mud-walled house at Tamluk town consisting of two rooms owned by Sri Ram Bhakta, son of late Shib Narayan of Tamluk town, bounded on the—

North—A thatched *chala* belonging to Sri Ram Bhakta and let out to Janab Abdus Sattar and the house of Sk. Keramat Ali.
South—House of Sk. Nur Ali.
East—Land of Sk. Nur Ali.
West—Tamluk Main Road.

(4) The two-storied corrugated shed consisting of two rooms belonging to Sri Kalipada Banarji of Tamluk town at Parbatipur, Tamluk town, bounded on the—

North—Mahendra Maiti Street.
South—Sri Kalipada Banerji's tank.
East—House of Sri Kalipada Banerji.
West—Stationery shop of Sri Kalipada Banerji.

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

Pass Port

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3639PP.—2nd August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph 2 of the Foreigners Order, 1948, read with notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs No. 9/9/46-I-Political (EW), dated the 10th February 1948, and in supersession of notification of the Government of Bengal No. 10569-Def., dated the 2nd September 1943, the Governor is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Security Control, Calcutta, to be a Civil Authority for the purposes of the said Order for the town of Calcutta as defined in the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866.

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

Special Section

ORDERS.

No. 6560H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the rovincial Government has reason to believe that ie undermentioned person in respect of whom an rder under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West engal Act III of 1948), directing that he be etained has been made, is concealing himself so iat the said order of detention cannot be xecuted;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conerred by clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 6 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to irect the said undermentioned person to appear efore the District Magistrate, Hooghly, at Hooghly, within fifteen days of the date of pubication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Biswanath Singh Ray *alias* Felu, son of late Debendra Singh Ray of Bora, police-station Singoor, district Hooghly.

No. 6562H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that he undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Hooghly, at Hooghly, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars

Sri Mahitosh Nandi, son of Sri Kali Charan Nandi of French Chandernagore and of Serampore, district Hooghly.

No. 6564H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Hooghly, at Hooghly, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Nemai Bhattacharjee, son of late Nagendra Bhattacharjee of Pratappur, Chinsura, district Hooghly.

No. 6605H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Sitangshu Majumdar, son of late Kunja Behari Majumdar of Bharukathi, Jhalakati, Barisal, and of Calcutta.

No. 6607H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Dhirendra Nath Dhar, son of Sri Upendra Nath Dhar of 12/1, Chaitanya Sen Lane, Calcutta.

No. 6634H.S.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Sudhindra Kumar Ray *alias* Khoka, son of Sri Narendra Kishore Ray of Mahinanda, Kishorganj, Mymensingh, and of Dacca and of Calcutta.

No. 6638H.S.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Sudhir Pakhira, son of late Raj Narain Pakhira of 89, Alipore Road, Calcutta.

No. 6640H.S.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section

16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri B. T. Randive, son of Sri Trimbak Mahadev Randive of Bombay and of 74/1, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

No. 6642H.S.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Janab Muhammad Ismail, son of late Muhammad Khan of Cawnpore (United Provinces), and of Central Provinces and of Calcutta.

No. 6644H.S.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Munindra Singh, son of late Kali Kumar Singh of Mymensingh and of Calcutta.

No. 6646H.S.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Bijoy Kumar Basu, son of Dr. Aswini Kumar Basu of Dacca and of Calcutta.

No. 6648H.S.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Hooghly, at Hooghly, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Santosh Kumar Bhar, son of Sri Bonamali Bhar of Hatkhola, French Chandernagore, and of Hooghly.

No. 6650H.S.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Hooghly, at Hooghly, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Gopal Chandra Dutta *alias* Dwijendra Lal Dutta, son of Sri Monmohan Dutta of Mahesh, Serampore, district Hooghly, and of Tripura State.

No. 6652H.S.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, at Darjeeling, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Bhudra Bahadur Hamal, son of late Ambar Raj Hamal of Singamari, Darjeeling Town.

No. 6654H.S.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Midnapore, at Midnapore, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Bhupal Chandra Panda, son of Sri Braja Mohan Panda of Daudpur, Nandigram, district Midnapore.

No. 6636H.S.—24th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Shib Sankar Mitra, son of late Satish Chandra Mitra of Khulna, and of 8, Garpar Road, Calcutta.

No. 6686H.S.—26th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Burdwan, at Burdwan, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Santabrata Chatterjee, son of Sri Anadi Chatterjee of Kalikapur, Katwa, Burdwan.

No. 6691H.S.—26th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Nadia, at Krishnagar, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Amritendu Mukherjee *alias* Goda, son of late Panchanan Mukherjee of Hanskhali, Nadia, Krishnagar town.

No. 6693H.S.—26th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Nadia, at Krishnagar, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Shahai Ram Das, son of Sri Ashutosh Das of Rahamatganj, Chittagong, and of Chhota Bazar, Ranaghat, Nadia.

No. 6695H.S.—26th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Nadia, at Krishnagar, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Murari Mohan Goswami, son of late Madhab Goswami of Navadwip town, Nadia.

No. 6697H.S.—26th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Nadia, at Krishnagar, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Bimalendu Pal *alias* Bimal Pal, son of late Matilal Pal of Chaitalpara, Santipore, Nadia.

No. 6706H.S.—26th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Nadia, at Krishnagar, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Kanai Lal Kundu, son of late Syam Lal Kundu of Navadwip town, and of Matura, Naria, Faridpur.

No. 6727H.S.—27th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Burdwan, at Burdwan, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Janab Abdulla Rasul, son of Janab Abdulla Kader of Kaza, Memari, Burdwan, and of Calcutta.

No. 6729H.S.—27th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Burdwan, at Burdwan, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Subodh Chowdhury, son of Sri Gopal Chandra Chowdhury of Pahartali, Chittagong, and of Agradip, police-station Katwa, district Burdwan.

No. 6731H.S.—27th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Burdwan, at Burdwan, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Suresh Kiran Pal, son of late Jadu Nath Pal of Dhul Khola, Hijla, Barisal, and of Pariharpur, Jamuria, Burdwan.

No. 6733H.S.—27th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Burdwan, at Burdwan, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Benoy Krishna Chowdhury, son of late Girindra Nath Chowdhury of Sihigram, police-station Monteswar, Burdwan.

No. 6743H.S.—27th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Prabhat Das Gupta, son of Sri Lakshmi Charan Das Gupta of Barisal and of Calcutta.

No. 6745H.S.—27th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Midnapore, at Midnapore, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Saroj Bhusan Roy, son of Sri Sashi Bhusan Roy of Garbeta, Midnapore, and of 4/2, Chhaku Khansama Lane, 22B, Mechhua Bazar Street, 37, Harrison Road, and also of Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

No. 6747H.S.—27th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Saroj Bhusan Roy, son of Sri Sashi Bhusan Roy, of Garbeta, Midnapore, and of 4/2, Chhaku Khansama Lane, 22B, Mechhua Bazar Street, 37, Harrison Road, and also of Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

No. 6603H.S.—23rd July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, at Alipore, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Nikhil Nath Chakrabarty, son of Sri Narendra Nath Chakrabarty of 31/1, Ganga Prasad Mukherji Road, of 11, Sunny Park, and of 17B, Ekdalia Place, Calcutta.

No. 6735H.S.—27th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Burdwan, at

Burdwan, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Dasarathi Chowdhury, son of late Prafulla Chowdhury of Khirgram, Mangalkot, and of Katwa town, Burdwan.

No. 6754H.S.—28th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Midnapore, at Midnapore, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Narayan Prasad Chaubey, son of late Nagendra Nath Chaubey of Santa, police-station Kumarkhali, Nadia, and of Kharagpur, district Midnapore.

No. 6756H.S.—28th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Midnapore, at Midnapore, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Harendra Nath Mitra, son of late Sasadhar Mitra of Purulia, police-station Keshpur, district Midnapore.

No. 6758H.S.—28th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, at Jalpaiguri, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Manoranjan Das Gupta, son of Sri Guru Prasanna Das Gupta of Baherak, Dacca, and of Jalpaiguri town.

No. 6760H.S.—28th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Nadia, at Krishnagar, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Suresh Ray, son of Sri Prafulla Ray of Kushtia, Nadia.

No. 6762H.S.—28th July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Nadia, at Krishnagar, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Kumaresh Chandra Chanda, son of late Santi Kumar *alias* Radharaman Chanda of Ramsitapur, Navadwip, Nadia.

No. 6806H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Manoranjan Roy *alias* Kebla, son of late Aswini Kumar Roy of Kuarpur, Palong, Faridpur, and of Calcutta.

No. 6808H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Sailesh Chandra Nag *alias* Nepal, son of Sri Suresh Chandra Nag of Dacca and of Calcutta.

No. 6810H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Abani Mohan Lahiri *alias* Dhani, son of Sri Nalini Mohan Lahiri of Korakdi, Baliakandi, Faridpur, and of Calcutta.

No. 6816H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Dharani Goswami, son of late Ramani Goswami of Mymensingh and of Calcutta.

No. 6818H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Amar Banerjee of 120D, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.

No. 6820H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Janab Chatur Ali, son of late Gula Bux of Dhano, Benares, and of P5/12, Paikpara Road, and of 3/6, Olai Chandi Road, Calcutta.

No. 6822H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Nripendra Nath Sen, son of Sri Hirendra Nath Sen of Barisal and of 8E, Dacres Lane, Calcutta.

No. 6824H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Krishna Benode Roy, son of late Manmatha Nath Roy of Jessore town and Jhumjhumpur, Kotwali, Jessore, and of Calcutta.

No. 6826H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Murshidabad, at Berhampore, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Santosh Kumar Bhattacharyya, son of Professor Bisweswar Bhattacharyya of Saidabad, Berhampore, town, district Murshidabad.

No. 6828H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Mahadeb Shah, son of Sri Gaziram Shah of Mohalla Abbali Bazar, police-station Surigawar, district Mirzapur (United Provinces), and of Calcutta.

No. 6830H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Bagala Prasanna Guha Roy, son of late Annada Kumar Guha Roy of Benotia Gossairhat, Faridpur, and of 249, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

No. 6832H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, at Jalpaiguri, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Janab Abdus Samad, son of late Abdus Sattar of Kadamtala, Jalpaiguri.

No. 6834H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Gopendra Krishna Chakravarti, son of Sri Harendra Lal Chakravarti of Dacca, of Chandpur, Tippera, and of Calcutta.

No. 6864H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Kshiti Burman, son of Sri Kunja Behari Burman of Bidyakut, Nabinagar, Tippera, and of Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
L. A. D'COSTA, Asst. Secy.

POLICE DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 5243A.—6th August 1948.—**Barrackpore-Bankura.**—Sri Brameswar Nath Pathak, officiating Armed Inspector, Barrackpore Training Centre, is in the interests of the public service transferred to Bankura, *vice* Armed Inspector D. W. Davidson, discharged.

This cancels the orders, dated 4-8-1948, regarding transfer of Sri Atul Krishna Mukharji, officiating Inspector, from Armed Police Battalion I, Barrackpore to Bankura.

Calcutta.—No. 5272A.—9th August 1948.—**Howrah-Calcutta-C.I.D.**—Sri Ram Krishna Saran Deb, offg., Court Inspector, Howrah, is, in the interests of the public service, temporarily transferred to C. I. D., West Bengal, Calcutta, *vice* Sri Jananipada Mukharji, Inspector, C. I. D., discharged on superannuation.

S. GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl. of Police.

Transport

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2827W.T.—6th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Railways (Transport of Goods) (Amendment) Act, 1948 (XIII of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district and shall be deemed to have applied thereto on and from the 25th day of March 1948.

No. 2851W.T.—9th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in notification No. 4408T., dated the 6th August 1947, constituting the Regional Transport Authority, Burdwan, published at page 1432 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th August 1947, namely:—

Amendments.

In the list of members appended to the said notification for the entry "(8) The Senior Deputy Magistrate, Burdwan, Secretary" substitute the following:—

"(8) Sri S. P. Ghose, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Burdwan, Secretary."

By order of the Governor,

A. K. GHOSH,

Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal and Dy. Provincial Transport Commissioner (*ex-officio.*)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 2465G.A.

Power.

Birbhum.—No. 2384G.A.—2nd August 1948.—Sri Gopi Krishna Bagchi, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Rampurhat, Birbhum, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Judicial

Appointments and Transfers.

No. 2659J.—1st June 1948.—Sri Nripendra Chandra Mitra, Solicitor, is appointed until further orders to be Solicitor to the Government of West Bengal with effect from the 1st July 1948.

Midnapore.—No. 3765J.—29th July 1948.—Sri Jitendra Nath Maitra, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, under orders of transfer to Midnapore as Additional Subordinate Judge, is appointed Assistant Sessions Judge of the said district.

Calcutta.—No. 3965J.—6th August 1948.—Sri Nagesh Chandra Chakrabatti, District and Sessions Judge, is appointed to be the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Darjeeling.—No. 3806J.—29th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the continuance of the Legal Proceedings Ordinance, 1948 (Ordinance No. XII of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district on and from the date of the publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, subject to the modification that in section 4 of the said Ordinance for the words "Commencement of this Ordinance" the words "application of this Ordinance to the Darjeeling district in West Bengal" shall be substituted.

No. [illegible]20J.—10th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 175 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that deeds of gift and other instruments relating to lands conveyed to the Provincial Government for the purpose of the establishment of Health Centres under the Health Centre Scheme may be executed in respect of lands located in the headquarters of a district by the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, and in respect of lands located in the mofussil by the Subdivisional Officer con-

By order of the Governor,

B. K. GUHA, Secy.

Registration.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 174Regn.—9th July 1948.—Sri Ahindra Nath Mukherji, Joint Sub-Registrar of Calcutta, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 24th June 1948 till relieved by Sri Sudhansu Bhusan Roy.

Midnapore.—No. 182Regn.—22nd July 1948.—Sri Nagendra Chandra Sen, District Registrar of Midnapore, is allowed leave for the period from the 27th March 1948 to the 24th September 1948, of which four months will be leave on average pay, and the remaining period on half average pay under rules 184(*b*)(*ii*) and 184(*d*), respectively, of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

This cancels notification No. 77Regn., dated the 12th March 1948.

Murshidabad.—No. 183Regn.—27th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Governor is pleased to appoint the Additional District Magistrate of Murshidabad to be *ex-officio* Registrar of the district.

This supersedes so much of notification No. 126Regn., dated the 15th May 1948, as relates to the appointment of the District Magistrate of Murshidabad as *ex-officio* Registrar of the district.

This notification shall take effect from the date on which the officer takes over charge as Registrar.

Midnapore-Malda.—No. 186Regn.—5th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject the Governor is pleased to appoint the officers named below to act as Registrars of districts mentioned respectively against their names with effect from the respective dates on which the said officers take over charge as such Registrars—

(1) Sri Nirmal Chandra Mazumder, officiating District Sub-Registrar, Midnapore—Midnapore.

(2) Sri Sailendra Nath Mitra, officiating District Sub-Registrar, Malda—Murshidabad.

Murshidabad-Malda.—No. 187Regn.—5th August 1948.—Sri Nikunja Bihari Sen Gupta, officiating District Sub-Registrar of Murshidabad, is appointed to act as District Sub-Registrar of Malda, *vice* Sri Sailendra Nath Mitra appointed to act as Registrar of Murshidabad.

By order of the Governor,

B. K. GUHA, Secy.

REGISTRATION DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, West Bengal

Malda.—No. 171.—17th July 1948.—Sri Chandi Charan Bose, Sub-Registrar of Kaliachak in the district of Malda, is allowed leave on average pay for two months, under rule 184(*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 1st July 1948.

This cancels this department notification No. 124, dated the 3rd May 1948.

24-Parganas.—No. 172.—17th July 1948.—Sri Santosh Kumar Basu, No. II, temporary Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Alipore in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Joynagar in the same district, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th June 1948 till relieved by Sri Sudhir Kumar Basu.

Bankura.—No. 173.—19th July 1948.—Sri Sasadhar Pramanik, Sub-Registrar of Raipur, in the district of Bankura, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, under rule 184(*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 27th July 1948 or any subsequent date from which he may be relieved.

Midnapore-Bankura.—No. 174.—19th July 1948.—Sri Sudhansu Kanti Das, temporary Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Midnapore, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Raipur, in the district of Bankura, during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Calcutta-Nadia.—No. 175.—21st July 1948.—Sri Santosh Kumar Basu, No. I, temporary Sub-Registrar attached to the office of the Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, is temporarily posted to the headquarters station of the district of Nadia at Krishnagar.

Calcutta.—No. 176.—21st July 1948.—Sri Hirendra Nath Guha, a surplus Sub-Registrar, now employed temporarily as Inspector of Commercial Taxes, Beadon Street, District I Charge, Calcutta, under the Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, is allowed earned leave for thirty days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 21st June 1948.

Howrah.—No. 177.—24th July 1948.—Sri Sanat Kumar Nag Choudhury, Sub-Registrar of Amta in the district of Howrah, is allowed leave on average pay for one month and twenty-seven days, under rule 184(*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 10th August 1948, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Howrah.—No. 178.—24th July 1948.—Sri Tejendra Kishore Chowdhury, probationary Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Howrah, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Amta in the same district during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Howrah.—No. 179.—26th July 1948.—Mr. Basanta Ranjan Mukherji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Syampur, in the district of Howrah, is posted temporarily to the headquarters station of the same district.

Calcutta-Howrah.—No. 180.—26th July 1948.—Sri Sudhir Kumar Mazumdar, temporary Sub-Registrar attached to the office of the Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Syampur, in the district of Howrah.

24-Parganas.—No. 181.—2nd August 1948.—Sri Sukumar Chakrabatti, Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Alipore in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on average pay for two days, under rule 184(*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 20th July 1948.

24-Parganas.—No. 182.—2nd August 1948.—Sri Purnananda Chaudhuri, Sub-Registrar of Baduria in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed earned leave for six days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 9th August 1948.

24-Parganas.—No. 183.—2nd August 1948.—Sri Santosh Kumar Basu, No. II, temporary Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration Office at Alipore in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Baduria in the same district during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Murshidabad.—No. 184.—3rd August 1948.—Sri Sunil Kumar Ray, Sub-Registrar of Domkal-Azimganj, in the district of Murshidabad, is allowed earned leave for fifteen days, under rule 167 (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Malda-Murshidabad.—No. 185.—3rd August 1948.—Sri Bejoy Kumar Ray, Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration Office at Malda, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Domkal-Azimganj, in the district of Murshidabad, during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Midnapore.—No. 186.—4th August 1948.—Sri Gopendra Nath Ray, Sub-Registrar of Anandapur, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave on half average pay for twenty-one days, under rule 184(*d*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 21st April 1948, in extension of the leave already granted to him in this department notification No. 112, dated the 17th April 1948.

Malda.—No. 187.—4th August 1948.—Sri Jagadish Prosad Saha, Sub-Registrar of Chanchal, in the district of Malda, is allowed earned leave for fifty-nine days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 20th April 1948 to the 17th June 1948 (both the days inclusive).

P. R. DAS GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Taxation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 740F.T.—22nd May 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers together with a description of the goods covered by their registration certificates are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name of dealer.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches, if any.	Number and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sathi Stores ..	57, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/1418A, 17-3-47.	....	Oilman stores, perfumeries, batteries, vegetable products, dry foodstuff, cigarettes and tobacco.
2	The Wilson & Co.	3, Amratolla Street, Calcutta	.	CSII/1774A, 17-3-47.	....	Tea, jute-products and general merchandise as and when required.
3	Swastika Button Company.	71, Canning Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1776A, 17-3-47.	....	Buttons, combs and all kinds of monihari, stationery goods and toilet products.
4	J L. Agarwala ..	26/4, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1777A, 17-3-47.	....	General merchandise.
5	Kanchiyalal Jogmohan	158, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1778A, 17-3-47.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, silk and woollen goods.
6	Shellac Industries, Limited.	51, Ezra Street, Calcutta	..	CL/1512A, 17-3-47.	Sticklac and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of sticklac for sale.	....
7	Todi General Store .	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta (Room No. 22).	..	CL/1514A, 25-3-47.	....	Tea and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.
8	Haji Ebrahim Ahamed	7, Rajmohan Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1513A, 22-3-47.	....	Tea and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.
9	Ambika Palayakat Co.	83/6, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/1515A, 27-3-47	....	Handloom products.
10	Brijlal Nandkishore ..	114, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	CL/1516A, 27-3-47.	Raw jute, hessian, gunny, twine and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of raw jute in bales for sale.	Raw jute, hessian, gunny, twine.
11	The Import Utility Combine, Ltd.	39, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1234A 18-3-47.	....	Carpenters' and engineers' tools, tin smiths', masons', gardeners' tools, agricultural implement, link chain, wire rope, safes, galvanised buckets, padlocks, metal cutting tools, galvanised sheets and plates.
12	Ranjit Singh Sethia .	39, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1235A, 19-3-47.	...	Hessians, jute products.
13	Eastern Stores & Agency.	77, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1236A, 19-3-47.	Timber and A, B, C certified for the use in any process in the manufacture of handloom, pyrus, bobbin, drawing hooks for sale.	Mill stores, hardware, handloom.
14	United Stores ..	19, Synagogue Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1237A, 19-3-47.	....	Patent medical goods, drugs, chemicals, empty bottles, corks, rubber goods, surgical goods, stationery, perfumery and other medical goods as and when required for resale.
15	Sree Gopal Iron Foundry & Mechanical Works.	84A, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1239A, 25-3-47.	Pig iron, scrap iron and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of machinery parts of cast iron, pipes, fittings and sanitary equipments for sale.	..
16	S. Mukherjee Sons & Co.	167, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1240A, 28-3-47.	....	Hosiery goods, towels, handkerchiefs.
17	Reginald & Co. ..	34, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1241A, 29-3-47.	A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brass lock, hasp for sale.	Hardware goods, crockery, cutlery goods, furniture, tea garden stores, colliery stores, marine goods, mill stores, hosiery cuttings, metal goods, electrical goods, oilman and provision stores, paints and oil, galvanised pipes and pipe fittings.
18	Hiralal Luxminarain ..	1, Kanulal Lane, Calcutta	..	BDII/1596A, 18-3-47.	....	Jute products, kirana, stationery, textiles, cigarettes, hardwares.
19	Shyamlall Sil & Co ..	D/26, Jagannath Ghat, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1597A, 18-3-47.	....	Iron and steel.
20	Variety Industrial Works, Ltd.	P16, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1598A, 18-3-47.	Metals, iron, steel, timber, chemicals and A, B, C certified in any process in the manufacture of buckets, safes for sale.	....
21	Rungta Sons, Ltd. ..	P16, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1599A, 19-3-47.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
22	M. P. (India), Ltd. ..	84, Nalini Sett Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1600A, 24-3-47.	....	Iron, steel, hessian, machineries, electrical goods, edible oil, spices and general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
23	Matrumal Dhannalal ..	20/1, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	—	BDII/1601A, 25-3-[illegible]	——	Oils, tins, drums, mill stores, iron and steel.

erial No.	Name of dealer.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches, if any.	Number and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Service Trading Co. ..	12, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1602A, 25-3-47.	....	Screws, hinges, tacks, nails, hoes, picks, hardwares and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
25	Upendra Nath Mullick & Co.	P4, Nalini Sett Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1603A, 27-3-47.	....	Iron bar, tee, plates, angles, joist, rod, sheets, galvanised sheets, corrugated sheets and hardware goods.
26	Bihar Collieries, Ltd.	6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta	..	EL/1440A, 25-3-47.	B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of coal for sale.	....
27	United Engineering & Industrial Works.	9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1441A, 26-3-47.	Iron and steel materials, non-ferrous metal, wires, wire-melting, zinc, paints, chemicals, acids, bronze, minerals, machines, tools, linseed oils, kerosene oil, and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of buckets, tubs, steel furniture, filing racks, almirahs, safes, water heaters, chainis, baskets for sale.	....
28	Cycle & Automobile Components, Ltd.	4, Mission Row, Calcutta.	..	EL/1442A, 27-3-47.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
29	G. Atherton & Co, Ltd.	4, Mission Row, Calcutta	..	EL/1443A, 27-3-47.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
30	Hind Trading Co. ..	8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1444A, 28-3-47.	....	Electrical goods.
31	E. C. Flury & Co. ..	Pollock House, 28A, Pollock Street (Top Floor).	..	EL/1446A, 29-3-47.	....	Clocks, watches, timepieces, typewriters, office requisites, pharmaceuticals, drugs, medicines, chemicals, essential oil, oils, aromatics, herbs, roots, seeds, beeswax, kapoc, machinery, tools, mill stores, engineering instruments, trinket boxes, curios, musk, ambregris, provisions, woollen products, carpets, cotton and silk piece-goods, jute and products, paper, plastic materials and products, toilet requisites, confectionery.
32	Selected Satgram Colliery Co., Ltd.	Bogri Ghati, P. O. Joykaynagar, district Burdwan.	..	AS/747A, 25-3-47.	B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of coal for sale.	Foodstuff and cloth.
33	M. Mazumdar & Co. ..	Station Road, Rangpur	..	RG/540A, 18-3-47.	Hardware, cement, iron sheets, bricks, timber, iron, bolts, nuts, coal, pitch and A. B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of cabinet for sale.	Grains, rice, paddy, tobacco leaves, cabinet.
34	Muslim Chamber of Commerce.	Pabna	..	RJ/505A, 27-3-47.	....	Cloth, cement, brass, C. I. sheets, cocoanut oil, paints, umbrell.
35	Glass Industries, Ltd.	6 & 7, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	LR/1338A, 18-3-47.	Chemicals, minerals, sand, dyes, gas and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of glass, glass apparatus of all descriptions for sale.	Glass of all descriptions, glass apparatus, tubes, scientific instruments, ceramics products, machineries, porcelain, electrical goods made of glass.
36	Jardine Henderson, Ltd.	4, Clive Row, Calcutta ..	..	LR/1339A, 31-3-47.	Empty tins, chemicals, printing inks, paper and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for the use in any process in the manufacture of white ant exterminator, stationery, oils and grease, fertilisers for sale.	Paints, brushes, machinery, fertilisers, sulphur, jute, jute manufactures, bristle, cotton, yarns, tea garden stores, jute mills stores, dyes, printing inks, wood oil, hardware, tallow, lubricating oil, greases, tea, general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
37	N. S. Mahmood & Sons	38/A6, Chandney Chawk Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1226A, 17-3-47.	....	Suitcase materials and trunl fittings.
38	The Refrigeration and Engineering Co., Ltd.	35, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	SL/1227A, 17-3-47.	Structural steel materials, iron and steel, copper, zinc and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of steel structure, refrigerators, compressors, cold storage equipments, ice plants for sale.	Electric goods and machinerie pipes, cold storage, refrigerator ice plants, cinema projecture an equipments, oil engine.
39	Dawson Automobiles ..	2, Sooterkin Street, Calcutta	..	SL/1229A, 17-3-47.	Motor parts and accessories, paint and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the overhauling of motor vehicles for sale.	Motor parts and accessorie second-hand motor cars, lubri cants.
40	Quality Printing Works	121A, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1230A, 21-3-47.	Cardboard, paper, types and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the printing and binding of books and paper for sale.	Paper.
41	B. Lall Brothers ..	P-16G, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1231A, 24-3-47.	....	Building materials, cemen bricks, furniture.
42	Krishnadhan Dutt & Radhashyam Dutt.	123B, Bowbazar Street. Calcutta.	..	SL/1232A, 24-3-47.	Gold, silver, copper, bronze and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of gold ornaments and silver ornaments for sale.	....

Serial No.	Name of dealer.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches, if any.	Number and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43	R. C. Malakar & Sons	99A, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1233A, 27-3-47.	Gold, silver, stone and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of gold ornaments and silver ornaments for sale.	....
44	Devi Bhandar ..	94, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1234A, 29-3-47.	Locks and keys and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of trunks and suitcases for sale.	Steel trunk and suitcase, leather suitcase.
45	Santosh Library	223C, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1318A, 18-3-47.	Paper, pasteboard, marble cloth and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of books, exercise books, drawing books and ledger books for sale.	Paper, boards, printing ink, stationery goods, instrument box, fountain pen, drawing and printing materials, books.
46	The Crown Hosiery Factory.	24/1, Baldeopara Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1319A, 18-3-47.	All kinds of yarns, sewing thread, cardboards and papers, chemicals, stationery goods, coal and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	Ganji.
47	Prafulla Library ..	71, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1320A, 28-3-47.	Papers, ink, printing, binding and packing materials and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of books for sale.	Books, maps, exercise books and educational requisites.
48	Calcutta Wire Works	1, Sarkar Lane, Calcutta ..	..	BDI/1321A, 28-3-47.	Brass scrap, copper scrap and and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of brass wire and string for sale.	....
49	Krishna Kumar Stores	4, Bholanath Kundu Lane, Calcutta.	Hooghly(1)	BDI/80B, 29-3-47.	....	Cigarettes, tobaccos and all other smoking mixtures, papers, cycles and cycle accessories and drugs, carbons, torchlights, vegetable products, general merchandise as and when certified by the dealer to be required for resale.
50	Dass Brothers ..	77, Hari Ghose Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1322A, 31-3-47.	Ghee, sugar, coal, flour, spices and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats, dadhi for sale.	Milk, chhana.
51	Niranjanagar ..	230, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1323A, 31-3-47.	Tea and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of tea for sale.	Biscuits.
52	Black Diamond Perfumery Works.	16, Ramchand Ghose Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1324A, 31-3-47.	Oils, chemicals, packing materials and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of hair-oils and perfumeries for sale.	....
53	Hosiery Corporation of India.	17, Nilmony Mitter Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1325A. 31-3-47.	Thans and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	Hosiery goods.
54	Tulsi Charan Ghose & Co.	62, Clive Street, Calcutta..	..	CSIV/1372A, 18-3-47.	....	Coir, ropes, mats, jute twine, coal-tar, pitch.
55	Gobardhan Engineering Works.	71, Clive Street, Calcutta ..	..	CSIV/1373A, 22-3-47.	Bolts, nuts, rivets, set screws, machine screws, dognail and A, B certified for any process in the manufature of hardware for sale.	Hardware.
56	Burlop Dealers, Ltd.	32, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1374A, 24-3-47.	....	Jute manufactured goods.
57	Hardhan & Co ..	42, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1375A, 24-3-47.	....	Iron, hardware, pipe and pipe fitting, machinery parts, and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
58	S. Addy & Co. ..	40, Clive, Street Calcutta	..	CSIV/1376A, 24-3-47.	....	Iron and steel, pipes, pipe fittings, screws, asbestos, rubber, engineering tools, brass and copper rods, beltings, paints and oils, ropes, electrical goods, stationery goods.
59	Motilal Nahata ..	16, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1377A, 25-3-47.	....	Textile goods of every discription, parachutes.
60	Amirchand Fakirchand	13/14, Monohardas Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1378A, 25-3-47.	....	Shawls, wrappers, Benarasi silk and sari and hand-loom products.
61	Traders of Eastern Pakistan.	Kishoreganj, Mymensingh	..	MY/571A, 17-3-47.	....	Cloth, stationeries, corrugated and plain iron sheets, hardware, glassware.
62	Syed Ahmed Bhuiya	Sandwip, Noakhali ..	..	CH/779A, 29-3-47.	....	Betelnut, paddy, rice.
63	Banshpara Chowdhury Brothers, Ltd.	Sadarghat, Chittagong ..	..	CH/780A, 29-3-47.	....	Paints, linseed oil.

Serial No. 1	Name of dealer. 2	Address and chief place of business. 3	Number of branches, if any. 4	Number and date of registration certificates 5	Goods for use in manufacture. 6	Goods for resale. 7
64	Nirmal Stores	Perojpur, Dt. Barisal	..	BR/835A, 18-3-47.	....	Stationery goods, beneti, grocery, perfumery, cocoanut oil, cigarettes and sporting goods.
65	Radharaman Ghose & Jasodulal Ghose.	Perojpur, Dt. Barisal	..	BR/836A, 18-3-47.	Sugar, flour and fuel, ghee, badam oil, milk and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of luchi, singara, nimki and sweetmeats for sale.	....
66	Provat Chandra Brahma.	Perojpur, Barisal	..	BR/837A, 18-3-47.	Milk, flour, sugar, oil, ghee, wood and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of nimki, luchi, sweetmeats and fuel for sale.	....
67	M. A. Kuddus and Sons	Madaripur, Faridpur	..	BR/838A, 20-3-47.	....	Stationery goods and consumer goods.
68	Abdul Gaffor Bepari	Madaripur, Faridpur	..	BR|839A, 20-3-47.	....	Stationery goods.
69	Kazi Azahar Hossain & Bros.	Madaripur, Faridpur	..	BR|840A, 20-3-47.	....	Shoes and stationery goods.
70	Asiruddin Bepari	Madaripur, Faridpur	..	BR/841A, 20-3-47.	....	Monohari goods.
71	M. A. Majid	Puranbazar, Madaripur, Faridpur.	..	BR/842A, 20-3-47.	....	Stationery goods and consumer goods.
72	Wasuddin Ahmed Sarder.	Madaripur, Faridpur	..	BR/843A, 20-3-47.	....	Shoes and monohari goods.
73	Md. Ismail	Nagarkanda, Faridpur	..	BR|844A, 21-3-47.	....	All kinds of cloth.
74	Nagarmal Agorwala	Goalando Rly. platform, Goalando, Faridpur.	..	BR|845A, 21-3-47.	Chhana, milk, flour, ghee, sugar, tea, vegetable ghee and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats, nimki, singara, puri and pan for sale.	Cigarettes, biri, pan, matches, betel-nuts and aerated water.
75	Nibaran Chandra Dutta.	Goalando ghat, Faridpur	..	BR/846A, 21-3-47.	Chhana, sugar, flour, ghee and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats, nimki, puri and singara for sale.	....
76	Pulin Behari Mukherjee.	Goalando, Faridpur	..	BR|847A, 21-3-47.	Tea, sugar, milk, ghee, pan, betel-nuts and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats, pan and tea for sale.	Biscuit, cake, cigarettes, biri and aerated water.
77	Ramabatar Hulal	Goalando, Faridpur	..	BR|848A, 21-3-47.	Chhana, pan, sugar, betel-nuts, flour, ghee, tea and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats, puri, singara and nimki for sale.	——
78	Shit Lal Saha	Goalando, Faridpur	—	BR|849A, 21-3-47.	Chhana, sugar, flour, ghee and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats, nimki, puri and singara for sale.	——
79	Matilal Saha	Goalando, Faridpur	..	BR/850A, 21-3-47.	Chhana, flour, ghee, sugar and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats, barfee, nimki and puri for sale.	....
80	Shibaji Biri Factory	Patuakhali, Barisal	..	BR/851A, 22-3-47.	Biri tobacco, biri leaves, paper, thread, scissors and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri tobacco, biri leaves, scissors, paper, thread, iron-net and matches.
81	Satindra Kumar Bakshi.	Kalibari Road, Barisal	..	BR/852A, 27-3-47.	Coal, fuel, sand and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of bricks for sale.	....
82	Madan Mohan Bastralaya.	Katpatty, Barisal	..	BR/853A, 27-3-47.	....	Cloth (mill-made, hand-loom woven cloth, shirting, bed sheets, mosquito net).
83	Harmohan Sen	Khepupara, Barisal	..	BR/854A, 29-3-47.	....	Gold, silver, cane, gunny bags, tobacco, paddy and rice.
84	Suresh Chandra Nandy	Khepupara, Barisal	..	BR/855A, 29-3-47.	....	Beneti goods, tobacco, salt, oils, pulses, pepper, gur, tar, molasses, glass-ware, turmeric, biri, candles, barley, iron, soda and coal.
85	Sachi Rani Kundu	Khepupara, Barisal	..	BR|856A, 29-3-47.	....	Stationery, beneti, glass and perfumery.
86	Abdul Qader Bepari	Madaripur, Faridpur	..	BR/857A, 29-3-47.	....	Shoes, perfumery, toilet, pan, bucket, mat, glass-ware, wooden goods, suitcase, curry stone and muller.
87	Kumar Fabrics	18, Patuatuly, Dacca	..	DA/1110A, 28-3-47.	....	Shoe, stationery and toilet goods, textile goods.
88	The People Pharmacy	63, Patuatuly, Dacca	..	DA/1111A, 28-3-47.	....	Medicines.
89	Colgate Palmolive (India), Ltd.	196, Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.	..	BH|1122A, 31-3-47.	....	Soaps, toilet requisites, perfumes, lotions.

Serial No.	Name of dealer.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches, if any.	Number and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90	Eastern Trading Corporation (India).	25B, Park Street, Calcutta	..	BH/1123A, 31-3-47.	....	Woollen hosiery goods, hardware goods, glass-ware, plastic goods, electrical appliances, stationery goods, provisions, disinfectants, toilet requisites, essential oils, laundry blue, billiard chalk, boot-polish cordials, squashes, fruit juices, motor car accessories, surgical goods, buttons, carbons, rubber goods, textile goods, toys, lantern, chemicals, machinery, paper and hessian cloth.
91	Umid Ali Biswas	Nutanbazar, Parbatipur, Dinajpur.	..	DN/568A, 21-3-47.	....	Cloth.
92	North Bengal Medical Store.	Hill, Dinajpur		DN/569A, 26-3-47.	.....	Medicine.
93	Bistu Charan Kundu	Barabandar, Dinajpur	..	DN/570A, 26-3-47.	....	Sugar, atta, flour, salt, kerosene oil, soda, betel-nut, coconut oil, vegetable product, biri, cigarette, matches, spices, mustard oil, castor oil, ground-nut oil, ground-nut, pulses, paper.
94	Aftabuddin Ahmed	Chak Bazar, Dinajpur	..	DN/571A, 31-3-47.	Tobacco, biri leaves and A certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	....
95	Saliuddin Ahmed	Chak Bazar, Dinajpur	..	DN/572A, 31-3-47.	Tobacco, biri leaves and A certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	....
96	Bijoy Chandra Kundu	Barabandar, Dinajpur	..	DN/573A, 31-3-47.	Tobacco, biri leaves and A certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	....
97	Sudeb Chandra Das	Barabandar, Dinajpur	..	DN/574A, 31-3-47.	Tobacco, biri leaves and A certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	....
98	Jadu Prasad	Nitpur, Dinajpur	..	DN/575A, 31-3-47.	....	Cloth, grains, pulses, mustard seed, salt.
99	Jatindra Mohan Ganguly.	Sadarghat, Burdwan	..	BN/488A, 17-3-47.	Yarn, thread, biri tobacco, biri leaves, wirenets, packing paper and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri, biri tobacco and biri leaves.
100	P. Samanta & Co.	Samanta House, Burdwan	..	BN/489A, 17-3-47.	Timber, iron-fittings and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of bricks for sale.	Doors, windows, planks and iron-fittings.
101	Radha Ram Sen	Memari, Burdwan	..	BN/490A, 18-3-47.	....	Cereals, spices, pulses, oils, oilcake, empty tins, empty bags, tobacco, poppy seeds, salt, sugar and molasses.
102	Gandheshwari Hardware Store.	Sir B. C. Road, Raniganj-bazar, Burdwan.	..	BN/491A, 21-3-47.	....	Hardware, linseed oil, coal-tar, ropes, sutli, cement, zinc, lead, canvas, gunny bags, cane baskets, dyes, wax, wax-candle, sand, stone and cooking utensils.
103	Surja Narayan Dey	Jaipur, Bankura	..	MN/614A, 20-3-47.	A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required in any process in the manufacture of mosquito net, gamcha, chadar, small dhuti, sarees and lungi for sale.	....
104	Mahavir Rice Mill	Salbani, Midnapore	..	MN/615A, 22-3-47.	A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacutre of rice for sale.	Paddy.
105	Narendra Nath Paramanik.	Dwaribandh, Midnapore	..	MN/617A, 27-3-47.	....	Grocery.
106	Syed Shah Alam	Ghatal, Midnapore	..	MN/618A, 31-3-47.	....	Cloth.
107	Allen Halder & Co.	11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1518A, 31-3-47.	....	Hardwares, tools, pipe, fittings, gun-metal, fittings, and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.
108	A. C. Dey & Co.	226B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1517A, 31-3-47.	Timber, spirit, cotton and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of furniture for sale.	Furniture.
109	Eastern Paint & Oil Mills.	42, Kalikrishna Tagore Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1127A, 17-3-47.	Dyes, chemicals, lubricants and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of paints, varnishes for sale.	....
110	Kalyani Glass Blowing Co.	24B, Mohanbagan Row, Calcutta.	..	SH/1128A, 26-3-47.	Glass, tubes and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of ampoules, test-tubes, glass apparatus for sale.	....
111	Radha Kisan Netram	6, Kalikrishna Tagore Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1129A, 26-3-47.	....	Textiles, silk, fabrics.
112	M. C. Pal & Co.	67/20, Strand Road, Nimtala, Calcutta.	..	SH/1130A, 26-3-47.	....	Timber, bamboo, bamboo mat, hogla.

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each :—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

By order of the Governor,

B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Taxation.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 739F.T.—22nd May 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers whose registration certificates have been cancelled with effect from the dates noted against each are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in the manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhowarlal Sikkaram	43-44, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/508A, 27-9-41.	....	Dry fruits, vegetables, rice, paper and jaffrau.	16-3-47
2	Singhu Electric Co. ..	18, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/805A, 29-10-41.	....	Hardware, sanitary and electric goods.	24 3-47
3	Gangaram Bhagatram	88, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/815A, 26-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, hosiery, stationery, musk and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	24-3-47
4	Surajmal Sekharchand	201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/825A, 1-12-41.	....	All kinds of piece-goods ..	24-3-47
5	Chhogmal Balchand ..	203-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	CSI/50B, 30-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, silk, woollen.	25-3-47
6	Gourishankar Sitaram	16, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/626A, 16-10-41.	....	Piece-goods and cloth ..	25-3-47
7	Kanailal Probhulal ..	201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/420A, 25-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, spices and general merchandise as and when required.	24 3-47
8	Basudeo Gourisharia	201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/692A, 26-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods ..	24-3 47
9	Ramchandra Motilal ..	72, Cotton Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/649A, 27-9-41.	....	Hessian, packing goods, gunny, both new and old.	24-3 47
10	Rosanlal Lachminarayan.	169, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/520A, 26-9-41.	....	Waterproof coats, old and new coats, buttons and allied goods.	17-3-47
11	Radhakrissen Jitnarayan	201B, Harrison Road, Calcutta	..	CSI/577A, 30-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	24-3-47
12	Nandlal Ramkissen ..	201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/540A, 18-10-41.	....	Piece-goods, spices, flour and oil.	24-3-47
13	Dalchand Probhudayal	95, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/10B, 28-9-41.	....	Rice, onions and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	24-3-47
14	Subhkaran Nagarmal	201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1154A, 6-1-44.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified by the purchasing dealer for resale.	24-3-47
15	Ramchand Mohanlal ..	201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/409A, 9-1-42.	....	Cloth, textiles, cereals and pulses.	24-3-47
16	Tilokchand Tejkaran ..	20, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	Gaibandha, Rangpur.	CSI/13B, 29-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, silken and woollen goods, hosiery, kirana, manihari, gulla goods, spices, toilet, perfumery and stationery goods, bullion, hardware, corrugated tin sheets, iron and ironplates, metals, gur, sugar, molasses, salt, dry fruits, vegetables, cereals, oil seeds, oil, ghee, matches, dyes, colours, yarn, wool, jute, jute fabrics, mill stores, and other merchandise as and when required for resale.	24-3-47
17	Jagannath Sarai ..	67, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/648A, 6-3-42.	....	Hessian, gunny, jute, twine, ghee and sugar.	24-3-47
18	Naraindas Haluai ..	22, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/005A, 25-9-41.	Spices, ghee, khowa and other articles required to manufacture sweetmeats and salted flour made articles.	Black pepper ..	24-3-47
19	S. Mohammed Yakub Nazir Ahmed.	171A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/402A, 26-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required.	24-3-47
20	Ramgopal Modangopal	201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/907A, 17-7-42.	....	Yarn and piece-goods ..	24-3-47
21	Khemchand Khusiram	73, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI 652A, 15-11-41.	....	Jute twine, hessian, gunny, canvas and other jute products.	24-3-47
22	Satyanarayan Sajjan Kumar.	17, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/910A, 1-8-42.	....	Yarn, jute, hessian and general merchandise as and when required.	28-3-47
23	Sasti & Co. ..	17, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/210A, 24-9-41.	....	Cap and cap materials ..	28-3-47
24	Ramnarayan Bajranglall	17, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/382A, 26-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods, silk and woollen goods.	28-3-47
25	Lalrama Dayachand	17, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/329A, 8-10-41.	....	Dhuti, sari of all kinds ..	28-3-47
26	Suraj Prosad Banarsilal	15, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/260A, 26-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods ..	28-3-47
27	Lachminarayan Keshordeo.	17, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1068A, 11-2-44.	....	Piece-goods	28-3-47
28	Hanumandas Lachmiprosad.	17, Pageyapatty Street Calcutta.	..	CSI/881A, 28-5-42.	....	Piece-goods and bullion (silver)	28-3-47
29	Sankar Store ..	17, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/327A, 11-5-42.	....	Piece-goods	28-3-47

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in the manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30	Hazarilal Shanti Kumar	17, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/904A, 13-7-42.	....	Piece-goods	28-3-47
31	Lachmi Ram Lakhmichand.	113, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	201, Harrison Road, Calcutta (1).	CSI/58B, 30-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, bullion, jute, hessian, gunny bags, binding materials, cotton.	28-3-47
32	Shivasankarlal Gourishankar.	203, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/712A, 25-9-41.	....	Textiles, clothings for men and women.	28-3-47
33	Raghunath Das Joharmull.	16, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/458A, 26-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods, silk and woollen goods.	28-3-47
34	Mohanlall Ramgopal ..	16, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/610A, 26-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, cotton, jute, bullion, silk and woollen goods.	28-3-47
35	Ram Ratan Baity ..	17, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/885A, 11-6-42.	....	Piece-goods	28-3-47
36	Nandlal Monoharlal ..	15, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/380A, 29-9-41.	....	Hand-loom saries ..	28-3-47
37	Laduram Joynarain ..	17, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/209A, 24-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, dhuti and saree, cloth, blankets.	28-3-47
38	Balchand Dudhvawall	17, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/983A, 10-5-43.	....	Textiles and cloth ..	28-3-47
39	Mathuradas Chitandas	16, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/498A, 26-9-41.	....	Textiles, bullion, hessian, cotton, woollen, cloth, piece-goods.	28-3-47
40	Motilal Ratanlal ..	46, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	CSI/231A, 24-9-41.	....	Piece-goods and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	24-9-41
41	Mohabir Sitaram ..	58, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/362A, 26-9-41.	....	Salt and all sorts of spices ..	24-3-47
42	Kaku Company	225, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/225A, 26-9-41.	....	Textiles, hosiery goods, woollen goods, piece-goods.	24-3-47
43	Gourishankar Swaraj Karan.	209, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/220A, 30-9-41.	....	Cloth, piece-goods, general merchandise as and when required.	22-3-47
44	Sushil Kumar Dey ..	58, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/154A, 26-9-41.	....	Oils	22-3-47
45	Mukherjee & Sons ..	54, Rajar Chawk, Barabazar, Calcutta.	..	CSI/888A, 18-10-41.	....	Biscuits, soaps, lozenges, matches.	28-3-47
46	Harish Chandra Pal, Upendra Chandra Sarkar.	57, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/113A, 25-9-41.	....	Spices, matches, barley, corn flour, sandal wood, rose-water, sugar-candy, dry fruits, colour, tea, betel-nuts and soda.	28-3-47
47	Hiralal Ganeshdas (Aratdars).	46, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	CSI/229A, 27-9-41.	....	Piece-goods	28-3-47
48	Late Simanta Kumar Dey and Kishan Lal Sen.	58, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/132A, 28-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, dhuties, saries, thans.	24-3-47
49	Subkaran Ramgobind Roy.	48, Monohardas Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/258A, 22-9-41.	Silver, copper, lead, porcelain pots and other chemicals required for refining silver.	Gold and silver, gunnies, mohar dealers and silver ornament sellers.	28-3-47
50	Moolchand Chhaganmal	57, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/301A, 30-9-41.	....	Betel leaves, packing goods, hessian, busket twine.	28-3-47
51	Gambirmal Chandmal	46, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	CSI/227A, 27-9-41.	....	Textiles, silk, woollen and piece-goods, gulla and kirana, oils, manihari, grocery, machinery accessories, millstore, electrical goods, hardware, glass-ware, medicines, jute and its manufactures, minerals, coal, papers, spices, grains, cereals, building materials, chemicals, tobacco, tea, stationery, toilet products, sweetmeats, button, dry fruits, matches, cigarettes, timber, cotton, flour, metals, C. I. sheets, umbrella materials, hosiery goods, yarn.	24-3-47
52	Parmanand Dwarka Das.	9, Raja Katra, Calcutta	..	CSI/4A, 26-9-41.	....	Soap, matches, cigarettes, snuff.	24-3-47
53	Acme Iron and Brass Works.	27, Russa Road, South Tollygunj.	..	PG/54A, 21-9-41.	Plates, small tools, rod and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of nuts, hook-bolts, rivets and hardware goods for sale.	....	25-3-47
54	Ah Kong Tannery ..	37, South Tangra Road, P. O. Tiljala, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/40A, 19-9-41.	Leather, skin, tanning chemicals and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of leather, skin for sale.	....	25-3-47
55	Akshoy Kumar Datta and Kalipada Sen.	Hingalganja, 24-Parganas	..	PG/281A, 24-9-41.	....	Cloths, shirts, coats and genzis.	25-3-47
56	Baldeodas Shamsunder	Shahpur, Tollyganj, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/99A, 21-9-41.	....	Bamboos ..	25-3-47
57	Bhudarmal Totaram ..	Hajinagar, 24-Parganas	..	PG/105A, 7-2-42.	....	Textile, kirana and galla ..	22-3-47
58	Bishnu Shah Sreeram	61, Pottery Road, Tollyganj, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/204A, 6-11-41.	Stick lac, resin, arsenic, cloth, gunny bag, coal, charcoal, soda and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of kerilac for sale.	....	22-3-47

Serial No.	Name of the dealer	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in the manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
59	Chantal Tannery	47, South Tangra Road, Tollyganj, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/42A, 22-9-41.	Leather, skin, chemicals dye, lime and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of tanned leather for sale	....	22-3-47
60	Chanthal Tannery	47, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas	..	PG/17A, 15-9-41.	Leather, skin, chemicals, dye, lime and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of leather for sale.		24-3-47
61	Chi Chong Tannery	128, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas	..	PG/3A, 6-3-42	Hides, acid, colour and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of chrome leather for sale	....	24-3-47
62	Chong Kian Tannery	47, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas	..	PG/27A, 15-9-41.	Hide, chemicals and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of leather for sale	...	24-3-47
63	Chong That Tannery	47, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas	..	PG/29A, 21-9-41.	Hides, chemicals and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of leather for sale	....	22-3-47
64	Foosen Tannery	47, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas	..	PG/35A, 15-9-41.	Leather, skin, soda and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of chrome leather for sale	...	20-3-47
65	Gopi Kisan Pachisia	Agarwala Garden Road, Tollyganj, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/298A, 21-9-41.		Bamboo	20-3-47
66	Indian Collapsible Gate Company	23, Picnic Garden Road, P O Tiljala, 24-Parganas.	.	PG/36A, 15-9 41.	Angle iron, tee iron, square iron bars, round iron-bars, and other hardwares and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of collapsible gates, W I. gates, window-grills for sale.	...	17-3-47
67	Kalyanji Hirji Parmer	Akra Government Brick field No 4, P O Bartala, 24-Parganas	..	PG/69A, 12-12-41.	Sand, wood, coal and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of bricks for sale		16-3-47
68	Karooram Tuniram	Kankinara, 24-Parganas	Kankinara Bazar. (1)	PG/11B, 25-9-41.	Gold, silver and A, B, C, certified for any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale	....	16-3-47
69	Kem Young Tannery	40, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas	.	PG/6A, 6-3-42	Hide, skin, lime and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of chrome leather for sale.	...	16-3-47
70	Kohinoor Stores	Charial Bazar, Budge-Budge, 24-Parganas	.	PG/476A, 18-4-45.	....	Cloth, ready-made garments, yarn, shoes, boots and umbrella	25-3-47
71	Krishna Chandra Sadhukhan	Sadarbazar, Barrackpore, 24-Parganas	..	PG/156A, 24 9-41.		Groceries . ..	20-3-47
72	Leo Kong Tannery	47, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/14A, 2-10-41.	Hide, chemicals and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of leather for sale		25-3-47
73	Leo Young Tannery	47, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas.		PG/23A, 17-9-41.	Hides, lime, chemicals and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of chrome leather for sale	....	16-3-47
74	Nandalal Poddor	Hingalganj, 24-Parganas	..	PG/422A, 5-7-44.	..	Rice, paddy and timber ..	16-3-47
75	Num Chong Tannery	47, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas	..	PG/249A, 15-9-41.	Hide, skin, chemicals, lime and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of tanned leather for sale.	....	16-3-47
76	Ram Abatar Prahlad Rai.	Talpukur, Titagarh, 24-Parganas	..	PG/286A, 10-9-41	....	Rice, dal, bhusi, wheat and gram.	16-3-47
77	Sham Seong Tannery	47, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas	..	PG/22A, 17-9-41.	Hide, skin, chemicals and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of leather for sale	....	20-3-47
78	Sho Yan Tannery	47, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas	..	PG/21A, 17-9-41	Hide, skin, lime, chemicals and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of chrome leather for sale.		25-3-47
79	Sow Chong Tannery	48, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/5A, 20-1-42	Hide, skin, dyes, colours, chemicals and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of chrome leather for sale	...	24-3-47
80	Sree Sankar Rolling Mill	Agarwala Garden Road, Tollyganj, 24 Parganas		PG/297A, 2-10-41	Plate-cutting angle iron, steel and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of iron rod for sale	....	24-3-47
81	S Tewari Santa Prosad B Sakul.	Akra Government Brick field, P O Bartala, 24-Parganas	.	PG/316A, 19-9-41.	Coal, sand, wood and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brick for sale.	....	16-3-47
82	Tanning Leather and Skin.	47, South Tangra Road, 24-Parganas	..	PG/41A, 19-9-41.	Leather, skin, chemicals, lime, salt and A, B C certified for any process in the manufacture of leather and skin for sale.	....	16-3-47
83	Taraknath Dutta and Hazarilal Dutta.	Hingalganj, Basirhat, 24-Parganas	..	PG/232A 24-9-41	..	Cloths, shirts, ganzi, dhooti, stationery, grocery, honey and wax	25-3-47
84	B. M. Kharwar	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/917A, 24-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, yarns, hosiery goods, apparels.	18-3-47

erial No.	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in the manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
85	Beharilal Beniprasad ..	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/653A, 27-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, silk and woollen goods.	18-3-47
86	Rambox Mahadew ..	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/654A, 29-9-41.	....	Mustard oil, tins and lead ..	18-3-47
87	Jainaran Bissenlal ..	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta	..	CL/655A, 28-9-41.	....	Piece-goods . ..	18-3-47
88	Kesarinandan Atmaram	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/657A 18-10-41.	....	Piece-goods . ..	18-3-47
89	Anil Kumar Shaw & Co.	3, Manook Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/663A, 24-9-41.	....	Hardware, toilets, medicines, hessians and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	18-3-47
90	Matilal Tribhuwan & Co.	3, Manook Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/664A, 24-9-41.	....	Tea, hessian, materials, packing goods and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	18-3-47
91	P. J. Seth ..	55, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/685A, 28-11-41.	....	Iron, steel, metal, hardware, factory stores and chemicals.	18-3-47
92	Nanji Bhanji ..	55/11, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/686A, 26-9-41.	....	Cloth	18-3-47
93	Bombay General Supply Store	35, Ezra Street, Calcutta	..	CL/691A, 18-10-41.	....	Foodstuff, provisions, soap, perfumery, stationery, hosiery, dry fruit and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	18-3-47
94	Surajmal Omchand .	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/793A, 20-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, stationery, hosiery and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	18-3-47
95	Hardeodass Banershilal	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta	..	CL/818A, 26-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, bullion, stationery, and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	26-3-47
96	Girdharilal Sitaram ..	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/819A, 26-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, bullion, stationery and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	26-3-47
97	Lakhminarain Shubhkaran.	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/820A, 26-9-41.	....	Cloth, iron, hardware, cycles, cycle parts, spices, medicines, stationery, oilman stores, mill stores, brass, copper and zinc materials, gunny bags, hessian and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	26-3-47
98	Shimada Trading Co.	55, Canning Street, Calcutta	..	CL/822A, 23-9-41.	....	Glass-wares and electrical goods.	26-3-47
99	Ramessarlal Satyanarain	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/907A, 27-9-41.	....	Salt, rice, atta, wheat and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	26-3-47
100	Kisenlal Srigopal ..	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/915A, 27-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, jute and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	26-3-47
101	Jamnadas & Bros. ..	51, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1070A, 23-9-41.	....	Stationery, cutlery, hosiery, perfumery and toilet requisites.	26-3-47
102	Dinanath Dharamchand	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/1098A, 4-2-44.	....	Bullion, hessian, gunny bags, textiles, kirana and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	26-3-47
103	D. Jethmull	58/7, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	CL/13B, 3-10-41.	Silk, than, shirtings and A. B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in the process of manufacturing of garments for sale.	Hosiery goods, fancy goods, silk and cotton goods, immitation jewelleries, E. P. N. S. goods and ready made wearing apparels.	26-3-47
104	Radha Kishan Ramgopal.	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Faridpur (1).	CL/39B, 30-9-41.	....	Jute and jute manufactured goods.	26-3-47
105	Balabux Puranmull ..	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/551A, 25-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	20-3-47
106	Chhotulall Chandanmull Bhutoria.	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/553A, 26-9-41.	....	Jute, piece-goods, hessian, galla, bullion and hardware.	31-3-47
107	Shivlal Ratilal & Co.	55/01, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/605A, 27-9-41.	....	Oil-man stores, perfumeries, patent medicines, drugs, and maniharies.	31-3-47
108	Shewnarayan Bholaram	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/1020A, 25-8-43.	....	Hessian, gunny, piece-goods, kirana, oils of all kinds and jute products.	31-3-47
109	Purusottamdas Debidas	40, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1228A, 26-1-44.	....	Yarn and piece-goods ..	31-3-47
110	Bin Trading Co. ..	7, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/420A, 22-12-41.	....	Bottles, sundries, cork and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	17-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
111	K. T. M. S. Hamid Abdul Cader & Co.	75/1, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/437A, 30-9-41.	....	Precious stones, jewelleries ..	17-3-47
112	Shoes Sales Agency ..	31/102, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/458A, 26-9-41.	....	Footwear, raw rubber, chemicals, shoe materials, colours, cardboard boxes.	17-3-47
113	New Central Trade Agency.	31/118, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/356A, 11-11-41.	....	Chemicals, shoes, hardwre, sundries, shoe materials.	17-3-47
114	Ismail Mohmed ..	56, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/467A, 30-9-41.	....	Mica, shellac and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	17-3-47
115	Abdul Gaffar Abdul Latif & Co.	6A, Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/516A, 27-9-41.	....	Biri leaves, biri tobacco, ball thread.	17-3-47
116	Noor Mohammed Ebrahim & Son.	17, Zakaria Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/523A, 16-10-41.	....	Betel-nuts, chillies, rice, sugar, yarn. chemicals, piece-goods, salt, gunnies, groceries and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	17-3-47
117	Hajee Vally Yusuf ..	15, Zakaria Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/415A, 8-10-41.	....	Piece-goods and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	17-3-47
118	S. A. Majid & Co. ..	31, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/354A, 8-10-41.	....	Leather, shoe materials, chemicals.	17-3-47
119	Hamid Majid Bros. ..	31/104, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/779A, 26-9-41.	....	Rubber shoes ..	18-3-47
120	S. Moula Bux & Bros. ..	24, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/443A, 30-9-41.	....	Chemicals, shoe materials, hide and skin.	18-3-47
121	Jusab Abdul Karim & Co.	12, Zakaria Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/521A, 22-12-41.	....	Spices, kirana, cereal produce, seeds, betel-nuts, gambier, metal, yarn, hessian and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	18-3-47
122	Rambilas Sitaram ..	19, Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/919A, 27-9-41.	....	Cereals, seeds, grains, wheat, oilcakes, gulla, kirana oil, spices.	18-3-47
123	R. T. Das ..	119A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	.	CL/581A, 10-11-41.	....	Biri, biri leaves, tobacco, zarda, pan, masalla, glasswares, betel leaves, oilman stores.	18-3-47
124	Valamji & Co ..	11, Colootala Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/576A, 28-9-41.	....	Glassware	18-3-47
125	Gokuldas Brothers ..	10, Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/707A, 20-2-42.	....	Hessian, jute bags, goods manufactured from jute.	18-3-47
126	Bissessarlal Girdharilal	52, Zakaria Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/674A, 30-9-41.	....	Textile, silk, piece-goods, umbrella and its raw materials, hessian, jute embroidery goods, kirana.	18-3-47
127	Mansaram Agarwalla ..	2, Ramlochan Mullick Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/565A, 20-10-41.	....	Salt-petre, hemp twine and net and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	18-3-47
128	S. Mohammad Din & Co.	56/17, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/361A, 13-10-41.	....	Bullion, monihari goods, toilet requisites and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	18-3-47
129	India Textile Agencies	25, Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/514A, 27-11-41.	Chemicals, minerals and A, B certified for use in any process in the manufacture of chemical products for sale.	Colours, sizing materials, papers, strawboards, mill stores and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	27-3-47
130	Girish Chandra Chowbay & Co.	12, Ramlochan Mullick Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/941A, 28-9-41.	....	All sorts of fruits ..	27-3-47
131	Chandra Kant & Co. ..	19, Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/673A, 10-10-41.	....	Tea and packing materials ..	27-3-47
132	Yunoos Ibrahim Co. ..	15, Zakaria Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/950A, 11-9-42.	....	Piece-goods, wool, silk, artificial carpet, yarn, blanket, canvas, hardware, gold and silver, glassware, gunnies, hessian, tea, paper, sugar, oil and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	27-3-47
133	M. A. Thumby & Co.	57, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/860A, 25-9-41.	....	Handloom lungies ..	27-3-47
134	H. S. Mohd. & Shafi ..	65/1, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/871A, 25-9-41.	....	Leather	27-3-47
135	Faran Trading Co., Ltd.	82, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	86, Moghaltoli, Dacca(1).	CL/12B, 28-9-41.	....	Mild steel sheet cuttings, tin plates, C. I. pans, G. I. buckets, sundry goods.	27-3-47
136	Mohd. Rashid ..	66B, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/305A, 13-10-41.	....	Leather, shoe materials ..	27-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
137	Hajee Razak Haji Latif	12, Zakaria Street, Calcutta	..	CL/728A, 17-10-41	.	Grains, provisions, cereals, yarn, piece-goods, jute, jute products, hardware, glassware, cutlery, chemicals, crockery, motor, cycle parts, perfumeries, biris, cigarettes, matches, hosiery, stationery goods, dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, electrical and machinery goods and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale	27-3 47
138	Haji Abdul Rahim Md. Ismail	59, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/242A, 26-9-41	....	Rejection leather ..	17-3-47
139	Ramanlal & Co. ..	14, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/74B, 30-9-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	17-3-47
140	Shanghai Shoe Stores ..	13, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta	..	CL/349A, 26 9-41	Leather, iron nails, brass nails, lace, thread, polish, wax, petrol and cardboard boxes, packing boxes, wooden hull cloth for making shoes for sale.	....	17-3-47
141	Zit Bahadur Purna Bhandar	116/1/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/849A, 26-9-41	....	Stationery, piece-goods and manihari goods	17-3-47
142	Ratan Man Singh Sidh Man Singh	116/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/851A, 26-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, yarn, matches, bullion and musk.	17-3-47.
143	Dee Son	240/2, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta	.	CL/268A, 30-9-41	Leather and A certified for any process in the manufacture of shoes for sale.	Shoes	17-3-47
144	National Leather Store	62, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/244A, 26-9 41.	....	Leather	18-3-47
145	Md Yunoos & Co ..	50, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/240A, 26-9-41.	....	Rejection leather ..	18-3-47
146	Gulzar Waris ..	49, Phears Lane, Calcutta.	..	CL/500A, 8-10-41.	....	Chrome and tanned leather ..	18-3-47
147	And Chong & Co. ..	13, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta	..	CL/348A, 26 9-41	Hide, nails, threads, leather and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of shoes for sale	Shoes .. .	18-3-47
148	Chong Fo Co ..	13/5, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta	.	CL/351A, 30-9-41	....	Furniture	18-3-47
149	Ful Mun & Co .	88A, Mechuabazar Street, Calcutta	..	CL/929A, 26-9-41.	....	Footwear, hide, skin, hardware, brassware and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale	18-3-47
150	Wadhwa & Co. ..	13, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta	..	CL/473A, 28-9-41	Chemicals and A certified for any process in the manufacture of essence and colour for sale.	.... .	18-3-47
151	Md Ismail Md. Sadik	30, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta	.	CL/880A, 24-9-41	....	Leather .. .	18-3-47
152	Abdul Sattar Saleh Mohammed	1/1, Chhatawalla Gullee, Calcutta	..	CL/972A, 15-12-42	....	All kinds of oils, vegetable products, ghee, oilcakes and all kinds of oil products.	18-3-47
153	Nazer Leather Co.	62, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/898A, 26 9-41	....	Leather .	18-3-47
154	M Mubarak Din ..	59, Phears Lane, Calcutta	.	CL/386A, 15-10-41	....	All kinds of leather and shoe materials.	18-3-47
155	S Md Rafiq Mahboob Elahi.	42, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/239A, 26-9-41.	....	Leather	18-3-47
156	Iqbal Leather Co ..	63/3, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/509A, 30-9-41	....	Leather	18-3-47
157	Buksh Elahi & Co. ..	29/1, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/237A, 26-9-41	....	Tanned leather ..	18-3-47
158	M. S. Mahmood & Co	87/2, College Street, Calcutta	Calcutta (1)	CL/10B, 16-10-41	....	Trunks, suitcases and travelling requisites, money-bag and jewellery box materials, gramophone and its part, hangers, strawboard.	18-3-47
159	Central Leather Stores	60 Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/505A, 28-9 41.	....	Tanned leather ..	18-3-47
160	Dharam Man Singh .	116/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta	..	CL/852A, 26-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, yarns, matches, bullion and musk	18-3-47
161	Gulzarilal Rajeshwar .	116/1/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta	..	CL/913A, 30-9-41	Wheat and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of flour for sale.	Flour ..	18-3-47
162	Ashraf Bros ..	62, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/895A, 24-9-41.	....	Tanned leather	19-3-47
163	Shree Luxmy Hosiery Factory	42, Mechuabazar Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/660A, 8-12-41.	Yarn, hosiery goods and chemicals and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	Hosiery goods ..	19-3-47
164	Abdul Razak & Bros	62, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/508A, 25-9 41.	....	Rejection leather, shoe materials and rubber shoes and heels	19-3-47

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
165	S. M. Omer Bros.	62, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/507A, 26-9-41.	....	Leather and shoe materials	19-3-47
166	Chowdhury Bahadur Bux Buddha.	17, Kashinath Mullick Lane, Calcutta.	..	CL/571A, 26-9-41.	....	Cloth and khaddar	19-3-47
167	Riaz Bros.	114A, Mechuabazar Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/939A, 9-9-41.	....	Chrome leather	19-3-47
168	M. Gholam Hossain	43, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/499A, 25-9-41.	....	Rejection leather	20-3-47
169	June Chong & Co.	13, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/347A, 20-9-41.	Leather, thread, lining cloth, eyelets, cardboards, shoe frames, wax, laces, pins and and A certified for any process in the manufacture of shoes for sale.	Shoes	20-3-47
170	Calcutta Tape Mfg. Co.	11, Sunyet Sen Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/252A, 7-10-41.	Cloth, paper, thread, flour required for the manufacture of tapes for sale.	Shoe tapes	21-3-47
171	Nisar Omer & Co.	60, Phears Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/503A, 30-9-41.	....	Leather and shoe materials	21-3-47
172	K. Anwar & Co.	11, Sunyet Sen Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/251A, 27-9-41.	....	Chemicals, eyelets, hardware and materials for making shoes.	21-3-47
173	Amin Omer & Co.	54, Phears Lane, Calcutta	Calcutta (1)	CL/22B, 20-9-41.	....	Leather	21-3-47
174	Aftab Leather Co.	45, Ratu Sarkar Lane, Calcutta.	..	CL/512A, 28-9-41.	....	Tanned leather	21-3-47
175	Chen Foo Cheng Long & Co.	249, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/271A, 28-9-41.	Leather and shoe materials and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of shoes for sale.	Shoes	22-3-47
176	Nandlal Mukherjee & Bros.	1, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/281A, 16-10-41.	....	Towels and dusters	22-3-47
177	Kashmera Trading Co.	84A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	CL/323A, 26-9-41.	....	Provisions, patent medicines, sport goods, crockery, hosiery, stationery, perfumery, rubber goods, cutlery, toilet goods and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	22-3-47
178	Satyanarain Kishorilal	132/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/1007A, 26-9-43.	....	Hessian and silver	21-3-47
179	Gangaram Bhagatram	116/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/700A, 30-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	22-3-47
180	D. G. Punjab Tannery	E78, College Street Market, Calcutta.	..	CL/319A, 30-9-41.	....	Footwear	22-3-47
181	Jagannath Brinjraj	117/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/904A, 27-9-41.	....	Salt, vegetable oil, brass and general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.	28-3-47
182	Jabar Singh	20/1, Kashi Dutta Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/301A, 30-10-41.	....	Tobacco	18-3-47
183	Radhashyam & Co.	372, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/401A, 27-9-41.	Grinding stones, wheat and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required in the manufacture of flour for sale.	....	18-3-47
184	Ahiritola Service Station.	316/A, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/488A, 19-9-41.	....	Heavy motor oil accessories	18-3-47
185	Chhakanlal Narayan Dass.	356, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/663A, 29-9-41.	....	Lemons, mangoes and other fruits.	18-3-47
186	Phulchand Pannalal	356, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/658A, 27-9-41.	....	Cotton, art silk, real silk, piece-goods, dhoties and sarees.	18-3-47
187	Surendra Prosad	109, Belgachia Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/234A, 24-9-41.	....	Tax-free articles, coconut oil, linseed oil, castor oil, ground-nut oil, tar, tobacco, ropes, spices, sugar, soda, khoil.	18-3-47
188	Ghosh & Friends	69, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/535A, 25-9-41.	Timber, screw, nail, hinge, wire, bolts, ropes and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for the use in any process in the manufacture of wood work for sale.	Timber	19-3-47
189	Jesraj Jokhiram	187, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/696A, 29-9-41.	Timber, A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for the use in any process in the manufacture of timber products for sale.	Timber, timber products	19-3-47
190	Bishwa Bharati Hosiery	2/2A, Brojo Dulal Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/740A, 4-11-41.	Yarn, button, longcloth, bleaching powder, colour, soda, caustic and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for the use in any process in the manufacture of genji for sale.	Yarn	19-3-47
191	Burma Timber Importer	61, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/406A, 19-12-41.	....	Timber, ropes, wires	19-3-47

Serial No	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
192	Uttam Card Board Box Factory.	35, Darpanaravan Tagore Street, Calcutta	..	SH/757A, 31-10-41.	Cardboard, paper, flour, chipi, sutty (thread) and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for the use in any process in the manufacture of cardboard box for sale.	Cardboard box	19-3-47
193	Bridhi Chand Kishorilal	67/47, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta		SH/794A, 10-11-41	Wheat, pulses, oats, rice and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of flour and basen for sale.	Mustard oil, cocoanut oil, ground-nut oil, ghee.	19-3-47
194	Bhuramal Ramniwas ..	356/1, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta		SH/402A, 27-9-41.	Wheat, grain and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for the use in any process in the manufacture of wheat, atta, gram-atta for sale.	Rice, dal	19-3-47
195	Manmatha Nath Saha	10, Jadulal Mullick Road Calcutta	..	SH/774A, 7-10-41.	....	Spices and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	19-3-47
196	Rajendra Nath Singh	52, Strand Road, Calcutta		SH/556A, 26-9-41.	....	Spices, camphor, oils, grocery, sugarcandy, dried fruits, ghee, sugar, soda, bleaching powder, barley.	19-3-47
197	Rajendra Nath Goswami (Srikrishna Bhandar).	66/47, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta	.	SH/560A, 27-9-41.	....	Spices, chemicals, benoti goods	19-3-47
198	Jyotilal Paul & Sons	55/2, Pathuria Ghatta Street, Calcutta.		SH/625A, 29-10-41.	Flour, starch, powder, sugar, scents, oils of various kinds, chemical goods, glasswares, paper and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for the use in any process in the manufacture of keava flour, corn flour, sotty food, syrup, scented cocoanut oil, other oils, glycerine snow, lozenges	....	19-3-47
199	Manindra Nath Nandy	66/48, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta	.	SH/637A, 22-12-41.		Paper, biscuit, washing and toilet soap, lozenges, rope, match, rope string, coal-tar	19-3-47
200	Karunamayee Sashya Bhandar.	51/4, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	SH/633A, 10-11-41.	....	Mustard seeds ,	19-3-47
201	Narayandas Ramcharan	54/C, Strand Road, Calcutta	.	SH/458A, 25-9-41.	....	Gunny bags, mustard seeds, grain, linseed, peas, khesari, arahar and sweepings	19-3-47
202	Shyam Sundar Khemka	45A, Adya Sradhya Ghat Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/666A, 10-11-41.	....	Salt, soda, oilcake, gunny bags and general merchandise as and when required for resale	19-3-47
203	Mannalal Keshore Deo	5, Nimtolla Ghat Street, Calcutta	..	SH/675A, 22-9-41	....	Timber	19-3-47
204	Satish Chandra Goswami & Co.	67/47, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	SH/589A, 29-9-41.	....	Waste paper, tea, biscuit, soap, glass, oilman's stores, cement, coal-tar, tobacco, paper bag, barley.	19-3-47
205	Mukund Narain Mahabir Prasad	67/39, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	SH/792A, 29-9-41.	....	Agricultural produce ..	19-3-47
206	Manindra Nath Bose Roy Chowdhury & Aswini Kumar Mitra	187, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta	..	SH/631A, 31-10-41.	Screw, nails, hinges, glow paper, methylated spirit, iron rods and plates, wood and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for the use in any process in the manufacture of doors, windows and other furniture for sale.	Wood (iron, teak, jarool, shal, packing and other country wood).	19-3-47
207	Mangilal Singhania ..	5, Nimtolla Ghat Street, Calcutta	..	SH/760A, 25-9-41.	....	Timber	19-3-47
208	Sitaram Chiranjilal .	187, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/699A, 29-9-41.	....	Timber	19-3-47
209	Satya Narain Ram Kumar.	187, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta	..	SH/697A, 29-9-41.	Timber and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for the use in any process in the manufacture of furniture for sale	Timber, wood . ..	19-3-47
210	Murlidhar Jagannath	67/24, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	SH/687A, 27-9-41.	...	Timber	19-3-47
211	Lokenarain Lachmi Narayan Shaw	155, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta	..	SH /329A, 7-10-41	....	Cloth	17-3-47
212	B. C. Roy & Sons ..	90, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	SH/53B, 21-10-41.	....	Oils, cocoanut, turmeric, mustard, castor, groundnut, spices, seeds and general merchandise as and when required.	19-3-47
213	Gopal Chandra Mondal	12, Nilmoni Mitra Row, Calcutta.	..	SH/31A, 24-9-41.	....	Jute and simul cotton ..	19-3-47
214	Nathmall Ballavh Das	350, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/613A, 10-10-41.	....	Piece-goods and cloth ..	19-3-47
215	Surajmul Sohanlal .	10/12, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta	..	SH/673A, 8-10-41	....	Jute, dhania, tisi, soan, tobacco and general merchandise as and when required	19-3-47
216	Santok Chand Puran Chand.	3, Manmatha Ganguli Road Calcutta.	..	SH/94A, 24-9-41.	....	Jute, simul cotton, pulses, seeds, spices.	19-3-47

Serial No	Name of the dealer	Registered address of the dealer	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
217	Jamuna Bastralaya	156/1, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta	..	SH/336A, 24-9-41.		Cloth, piece-goods, napkin	19-3-47
218	Sobedali Rahman Box	62, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta		SH/489A, 27-9-41.	.	Jute ..	19-3-47
219	Ramnarayan Sankar Ram	10/8, South Sinthi Road, Calcutta	.	SH/480A, 27-9-41.	.	Tax-free articles and groceries	21-3-47
220	Narsingdas Hiralal	67/45, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/659A, 27-9-41.	Grease oil, paint and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of atta, basson, bhusi, sawari for sale.	Rice, dal, sugar ..	21-3-47
221	Jiwanlall Co	66/1, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta	Calcutta (1)	SH/42B, 18-10-41	....	Rice, pulse, grain, dalda, kirana	21-3-47
222	Khealiram Rameswar	67/47, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta	..	SH/651A, 25-9-41	....	Mustard, coconut, groundnut, and castor oil.	21-3-47
223	Durgaprosad Sagarmal	67/47, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta	Calcutta (1)	SH/63B, 10-10-41	Wheat, engine, motor, spare parts and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of atta, basson for sale	Atta, basson, mustard oil, coconut oil, linseed oil, castor oil, groundnut oil, dal.	21-3-47
224	Dasorath Singh Ramcharit Sing	45, Adhya Sradh Ghat Road, Calcutta	.	SH/655A, 26-9-41.	....	Spices, soda, molasses, tobacco.	21-3 47
225	Balai Chand Factory .	38, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta	.	SH/635A, 1-12-41.	Steel sheet, rivets, paints, varnishes, hardware, brush, ingot scraps, locks and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of steel trunks, suitcases, cash box, brass lock, other steel and metal articles for sale.	....	21-3-47
226	Binjraj Sowduttray	57/19, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	SH/691A, 21-9-41.	Timber, tools and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of timber for sale	Timber	21-3-47
227	Radheshyam Somo	107, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta		SH/614A, 9-10-41	. ..	Rice, gur, sugar, mustard oil, flour, atta, salt, coconut oil, spices, pulses, sago, soap	21-3-47
228	Natobar Dey Haripada Dey	45B, Adhya Sradh Ghat Road, Calcutta	..	SH/532A, 25-9-41		Mustard oil, coconut oil, castor oil, ground-nut oil, til oil	21-3-47
229	Santi Hosiery .	7, Baisnab Sett Street, Calcutta.		SH/624A, 29-10-41	Bleached cloth, paper, board, box, thread, and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of high class hosiery fabrics, all kinds of hosiery goods for sale	Textile, piece-goods, all hosiery goods, gents' sporting shirts and stockings.	21-3-47
230	Mohabir Timber Co	1, Radha Kristo Set Street, Calcutta		SH/746A, 27-9-41	....	Timber	21-3-47
231	Gobinda Shaw Rameswar Shaw (Ganesh Bhandar)	1, R G Kar Road, Calcutta		SH/239A, 27-9-41	.. .	Ghee, coconut oil, castor oil, olive oil, scented oil, bhusi, oilcake and other tax-free articles.	19-3-47
232	Nanda Kishore Kanta Prosad	8, R G Kar Road, Calcutta	.	SH/330A, 24-9-41.	....	All kinds of cloth, umbrella	19-3-47
233	Joyoti Prosad Murarilal	14/16, R G Kar Road, Calcutta	..	SH/332A, 24-9-41.	.	All kinds of cloth and woollen goods	19-3-47
234	Nandlal Jalan ..	65/1, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta	..	SH/678A, 25-9-41	Timber and A, B, C certified for any process in manufacture of wooden furniture for sale	Timber	22-3-47
235	Lachmi Narayan Dubay	24, Nimtola Ghat Street, Calcutta	Calcutta (1)	SH/59B, 10-10-41	Atta, suji, ghee, flour, coal and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats for sale	....	22-3-47
236	Agarwalla Co	201, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta	..	SH/1064A, 5-7-46.	....	Badam oil, oilcake, linseed oil	22-3-47
237	Kalipada Saha Dwijendralal Saha	26, Beniatola Street, Calcutta	..	SH/463A, 19-9-41	....	Coconut oil, badam oil, spices, iron, galvanized corrugated sheets, hardware, coirstrings, pitch, coal-tar, paper, stationery goods, tax-free goods and general merchandise	22-3-47
238	Srilal Mahadeo & Sankarlal	73, Belgachia Road, Calcutta.	.	SH/228A, 24-9-41.	....	Tax-free articles, oil, ghee ..	22-3-47
239	Belgachia Stores	1/2, Raicharan Sadhukhan Road, Calcutta.		SH/124A, 24-9-41.		Sugar and soda ash ..	18-3-47
240	Union Hosiery ..	45, Baloram Mazumdar Street, Calcutta	..	SH/723A, 19-11-41	Thread and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of genji for sale.	. ....	21-3-47
241	Panchanan Dutta ..	3, Banomali Sarkar Street, Calcutta	Nadia (1)	SH/34B, 25-9-41.	....	Jute	21-3-47
242	Mangal Chandi Ghose	67/2, Strand Road, Kulpighat, Calcutta	..	SH/518A, 25 9-41	....	Mustard, coconut and groundnut oil.	22-3-47
243	Upendra Nath Ghose	64, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta	..	SH/610A, 19-10-41	Screw, hook, varnish, timber and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of wooden furniture for sale	Timber	22-3-47
244	Nalini Kundoo & Co,	60/A, Kali Krishna Tagore Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/910A, 3-8-44.	....	Spices of all kinds, poppy seeds, mustard oil, coconut oil, ground-nut oil, castor oil, til oil, cereals, vegetable ghee and general merchandise as and when required for general order supplies.	24-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
245	S. N. Mukherjee ..	7A, Shampukur Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/786A, 29-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	24-3-47
246	Shree Bhandar ..	250/1, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/989A, 19-9-45.	....	Vegetable products, groundnut oil, spices, vegetable oil.	24-3-47
247	C. Prabhudas & Co. ..	28, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/858A, 23-12-42.	....	Iron, hardware, pipe, pipe fittings, hessians, gunnies, jute manufacture goods, cotton yarn, tea, soaps, spices, rice, paints, chemicals, cigarettes and other general merchandise as and when required for resale	16-3-47
248	Import Utility Combine	30, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1142A, 25-4-46.	Brass plates, hand drills, metal, cutting tools, galvanised sheets, steel plates and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of "locks", galvanised buckets, steel safes for sale.	Carpenter's and garden tools, link chain, wire ropes, safes, galvanised buckets, padlocks, glass-ware and grocery.	18-3-47
249	R. N. Mukherjee & Co.	12, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/95A, 26-9-41.	....	Hardware materials, bamboos and charcoal.	24-3-47
250	Universal Engineering Stores & Agency.	84A, Clive Street (Room No. 171A), Calcutta.	..	CSIII/441A, 25-9-41.	....	Hardware	24-3-47
251	Imperial Engineering Works.	11, Clive Row, Calcutta	..	CSIII/565A, 25-9-41.	Timber, nails, screws, hinges and all tools and implements and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of doors, windows and furniture for sale.	....	24-3-47
252	P. Dutt & Co. ..	84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/454A, 26-9-41.	....	Iron and hardware goods and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	24-3-47
253	West Bengal Mirror Mart.	57, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/188A, 27-9-41.	....	Looking glass and pictures ..	25-3-47
254	S. K. Atar Ali ..	27, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/383A, 26-9-41.	Piece cloth of mosquito net, lace certified for any process in the manufacture of mosquito netting for sale.	....	25-3-47
255	Satyanarain Purushottamlal.	6, Kannulal Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDII/780A, 22-9-41.	Iron, steel, wooden goods, and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of bolts, nuts, electric, overhead materials and wooden goods for cotton and jute mills.	Iron, steel goods, electrical accessories, wire rope, timber, wooden goods, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and rubber goods, hessian, gunny, jute, cotton and woollen piece-goods, yarn and tea.	19-3-47
256	Raj Kumar Komar ..	64, Nalini Sett Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/506A, 2-10-41.	....	Gunny bags (old and new) and jute twine.	22-3-47
257	A. H. Wheeler & Co.	Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.	..	EL/1089A, 21-10-44.	....	Magazines, stationery, books, newspapers, toilet articles, time-pieces, clocks, mirrors, brushes and combs, cutlery, links and studs, metal chains, cigarette cases, match boxes, soap cases, pen and pencil, inkpots and inkstands, playing cards, padlock, whistles, tobacco pipes cigarette holders, shoe-polish, gloy, leather and rubber goods, medicinal preparations.	17-3-47
258	All-India States Supply Agency.	4, Mission Row, Calcutta	..	EL/514A, 25-9-41.	....	Stationery, radios, refrigerators, electric goods, cloths, medicines, toilets, gramophones, jewelleries.	25-3-47
259	Atherton & Co. (Eastern), Ltd.	4, Mission Row, Calcutta	..	EL/463A, 16-10-41.	....	Perfumery, cycle accessories, provisions, wool, confectionery, canned fruits, local pepper, salt, chutney, glass bottles, corks, essence, mosquito coils, fruit cordials and squashes.	27-3-47
260	Kinkar & Co., Ltd. ..	38, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/646A, 27-9-41.	....	Electric appliances and fittings, cotton wicks, hardware, stationery, paper, rice, ropes.	1-7-46
261	Satyanarayan Shyam-Sundar.	194, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/723A, 27-9-41.	....	Piece-goods	6-3-47
262	Kamala Engineering & Rope Works.	7, Chatterjeepara Lane, Bantra, Howrah.	..	HW/222A, 24-9-41.	Mild steel, rods, sheets, plates, flat bars, squares, hoop iron, nuts, iron wares, refined iron and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of iron parts required for electric, telegraphic installations for sale or certified for the execution of contracts.	Nuts and other requisites for installation.	18-3-47
263	P. K. Ghosh ..	149, Belilious Road, Howrah.	..	HW/435A, 16-7-42.	Mild steel round and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of mild steel bolts, rivets, screws, miscellaneous engineering fittings for sale or certified for the execution of contracts.	Nuts (mild steel and brass), screws, bars of mild steel, brass, copper, bolts and nuts, mild steel rivets, coach screws, washers and such other fittings.	18-3-47
264	Hafiz Noor Mohammed	8, Mohendranath Roy Lane, Howrah.	..	HW/218A, 24-9-41.	....	Napkin, saree (hand-loom made), yarn.	18-3-47
265	Jan Mohammed Lal Mohammed.	6/7, New Sil Lane, Howrah.	..	HW/166A, 20-9-41.	....	Sari and lungi (hand-loom made), yarn.	18-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
266	Hazi Mir Abdul Mannan	Ramkristopur, Howrah	..	HW/196A, 26-9-41.	....	Rice, bags	18-3-47
267	Surendranath Kar & Co.	Ramkristopur, Howrah	..	HW/139A, 26-9-41.	....	Rice	18-3-47
268	Shew Ram Chandra Bhan.	182, G. T. Road, South, Howrah.	..	HW/116A, 26-9-41.	....	Grocery materials ..	18-3-47
269	Hafiz Mohiuddin ..	8, Mohendranath Roy Lane, Howrah.	..	HW/164A, 26-9-41.	....	Napkin, lungi, sari (hand-loom made).	17-3-47
270	Gopikrishna Ramkumar	Ramkristopur, Charaghat, Howrah.	..	HW/23A, 26-9-41.	....	Rice, packing materials, gunny bags.	18-3-47
271	M. K. & Co. ..	1, Kasundia Road, Howrah.	Howrah (1)	HW/32(2)B, 26-9-41.	Wood, iron, brass and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of doors, windows, shutters, staircases, furniture and all building materials of timber for sale or certified for the execution of contracts.	Wood, fuels, old building materials, bricks, beams, old machineries, glass.	18-3-47
272	Sheikh Rabbani ..	78, Grand Trunk Road, South, Howrah.	..	HW/274A, 3-10-41.	....	Building materials ..	18-3-47
273	Indian Industrial Syndicate.	93, Belilious Lane, Howrah.	..	HW/421A, 11-12-41.	....	Tarred hemp, oakum, jute, spun yarn, linseed oil, graphite, moulder's blacking, hessian, gunnies, hardware materials, shellac.	18-3-47
274	Reazul Haque Ansari	2, New Sil Lane, Howrah	..	HW/50A, 26-9-41.	....	All sorts of yarn ..	18-3-47
275	Akshaya Ram Nagji & Co.	769, Circular Road, Howrah.	..	HW/396A, 6-11-41.	Timber, hardwares, wires and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of doors, windows, shutters, staircases, furniture, beams, rafters for sale or certified for the e execution of contracts.	Timber, fuel, oil, building materials, bricks, glass, galvanized sheets, hardwares.	19-3-47
276	Waljee & Narayan Co.	3, Dharamtola Road, Shibpur, Howrah.	..	HW/305A, 6-11-41.	Timber, hardware and A certified for any process in the manufacture of furniture, doors, windows for sale.	Old building materials, tiles, bricks, glass, galvanized sheets and general merchandise.	19-3-47
277	Laduram Basantilal ..	8, Charu Chandra Singha Lane, Howrah.	..	HW/296A, 6-10-41.	....	Rice, pulses, leaves, cocoanut oil, ghee, atta, flour, suji, salt, sugar, gur, spices, kerosene oil, mustard oil.	19-3-47
278	Hazkiln Mohammed	2, New Sil Lane, Howrah	..	HW/217A, 24-9-41.	....	Napkin, lungi (hand-loom made), yarn.	19-3-47
279	Kriparam Bhola ..	2, Girish Ch. Banerjee Lane.	..	HW/372A, 30-10-41.	....	Lime, marble chips, petroleum products.	19-3-47
280	Samsuddin Mestahabuddin.	8, Mohendra Nath Roy Lane, Howrah.	..	HW/213A, 24-9-41.	....	Yarn	19-3-47
281	Northern India Corporation.	40/1, Ghosal Bagan Lane, Howrah.	..	HW/72A, 26-9-41.	Soap, vegetable oil, tallow, chemicals, essence, colours and A certified for any process in the manufacture of soap (washing, toilet) for sale.	....	19-3-47
282	Kashiram Hiralal ..	483, G. T. Road, South, Howrah.	..	HW/115A, 26-9-41.	Wheat and A certified for any process in the manufacture of atta for sale.	Grocery materials ..	19-3-47
283	Howrah Iron Mfg. Co.	62, G. T. Road, North, Howrah.	..	HW/465A, 5-12-42.	Iron and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of bolts, nuts, rivets, pipes, machinery parts, angles, railings, posts, rods for sale or certified for the execution of contracts.	....	19-3-47
284	H. B. Varma Bros & Co.	Ballykhal, Howrah		HW/448A, 23-9-42.	Coal and A, B certified for process in the manufacture of buckets for sale.	....	19-3-47
285	National Hosiery Factory.	Kali Mazumder Road, Lilloah, Howrah.	..	HW/379A. 8-12-41.	Hosiery yarns and A certified for any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods of all descriptions, hosiery cloth for sale.	Hosiery yarn, hosiery cloth, hosiery machines and accessories.	20-3-47
286	Haripada Chakraborty's Glass Factory.	72/1, Dharamatolla Road, Salkia, Howrah.	..	HW/285A, 6-10-41.	French chalk and A certified for any process in the manufacture of cutch only for sale or certified for the execution of contracts.	....	20-3-47
287	R. D. Prosad ..	4, Cullen Place, Howrah	..	HW/564A, 31-5-44.	....	Butter and packing materials	20-3-47
288	Tara Chand Rossenlal	2, Griasian Road, Howrah.	..	HW/181A, 26-9-41.	Atta mill and mill parts, beltings, shaft, huller, wheat and A certified for any process in the manufacture of dal, wheat (atta) for sale.	....	20-3-47
289	Paradise Hosiery Factory.	12, Madhab Ghose Road, Salkia, Howrah.	..	HW/306A, 7-10-41.	Knitted genzi, fabric, yarn, and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of knitted stitched genzies for sale.	....	20-3-47
290	Pragdutta & Co. ..	3, New Ghusuri Road, Salkia, Howrah.	..	HW/237A, 25-9-41.	Cereals, wheat, certified for any process in the manufacture of atta for sale.	Ghee, sugar, bran ..	20-3-47
291	Bhagya Lakshmi Soap Works.	10, Watkins Lane, Howrah.	..	HW/355A, 18-10-41.	Oils (cocoanut, castor oil), caustic soda, wooden cases, cardboard boxes, soapstone powder, packing paper, scents, certified for any process in the manufacture of toilet soaps for sale.	....	20-3-47

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
292	Tikumdas Seukishon	Ramkristopur, Howrah	..	HW/266A, 25-9-41.	....	Rice	20-3-47
293	Tara Bros.	94, Golabari Road, Howrah.	..	HW/103A, 26-9-41.	Coconut oil and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of washing soaps, cold process toilet soaps for sale.	....	20-3-47
294	Saraswati Knitting Works.	20, Dobson Road, Howrah.	..	HW/14A, 26-9-41.	Yarn, and A certified for any process in the manufacture of knitted underwears, banians, under-pant for sale.	....	20-3-47
295	Paragon Rubber Industry.	3, Watkins Lane, Howrah.	..	HW/371A, 30-10-41.	All sorts of chemicals, acids, rubber and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of rubber goods for sale.	....	20-3-47
296	Indian Chemical Works	227, G. T. Road, Salkia, Howrah.	..	HW/373A, 30-10-41.	Coal-tar, iron pan and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of coal-tar for sale.	Coal-tar, pitch, turpentine, acid lubricants and general merchandise.	20-3-47
297	Ramabatar Chiranjilal	13/2, New Ghusuri Road, Howrah.	..	HW/183A 26-9-41.	Motor machine, electrical goods and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of atta, beshan, bhusi, sowari for sale.	Rice, dal, sugar, kerosene oil and sarisa oil.	20-3-47
298	Kishenlal Kewalchand	17, & 18, Nandibagan, Salkia, Howrah.	..	HW/223A, 25-9-41.	All kinds of yarn, brass, paper and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of ball thread, umbrella rings for sale.	....	20-3-47
299	United Industrial Co.	11, King's Road, Howrah	..	HW/356A, 18-10-41.	Machinery tools and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of stationery, rubber goods, wax for sale.	....	20-3-47
300	Podra Brick Field	Podra, Howrah	..	HW/195A, 26-9-41.	Coal and C certified for any process in the manufacture of bricks for sale or certified for the execution of contracts.	....	21-3-47
301	Lunkaran Hariprosad	Kurigram, Rangpur	..	RG/103A, 20-9-41.	....	Coal, jute, rice	18-3-47
302	Krishna Stores	Serajganj, Pabna	..	RJ/440A, 2-9-41.	....	Cloth, hosiery goods, paper, jute, stationery goods, yarn, thread.	25-3-47
303	Dharamchand Brikhichand.	Serajganj, Pabna	..	RJ/213A, 7-10-41.	....	Jute, rice, paddy, mustard seed, pulses.	25-3-47
304	Sashi Bala Sabitri Rani Saha.	Kasiabari, P. O. Atrai, Rajshahi.	..	RJ/334A, 17-3-42.	....	Salt, spices, mustard oil, kerosene, cocoanut oil, soda, atta, molasses, mat, coal-tar, bag, cement, sugar, soap, coal.	25-3-47
305	Bherudan Protapmal	Chapai-Nawabganj, Malda.	..	RJ/226A, 23-5-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods	26-3-47
306	Ramesh Hosiery	Pabna	Pabna (2)	RJ/20B, 13-12-41.	Than, bleaching powder, arrowroot, pasteboard box, needle, machinery, colour and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	Hosiery goods, than, wooden case, lace, gunny bags.	26-3-47
307	Mahesh Chandra Kundu & others	Chapai-Nawabganj, Malda.	Raipur (1) Dinajpur (1).	RJ/46B, 27-9-41.	....	Utensils	26-3-47
308	Late Bhudar Chandra Bidhu Bh. Das.	Chapai-Nawabganj, Malda.	..	RJ/100A, 22-9-41.	....	Cloth, iron, coal, utensils	27-3-47
309	Rupchand Jalimchand Beramacha.	Serajganj, Pabna	Bogra (1)	RJ/34B, 27-9-41.	....	Cloth, hosiery, jute, gold, silver, rice, tin, paddy, ready-made cloth.	28-3-47
310	Talaram Surajmal	Serajganj, Pabna	..	RJ/439A, 24-8-41.	....	Cloth, genzi, yarn, monohari, stationery.	28-3-47
311	Kamini Mohan Saha & others.	Atrai, Rajshahi	..	RJ/175A, 23-9-41.	....	Spices, oils, match, thread, soda, salt, sugar, iron, coke, molasses, kerosene, corrugated tin, empty tins, cement.	29-3-47
312	Narendra Nath Mondol & others.	Nator, Rajshahi	..	RJ/171A, 23-9-41.	....	Oils, provisions, betel-nut, soda and general merchandise as and when required for sale.	31-3-47
313	Ganganarayan Bhattacherjee.	Aprar Garden, Asansol, Burdwan.	..	AS/165A, 6-10-41.	Building materials, road materials, bridge materials and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for execution of contracts.	....	18-3-47
314	G. Rajkumar	14, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	LR/93A, 18-10-41.	....	Jute manufactured goods, hessians, gunnies, canvas, tarpaulins, cloth, bags, packets, burlap, sackings.	21-3-47
315	Mullick & Co.	23, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	LR/1012A, 26-4-43.	....	Hardware, chemicals, and general merchandise as and when required.	27-3-47
316	Gour Mohan Rebati Mohan Modak.	Fandauk, Tippera	..	CN/439A, 6-2-46.	....	Cloths	21-3-47
317	Modern Biscuit Manufacturing Co.	Rajdharganj, P. O. Gangasagar, Tippera.	..	CN/185A, 6-1-42.	Flour, vegetable products, sugar and A, B C certified for any process in the manufacture of bread and biscuits for sale.	....	19-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
318	Arun Soap Factory ..	Gangaganj, Comilla, Tippera.	..	CN/285A, 14-4-43.	Caustic soda, silicate, cocoanut oil and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of soap for sale.	Spices, betel leaves, cigar, biri, rice, til seeds, soda water.	18-3-4
319	Madhab Chandra Kali Kumar Roy.	Puranbazar, Chandpur, Tippera.	..	CN/242A, 29-7-42.	....	Rice, pulses, salt, oils, flour, atta, suji, sugar, turmeric, molasses, dhania, sugar-candy, jugree, batasa, ghee, ground-nut.	21-3-47
320	Aerated Drink Found ..	Kandirpur, Comilla, Tippera.	..	CN/368A, 29-5-44.	Bottles, acid, essence, colour, sugar, sodi-bicarb and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of aerated water for sale.	...	21-3-47
321	S. P. Panday ..	Kandirpur, Comilla Tippera.	..	CN/482A, 19-3-45.	Any materials and A, B, C certified for the execution of contracts.	Bamboos, ropes, cane, salballa, mats, bricks, iron rod, bolts and nuts, corrugated iron sheets, nails, hinges, screws.	21-3-37
322	Gour Chandra Paul, Gagan Chandra Paul and Sourendra Mohan Paul	Kapariapatty, Comilla, Tippera.	..	CN/120A, 27-10-41.	....	Cotton, silk, artificial silk, woollen cloths, piece-goods and hosiery goods.	26-3-47
323	Kaluram Raminibas ..	Puranbazar, Chandpur, Tippera.	..	CN/21A, 24-9-41.	....	Chillies, turmeric, spices, coconut, betelnut, seeds, cereals, pulses, flour, ghee, jute, gunny bags, canisters, salt, sugar, mustard oil, kerosene oil, coal-tar and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	28-3-47
324	Manindra Krishna Paul and Sudhir Kumar Kar.	Puranbazar, Chandpur, Tippera.	..	CN/222A, 30-5-42.	....	Timber, chillies, rice, paddy, manure, oil seeds, kalajira, corrugated iron sheets, metal plates, screws.	31-3-47
325	Gulram Modak ..	34, Weston Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/513A, 21-9-41.	Flour, sugar and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats for sale.	....	28-3-47
326	Krishna & Co. ..	2, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	SL/725A, 27-9-41.	....	Everything electrical ..	26-3-47
327	Calcutta Hardware Stores.	110/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/958A, 8-3-45.	....	Mill stores, hardware, iron, steel and metal sheets and other metallic goods, oil-cakes.	26-3-47
328	Sajoya ..	57/1, College Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/102A, 26-9-41.	Raw silk certified for any process in the manufacture of silk goods for sale.	Silk and cotton cloth ..	27-3-47
329	Bejoy Kumar Sajan Kumar.	266/B, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	BDI/967A, 10-6-43.	....	Hessians, yarn, gunny bags and piece-goods.	24-3-47
330	Jamini Kanto Harendra Lal Saha.	15/2, Halsi Bagan Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/50A, 24-9-41.	....	Tins and containers, mustard oil, cocoanut oil, salt, sugar, flour, pulses, spices, yarn, coal-tar.	28-3-47
331	Calcutta Iron Stores ..	61, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/926A, 24-11-42.	....	All kinds of iron ..	29-3-47
332	George Anderson & Co.	228, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1000A, 17-8-44.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	29-3-47
333	Biswanath Agarwalla	Saidpur, Rangpur ..	..	RG/2A, 26-9-41.	....	Jute, paddy, tobacco leaves	19-3-47
334	Chaganmal Bhowrilal	Bhotemari, Rangpur ..	..	RG/20A, 18-10-41.	....	Molasses, C. I. sheet and tin, cloth, kerosene, atta, pulse, betel-nut, mustard oil, ghee, rice, tobacco, jute, mustard seeds, salt.	19-3-47
335	Kadambini Debya ..	Jatrapur, Rangpur	..	RG/34A, 3-10-41.	....	Jute, gur, mustard seeds ..	19-3-46
336	Mohanlal Balchand	Lalbag, Rangpur	..	RG/37A, 26-9-41.	....	Jute, rice	19-3-47
337	Tarachand Chhoganlal	Tushbhandar, Rangpur	..	RG/48A, .. 3-10-41.	....	Jute, tobacco, rice ..	19-3-47
338	Chhogmal Dulichand	Gaibandha, Rangpur ..	..	RG/67A, .. 20-9-41.	....	Tin, timber, jute ..	19-3-47
339	Kaserdeo Dindayal ..	Bhurungamari, Rangpur	..	RG/71A, 20-12-41.	....	Jute, clothing, woollen goods, umbrella, mustard oil, rice, silver, gold, stationery goods, pulses, atta, ghee, mustard seed, paddy.	19-3-47
340	Jiwanmal Dhanraj ..	Nawtara, Rangpur	..	RG/74A, 20-9-41.	....	Cloth, provisions, cereals, paddy, cocoanut oil, gold, silver, molasses, stationery goods, soap, betel-nuts, mustard seeds, kerosene oil, tobacco leaves, jute, sugar, biri, match, cigarette, spices, hardware, sugar-candy.	19-3-47
341	Haralal Hazarimal ..	Saidpur, Rangpur ..	..	RG/95A, 20-9-41.	....	Jute	19-3-47
342	Meghraj Mangilal ..	Lalmanirhat, Rangpur	..	RG/170A, 22-9-41.	....	Cloth, jute	19-3-47
343	Madanlal Mahabir Prasad.	Domar, Rangpur ..	..	RG/183A, 20-9-41.	....	Rice, paddy, timber, jute, mustard seeds, [illegible] leaves, ghee, gunny, tobacco leaves, mustard oil.	19-3-47
344	Kesharilal Maheswari	Saidpur, Rangpur .	..	RG/186A, .. 20-9-41.	....	Jute, tobacco, rice, mustard, cotton, old tins.	19-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
345	Punom Chand Rokhchand	Gaibandha, Rangpur	..	RG/215A, 26-9-41.	....	Jute	19-3-47
346	Phusaram Ramnarayan	Kamarjani, Rangpur ..	..	RG/224A, 8-10-41	....	Jute, clothes, paddy, galla (grocery), rice, mustard seed, til seed, salt, iron, stationery, goods, kerosene oil.	19-3-47
347	Todarmal Sovachand	Bhotmari, Rangpur .	.	RG/266A 8-10-41.	....	Tobacco leaves, jute, pulses, base metal, provisions.	19-3-47
348	Balchand Tilok Chand	Mahimaganj, Rangpur		RG/273A, 18-10-41.	....	Jute	19-3-47
349	Madhusudan Jyoti Kumar Ghose.	Lalmonirhat, Rangpur	..	RG/360A, 26-8-43.	....	Rice, pulses, oil, atta, chilly, ghee, perfumery things, locks, glass-ware, barley, sati, kaviraji medicine, rose-water, nails, tea, torch, paint, paper, writing things, soap and washing soap.	19-3-47
350	Islamiah Library ..	Station Road, Rangpur	..	RG/379A, 3-12-43.	....	Books (primary, secondary, text, prize, library), pen, pencil, pen-holder, paper, envelope, ink, pin, file, flat file, rubber.	19-3-47
351	Dalimchand Balchand	Basudevpur, Rangpur	Gaibandha (1), Rangpur.	RG/5B, 23-9-41.	....	Textile, cereals and pulses, provisions, spices, betel-nut, timber, base metal, iron materials, cloth, jute, kerosene, biri and cigarettes, buillion.	19-3-47
352	Neemchand Matichand	Alamnagar, Rangpur ..	Bhutchara (1), Rangpur.	RG/28B, 19-2-42.	....	Jute	19-3-47
353	Sree Rupmanjori Roy Chowdhury & Co.	15, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1112A, 5-4-43.	....	Piece-goods of all kinds such as cotton, silk, woollen, artificial silk or artificial wool.	1-3-47
354	Sohanlal Bhawarilal ..	37/38, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/506A, 26-9-41.	....	Textile and piece-goods .	4-3-47
355	Damodar Matichnad .	14, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/172A, 5-11-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	4-3-47
356	Dhirajlal Kantilal & Co.	72, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/109A, 8-10-41.	....	Tea, rice and hardware ..	4-3-47
357	Patel Kushalbhai Lachmidas & Sons.	19/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/648A, 24-9-41.	....	Biri leaves, tobacco, threads, papers, gunny bags, twist.	4-3-47
358	Ramanlal Madanlal & Co.	2, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/155A, 9-10-41.	....	Rice, dal and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47
359	Jaganath Jugalkishore	18, Amratolla Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/130A, 10-12-41.	....	Spices, jute products, chemical, cloth, cotton, textile goods, hardware and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47
360	Abdul Sakur Abdul Latif	14, Amratolla Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/293A, 25-9-41.	...	Oil, ata, flour, suji, sugar, vegetable oil, biscuit, tins, ghee, amonia for biscuits, paper, aniline, dyes and colours.	4-3-47
361	Himabhai Gopalbhai Patel	18, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/647A, 24-9-41.	....	Biri leaves, biri tobacco, thread balls and paper for packing.	4-3-47
362	Hanatram Tulsiram ..	38, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/508A, 26-9-41.	...	Black pepper, chemicals, stationery, paper-packets, tin-packet, camphor, dyes, general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
363	Saidul Islam & Co. ..	66, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/187A, 28-9-41.	Wood pieces, iron materials and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of wooden boxes for sale.	Wooden boxes and wood. ..	4-3-47
364	Mehta Brothers ..	2, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/154A, 25-9-41.	....	Torchlight, batteries, bulbs, hurricane, gaslamps and accessories, petromax and parts, cycle lamps, electrical goods and manihari goods, pyro stones used in cigar lighters.	4-3-47
365	Harakchand Kaluram	26/4, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/403A, 26-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, silk-woollen and hosiery goods, hardware, toilet and general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
366	Gangaprosad Tulsiram	108, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/503A, 28-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, clothes .	4-3-47
367	Mohanlal Subhkram ..	208, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/618A, 13-11-41.	....	Textiles and hosiery goods	4-3-47
368	Jugalkishore Sitaram ..	208, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/617A, 29-10-41.	....	Piece-goods	4-3-47
369	Yusuf Md. Ishaq ..	152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/275A, 30-9-41.	....	Dry and fresh fruits ..	4-3-47
370	Shiwramcharan Company.	13, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/70A, 28-11-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, hand-loom woven cloths, hosiery merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
370(a)	Regular Stores ..	102/4, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/256A, 26-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47
371	Mangalchand Milabchand	35, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/504A, 15-10-41.	....	Piece-goods	4-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
372	Ramlal Matilal	38, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/509A, 24-9-41.	....	Textile, cereals, pulses and general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
373	New Lucknow Stores	131, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/296A, 26-9-41.	....	Clothing	4-3-47
374	Charadia & Sons	17, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/472A, 8-10-41.	....	Jute	4-3-47
375	Ganga Bissan Malchand	214/16, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/638A, 27-9-41.	....	Ordinary drugs, essences, oil, medicines, chemicals, sundries, gulla, kirana, spices, Indian drugs, perfumery, dry fruits, toilet products, dyestaff, wax, nuts, inks.	4-3-47
376	Kamalakant Knitting Works.	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/637A, 5-11-41.	....	Cotton, woollen, hosiery goods, cloths, yarn, silk, art silk, wool.	4-3-47
377	Ramprotap Agarwala	26/3, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/487A, 29-9-41.	....	Jute, piece-goods, iron and provisions and general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
378	Probodh Kumar Sumermall.	14, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/50A, 8-10-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods	4-3-37
379	Harchand Roy Surajmal	26/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/481A, 13-9-41.	....	Piece-goods and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47
380	Suganchand Rupchand & Sons.	33, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/501A, 16-10-41.	....	Cloth, buttons, stockings, gangies, canvas, tape, waterproof.	4-3-47
381	Puranmall Ramsarup	12, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/67A, 11-10-41.	....	Piece-goods	4-3-37
382	B. Gupta & Co.	71, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/191A, 27-9-41.	....	Monihary, stationery, cutlery, padlocks, celluloid goods, combs, soaps, toys, needle, tapes, oilman store, gramophone.	4-3-47
383	Gourisanker, Mohanlal	21, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/284A, 7-8-41.	....	Piece-goods, hand-loom woven cloth and general merchandise.	4-3-47
384	Pashupatinath Radhakrishna.	2, Mallick Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/294A, 27-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
385	Gopiram Loknath	208, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/635A, 10-10-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods	4-3-47
386	Gondhaval Chuttalall	154-156, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/695A, 23-9-41.	....	Textiles, woollen and fancy piece-goods.	4-3-47
387	Biswanathprosad Amudhakishare Prosad.	160, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/298A, 27-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47
388	Foolchand M. Mehta	1, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/151A, 28-9-41.	....	Torch, battery, patromax, light, lantern and parts thereof, electric bulbs.	4-3-47
389	Shamsunder Jugal Kishore.	1, Mallick Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/281A, 25-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
390	Omprokash Kasmirilal	2, Mallick Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/295A, 27-11-41.	Cotton, yarn, paste board for packing boxes, paper for packing and for lables and machineries required in the manufacture of cotton yarn ball.	....	4-3-47
391	Golabchand Chunilal	118, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/693A, 27-9-41.	....	Shawls and cloths	4-3-47
392	Vitaldas Ratanji	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/743A, 24-9-41.	....	Piece-goods	4-3-47
393	Pannalal Foglal	26/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/476A, 25-9-41.	....	Provisions, materials, minerals, toilets, stationery and general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
394	Choganlal M. Desai	2, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/153A, 19-11-41.	....	All kinds of drugs	4-3-47
395	Jagadish Prosad Chowdhury.	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/718A, 9-10-41.	....	Cloth (piece-goods)	4-3-47
396	Manrupchand Bhairundhan.	190, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/561A, 18-10-41.	Yarns, cloths and A. B certified for any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	Piece-goods and general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
397	Joykissen Moolchand	7, Karbala Md. Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/131A, 26-9-41.	....	Yarn and piece-goods	4-3-47
398	Champalal Rameswar	26/3, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/488A, 26-9-41.	....	Cloth, kirana, textiles	4-3-47
399	Dwarakadas Durga Dutt.	158, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/544A, 30-9-41.	....	Cloth of all kinds	4-3-47
400	Kanialal Nandlal	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/607A, 23-9-41.	....	Cloth	4-3-47
401	Dharamchand Jwala Dutt.	102, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/708A, 13-10-41.	....	Cloths and piece-goods, hosiery and general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
402	Balkissondas Bhawarlal	12, Nurmal Lohia Lane,	..	CSII/48A, 25-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods	4-3-47
403	Shibnarayan Ramjilal	60, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/105A, 30-9-41.	....	Stationery goods	4-3-47
404	L. B. Brothers	2, Mallick Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/168A, 26-9-41.	....	Spices, ghee, ground-nut oil and other articles of mudikhana.	4-3-47

Serial No	Name of the dealer	Registered address of the dealer	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate	Goods for use in the manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
405	Amarchand Sumermal	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/555A, 30-9-41	....	Textiles, piece-goods and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	4-3-47
406	Krishanraj Bhagawandas	14, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta		CSII/72A, 27-11-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods .	4-3-47
407	Chaganmal Hulash Chand	160, Cross Street, Calcutta		CSII/548A, 23-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, clothing, stationery, ready-made cloths, silver, gold.	4-3-47
408	Moolchand Indarchand	35, Armenian Street, Calcutta		CSII/502A, 30-9-41.	.. .	Textiles and general merchandise as and when required	4-3-47
409	Durgaprosad Hiralal ..	26/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta		CSII/485A, 24-9-41.	..	Salt, sugar, cloth, spices and general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
410	Haji Md Umer Fateh Md	102/A, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	.	CSII/45A, 26-9-41	....	Handloom-woven cloth ..	4-3-47
411	Maha Lachmi Stores	192, Cross Street, Calcutta		CSII/571A, 27-9-41.	......	Hosiery goods, woollen and cotton	4-3-47
412	Sadanmull Kochar	176, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/553A, 29-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, spices, hardware, monihary, stationery, ghee, jwelleries, gunnies.	4-3-47
413	H. Doongar & Co. ..	19, Mullick Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/277A, 26-9-41	....	Tea ..	4-3-47
414	Chunilal Bhorlal .	59, Khengrapatty Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/27A, 30-9-41.	....	Cloth	4-3-47
415	Ramanand Nowdhar	1, Mullick Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/79A, 27-9-41.	....	Kirana, general merchandise	4-3-47
416	Sogalal Ratanlal ..	33, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/671A, 11-11-41.	....	Stationery, toys, toilet requisites, hardware, monihari and general merchandise as and when required for sale.	4-3-47
417	Gopikissen Gordhan ..	1, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/65A, 11-10-41.	....	Piece-goods and clothing ..	4-3-47
418	K Abdulla Bhai & Co.	71, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/108A, 30-9-41.	....	Hardware, wires of all types, screws, wire nails, steel nails, hoop iron, bolts, nuts, hinges	4-3-47
419	Radhakissen Lachminarayan.	86, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/110A, 23-9-41.	....	Stationery, locks, padlocks, keys, needles, brass-wire, button, razor, blades, cutlery, playing cards, hair pin, wicks, tapes, hair nets, mirrors, oilman store, spectacles fittings, rings, horn combs, brass earrings	4-3-47
420	Dhanraj Bherudan ..	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/713A, 27-9-41.	....	Iron scrap ..	4-3-47
421	Malchand Punamchand	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/591A, 30-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	4-3-47
422	Bhagawandas Maganlal Shah	2, Karballa Md. Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/162A, 26-9-41.	....	Dyes and yarns ..	4-3-47
423	Kanialal Ramnivas ..	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/578A, 25-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	4-3-47
424	Bhairudan Chunilal	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/633A, 30-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods, silk and woollen goods	4-3-47
425	Monilal Tribhuban Das	34, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/672A, 24-9-41.	....	Colours, chemical, dyes, dye-stuff	4-3-47
426	Manglal Hiralal ..	12, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/640A, 24-9-41.	....	Spices, dried fruits, vegetable and general merchandise as and when required	4-3-47
427	Bisweswarnath Amarnath	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/599A, 27-9-41.	....	Clothing, textiles, silk ..	4-3-47
428	Bhuramal Debi Dutt .	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/598A, 27-9-41	....	Piece-goods ..	4-3-47
429	Brij Mohan Durga Dutt	26/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/475A, 29-9-41	....	Jute and jute manufactured goods, general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	4-3-47
430	East Agents ..	60, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/185A, 27-9-41	....	Biscuits, provisions, condiments, cheese, butter, preserved milk, tea, barley arrowroot, sago, syrups, chemicals, sundry, grains.	4-3-47
431	Juthalal Agarwalla ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/602A, 27-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	4-3-47
432	Susil Kumar Saragi ..	13, Nurmal Lohia, Lane, Calcutta	..	CSII/587A, 30-9-41	....	Textiles, piece-goods, silk, jute, woollen, bullion and cotton	4-3-47
433	Jamnadas Chatrabhuj	15, Mullick Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/171A, 27-9-41.	....	Tea and spices ..	4-3-47
434	Lachminarayan Ramkumar	194, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/584A, 2-12-41.	....	Piece-goods, textiles ..	4-3-47
435	Nandlal H Joshi	2, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/99A, 25-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate	Goods for use in the manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
436	Girdharilal Chandak ..	44, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/687A, 24-9-41.	....	Umbrella, ribs and fittings.	4-3-47
437	Babulal Shah ..	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/716A, 30-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, cloths of all kinds	4-3-47
438	Devjee Baijnath ..	17, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/644A, 29-9-41.	....	Rice	4-3-47
439	Shamsundar Tandan & Sons (of Bengal Wool Co.).	2, Mullick Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/47A, 27-9-41.	Woollen, yarns, bales and A certified (by the purchasing dealer to be required) for use in any process in the manufacture of woollen bundles for sale.	....	4-3-47
440	Madhoji Dhanji & Co.	96, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/146A, 28-9-41.	....	Salt, spices, vegetable oil and sugar.	4-3-47
441	Nagardas Brothers ..	16, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/289A, 13-10-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	4-3-47
442	Rameswarlal Ramdeo & Co.	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/717A, 9-10-41.	....	Cotton, textile, hosiery, woollen-goods, artificial piece-goods.	4-3-47
443	Altap Hossian B. Gudharawala.	60, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/226A, 27-9-41.	....	Toilet goods, button, hosiery, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery and glassware.	4-3-47
444	Panjiban Dayabhai ..	72, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/161A, 23-9-41.	....	Glass, bangles, celluloid bangles	4-3-47
445	Udaichand Jawarlal	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/620A, 21-11-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods ..	4-3-47
446	Hiralal Hukum Chand	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/611A, 18-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods of all kinds, silk woollen goods, hosiery goods, grey white, printed and coloured.	4-3-47
447	Amolac Chand Hulas Chand.	15, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/25A, 30-9-41.	A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of tailoring materials for sale.	Textiles and clothings ..	4-3-47
448	Seth Bros. ..	71/11, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/301A, 11-10-41.	....	Patent medicine, toilet goods, oilman stores, fancy goods, provisions, quinine and its preparation.	4-3-47
449	Parmanand Sankerlal	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/615A, 27-11-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	4-3-47
450	Shambhunath Biswanath.	160, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/21A, 26-9-41.	....	Hosiery goods ..	4-3-47
451	V. Devijiram ..	160, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/700A, 22-9-41.	....	Clothing, silken and woollen and fancy goods (packing materials).	4-3-47
452	Tarachand Lachmichand.	26/1A, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/478A, 25-9-41.	....	Clothing, piece-goods, provisions, stationery, iron and general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
453	Joykisson Ramnarayan	26/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/479A, 26-9-41.	....	Jute, hessian, gunny, yarns, dhuties, sharies, piece-goods and general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
454	Bhudarmall Moolchand	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/621A, 2-12-41.	....	Piece-goods, spices, bullions ..	4-3-47
455	Haji Abdul Ajij & Co.	127, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/272A, 29-9-41.	....	Cotton and silk, piece-goods	4-3-47
456	Shah Banechand Golhavjee.	39, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/683A, 26-9-41.	....	Gold, gold and silver ornaments	4-3-47
457	Manikchand Hiralal ..	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/616A, 13-10-41.	....	Textiles and cloths ..	4-3-47
458	Tansukhrai Nanrathmall	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/626A, 25-9-41.	....	Piece-goods and jute	4-3-47
459	Nathmal Champalal ..	27, Amratolla Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/133A, 26-9-41.	....	Kirana	4-3-47
460	Kirtanlal Monjilal ..	18, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/645A, 26-9-41.	....	Tobacco, tobacco dust ..	4-3-47
461	Bhudarmall Gopiram ..	11, Rupchand Roy Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/113A, 26-9-41.	....	Ghee, provisions, iron, hosiery, cotton, cereals, vegetable ghee.	4-3-47
462	Ridhkaran Hansraj ..	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/622A, 23-9-41.	....	Textiles, fancy piece-goods, spices, clothings, kirana, galla.	4-3-47
463	Kunja Biharilal Satyaproshad.	87, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/202A, 29-9-41.	....	Stationery, brass and combs	4-3-47
464	Kishorichand Kochor	40, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/686A, 24-9-41.	....	Raw materials of umbrealla, clothing and piece-goods.	4-3-47
465	Shambhunath Bros.	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/588A, 9-10-41.	....	Cloth	4-3-47
466	C. Bhikabhai ..	14, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/173A, 5-11-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	4-3-47
467	Ramnarayan Nawdhar	26/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/662A, 24-9-41	....	Textiles, yarns, spices and general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
468	Hukumchand Punamchand.	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/612A, 11-2-42.	....	Piece-goods and cloths. ..	4-3-47
469	Pragdass Thakurdas ..	30, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/682A, 28-10-41.	....	Kirana, cloths, rice, gunny bags.	4-3-47

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in the manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
470	Ashkaran Baid ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/597A, 27-9-41.	....	Textiles, silk, woollen piece-goods.	4-3-47
471	Champalal Sumermal	26/4, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/496A, 24-9-41.	....	Jute and jute fabrics ..	4-3-47
472	C. Iswarbhai & Co. ..	24/25, Rupchand Roy Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/124A, 25-9-41.	....	Biri leaves, tobacco, thread balls, scissors.	4-3-47
473	Gourisankar Sewbhagawan.	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/595A, 29-9-41.	....	Chints ..	4-3-47
474	Banwarilal Lath ..	48, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/601A, 18-10-41.	....	Piece-goods and general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
475	Ganeshdas Keshabdas ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/603A, 25-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	4-3-47
476	Chimanram Hulashchand.	15, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/428A, 20-9-41.	....	Jute, yarn and textiles ..	4-3-47
477	Keshrichand Joychandlal.	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/590A, 30-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, silk and woollen goods.	4-3-47
478	Badriprosad Radhesyam	12, Gobindadhar Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/93A, 26-9-41.	....	All sorts of grains, cereals, foodstuff, oil seed, oil and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47
479	Banshidhar Basdeo ..	15, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/35A, 7-10-41.	....	Cutch, tobacco leaves and resin.	4-3-47
480	Sitaram Ramratan ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/504A, 28-9-41.	....	All sorts of piece-goods and cloths.	4-3-47
481	Banwarilal Kochar ..	98, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/692A, 29-9-41.	....	Umbrella, piece-goods and manihari.	4-3-47
482	Jethmal Lunkaram ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/605A, 25-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, textiles, colour and clothing.	4-3-47
483	Hanumanmal Mallchand.	60/61, Khengrapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/8A, 25-9-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	4-3-47
483(a)	Mungneylall Goneshlall	39, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/681A, 26-9-41.	Umbrella, cloth, spare parts, piece-goods, implements, tools and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of umbrellas for sale.	Umbrella, cloth, spare-parts, piece-goods, sticks, packing papers.	4-3-47
484	Jahurimal Dalchand ..	104, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/576A, 30-9-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	4-3-47
485	Sree Goutam & Co. ..	24/25, Rupchand Roy Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/120A, 27-11-41.	....	Empty-drums, tins, oils, oil-cakes and other general merchandise as and when required.	4-3-47
486	Bhikhamchand Sethia ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/606A, 25-9-41.	....	Piece-goods of all kinds, textile, hosiery and clothing.	4-3-47
487	Gajananda Satyanarayan.	33, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/784A, 29-9-41.	....	Sharees, kirana, chemical dyes, colour, oil, Ayurbedic medicine, herbs and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47
488	Rambaksh Gobardhandas.	21, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/431A, 29-9-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	4-3-47
489	Bhikraj Gograj ..	160, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/799A, 30-9-41.	....	Cloths	4-3-47
489(a)	Probandha Kumar Das	15, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/451A, 29-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	4-3-47
490	Sittaram Rajendra Prosad.	98, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/792A, 29-10-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	4-3-47
491	Moradabad House ..	99, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/257A, 26-9-41.	....	Moradabadi hukka and all brass-wares and copper-wares, wooden kalcha, hegali and rubber tubes, smoking for hukka.	4-3-47
492	Ramchandra Rupnarayan.	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/760A, 23-9-41.	....	All sorts of piece-goods, dhuties, sharees, hessian, cotton, silk and artificial silk. ..	4-3-47
493	J. P. Gandhi ..	71, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/158A, 23-9-41.	....	Stationery, toilet requisites, cutlery, perfumery, hosiery, patent medicine.	4-3-47
494	Shyamlal Amarnath ..	166, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/801A, 11-10-41.	....	Hosiery goods, needles ..	4-3-47
495	Omprokash Balkisson	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/759A, 14-11-41.	....	Ready-made cloths, piece-goods, hosiery, woollen goods, silk-goods, toilet, perfumery, chemicals, hardwares, machinery, tools, medicine, monihari goods and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47
496	Ranchhordas Jajodia	12, Amratolla Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/2A, 25-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47
497	H. K. Shikari ..	71, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/157A, 29-9-41.	....	Stationery, hardware, medicine, toilet goods.	4-3-47
497(a)	Badridas Bharudass ..	16/17, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/20A, 29-9-41.	....	Textile and piece-goods ..	4-3-47
498	Dalpatri Gobinjee ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/740A, 30-10-41.	....	Cloth ..	4-3-47
499	Gojadarprosad Shew Beharilal.	1, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/288A, 27-9-41.	....	Kirana, ropes, oil, general merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in the manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
499(a)	Mahabirprosad Puranmall.	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/748A, 30-10-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods	4-3-47
499(b)	Akhoyram Karnani ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/807A, 8-10-41.	....	Piece-goods	4-3-47
500	Baijnath Prosad Shamsunder.	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/745A, 23-9-41.	....	Piece-goods of all kinds, general merchandise as and when required for resale.	4-3-47
501	P. Bipin & Co. ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/746A, 23-9-41.	....	Piece-goods of all kinds ...	4-3-47
502	Sreegopal Biswanath	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/610A, 23-9-41.	....	Textiles, all piece-goods, woollen and hosiery goods.	6-3-47
503	Labchand Mulchand ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/614A, 11-10-41.	....	Textiles ..	6-3-47
504	Kaliprasanna Roy ..	208, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/634A, 30-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, cloth and yarn	6-3-47
505	Maniklal Matilal ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/600A, 27-9-41.	....	Clothing ..	6-3-47
506	Badrinarayan Bhutmal	208, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/636A, 20-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	6-3-47
507	Santakchand Inder Chand.	208, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/625A, 25-9-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	6-3-47
508	Ahmedabad Bombay Mill Stores.	208, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/761A, 22-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, textiles, silk and woollen goods.	6-3-47
509	Dwarkadas Jamnadas	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/975A, 11-8-42.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	6-3-47
510	Nagarmal Moolchand ..	104, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/720A, 27-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	6-3-47
511	Mukhram Badrinarayan	158, Cross Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	CSII/12B, 30-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, silk and woollen goods.	6-3-47
512	Jesraj Haribux ..	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	Bankura (2)	CSII/5B, 30-9-41.	....	Petrol, kerosene oil, mobil oil, vegetable oil, piece-goods, cloth, yarn, oilcakes.	6-3-47
513	Lachmandas Jitmal .	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	CSII/8B, 16-10-41.	....	Cloth (piece-goods) ..	6-3-47
514	Jewladutta Jugalkishore.	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	CSII/35B, 28-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	6-3-47
515	Ramgopal Radhakishan.	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/737A, 27-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	6-3-47
516	Bhuramal Satnarayan	104, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/721A, 27-9-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	6-3-47
517	S. Nagindas ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/728A, 8-10-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	6-3-47
518	P. M. Modi ..	196, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/726A, 7-10-41.	....	Cloth yarn ..	6-3-47
519	Motilal Singhania ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/731A, 30-9-41.	....	Cloth ..	6-3-47
520	Doshi Brothers ..	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/757A, 21-10-41.	....	Cloth and piece-goods ..	6-3-47
521	Shantilal Jagjiwan ..	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/758A, 20-10-41.	....	Cloth ..	6-3-47
522	Gangabishan Ranglal	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/756A, 13-10-41.	....	Cloth ..	6-3-47
523	Durgadas Harnarayan	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/752A, 15-11-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.	6-3-47
524	M. Chhotalal ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/754A, 17-10-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	6-3-47
525	Ranbir Sen & Co. ..	212, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/767A, 15-11-41.	Thread, needle, machinery parts, hosiery goods, cloth and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods and cloth for sale.	Cloth, thread and hosiery goods.	6-3-47
526	Satyanarayan Shyamsunder.	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/764A, 29-9-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	6-3-47
527	Ramkumar Hiralal ..	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/763A, 29-9-41.	....	Textile, piece-goods, silk and woollen goods.	6-3-47
528	Bachulal & Co. ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/733A, 28-9-41.	....	Woollen, silk, ready-made garments and piece-goods, hosiery, yarn.	6-3-47
529	Becharbhai Kalidas Petik.	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/741A, 23-9-41.	....	All sorts of piece-goods ..	6-3-47
530	Shivalal Ramprosad ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/740A, 23-9-41.	....	All sorts of piece-goods, woollen and hosiery goods, leather, rubber shoes, water-proof, coats and stationery.	6-3-47
531	Amritlal Ramprosad ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/736A, 27-9-41.	....	Clothing ..	6-3-47
532	Baldeodas Inderchand.	158, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/794A, 27-9-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	6-3-47
533	Matichand Kapurchand	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/735A, 27-9-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	6-3-47
534	Hakissendass Dungarmall.	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/871A, 27-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	6-3-47
535	Nabinchandra Chandra Kanta.	160, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/546A, 15-10-41.	....	Hosiery goods ..	6-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
536	Chaitandas Satnarayan.	176, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/778A, 29-9-41.	....	Cloth, textiles, bullion, silver, hardware, woollen goods, hessian, bags and other general, merchandise as and when required for resale.	6-3-47
537	Chatter Singh Nahata	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/581A, 23-9-41.	....	Piece-goods	6-3-47
538	Mahabirprosad Jain	190, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/951A, 22-9-41.	....	All sorts of textiles goods, hardware goods, piece-goods and cloth, kirana goods and dry-fruits and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.	6-3-47
539	Mannalal Niranjanlal	160, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/545A, 13-10-41.	....	Cloth, piece-goods, yarn	6-3-47
540	Jethmal Jugalkishore	26/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/926A, 26-9-41.	....	Jute	10-3-47
541	Iswardas Amerchand	39, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/511A, 26-9-41.	....	Textiles, silk, woollen goods, medicines, provisions and general merchandise as and when certified for resale.	10-3-47
542	Ramsukhdas Satyanarayan.	26/3, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/931A, 26-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	10-3-47
543	Madanlal Mahabirprosad.	26/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	.	CSII/477A, 25-9-41.	....	Textile goods of all kinds, clothing, stationery, general merchandise as and when required for resale.	10-3-47
544	Santi Bhander	46, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/516A, 29-9-41.	....	Blankets, durries, bed-sheets (sujni), carpets, sitalpati, jalpati, ashans.	10-3-47
545	Dullchand Hanumanmal	44, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/513A, 26-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	10-3-47
546	Beharilal Saha	51, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1518A, 26-9-41.	....	Sarees and piece-goods	10-3-47
547	Jaitroop Santokiram	74, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1083A, 18-6-43.	....	Piece-goods, gold, silver, bullions, cottons, yarns, jute, hemp, hessian.	10-3-47
548	Jeskaran Punamchand	39, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/512A. 8-10-41.	....	Textiles, jute	10-3-47
549	Karnidas Nahata	196, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/586A, 30-9-41.	....	All kinds of cloth, silk, woollen, black pepper, piece-goods and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	10-3-47
550	Dullchand Dipchand	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/589A, 30-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods	10-3-47
551	Natbarlal Jayantilal	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/732A, 30-9-41.	....	Sarees, dhuties, than cloth, yarn.	10-3-47
552	Deokiprosad Ramdin	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/747A, 18-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, dhuties, sarees, thans.	10-3-47
553	Satyanarayan Tulsyan	118, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/891A, 27-9-41.	....	Cloth, piece-goods	10-3-47
554	Naresh Hosiery Mills	212, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/963A, 28-9-41.	....	Hosiery goods	10-3-47
555	Banshilal Gobindlal	154, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/540A, 27-9-41.	....	Textiles, woollen, silk, piece-goods.	10-3-47
556	Chabilal Champalal	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/627A, 27-9-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods	10-3-47
557	Shyamlal Gouri Sankar	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/729A, 26-9-41.	....	Yarn, clothing for men and women, piece-goods.	10-3-47
558	Bholaram Jagadishprosad.	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/965A, 22-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, hosiery goods, woollen goods.	10-3-47
559	Meghraj Bhunwarlal	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/953A, 22-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods	10-3-47
560	Jahurmal Satyanarayan	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/592A, 30-9-41.	....	Radio sets, parts, textiles	10-3-47
561	Mulchand Suganchand	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/809A, 28-9-41.	....	Cloth	10-3-47
562	Ratanlal Dindayal	160, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/800A, 30-9-41.	....	Piece-goods	10-3-47
563	Keshrichand Hanumanmal.	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1060A, 24-5-43.	....	Piece-goods	10-3-47
564	Purusottamdas Raghubirprosad.	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/803A, 17-10-41.	....	Gunnies	10-3-47
565	Sovachand Chetandas	176, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/552A, 27-9-41.	Piece-goods, dorias and A, B certified (by the purchasing dealer to be required) for use in any process in the manufacture of shirts and half-shirts for sale.	Piece-goods (textiles)	10-3-47
566	Kantilal M. Moni	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/739A, 25-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, hosiery and clothing and order suppliers.	10-3-47
567	Kishandayal Chedilal	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/714A, 29-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, kirana, gala, bullion, salt, hessian goods, gunny bags, umbrella fittings, hosiery goods, vegetable oil, tubes, sundries, wax.	10-3-47
568	Asharam Mohanal	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/760A, 21-11-41.	....	Piece-goods, yarn	10-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
569	Sanwalram Umasanko	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/765A, 28-9-41.	....	All sorts of piece-goods and cloth.	10-3-47
570	Sohanlal Amraosingh	156, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/895A, 30-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, cloth ..	10-3-47
571	Bansidhar Bajranglal ..	186, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1052A, 27-4-43.	....	Piece-goods, hessian and gunny bags.	10-3-47
572	Lalchand Hiralal ..	26/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/474A, 1-10-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, jute, gala, kirana, hardware, sugar, paper, spices, bullion, matches, cigarettes, umbrella, torches, provisions, monihari.	10-3-47
573	Motilal Brijratan ..	158, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/896A, 27-9-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	10-3-47
574	Anandmal Kishanmal	26/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	Rangpur (2)	CSII/17B, 28-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, spices, jute, hessian, yarn, stationeries, hardware, glassware, bullion, gunnies, grains and umbrella.	10-3-47
575	Rajanikant Bros ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/812A, 23-9-41.	....	Cloth ..	10-3-47
576	Damodarlal Motilal ..	158, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII//699A, 30-9-41.	....	Handloom woven piece-goods	10-3-47
577	Silk Manufacturing & Co.	160, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/701A, 25-9-41.	....	Piece-goods and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	10-3-47
578	Kumbhkaran Nathmal	30, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta(1)	CSII/4B, 28-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, groceries, spices, grains, cereals, silver, jute, dyes, gold, pulses, silk and woollen goods.	10-3-47
579	Gopal Krishna Co. ..	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/805A, 25-9-41.	....	Dye-stuffs ..	10-3-47
580	Gourisanker Harakchand.	35, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	CSII/3B, 30-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, gunny bags, cloths, black peppers, jeerah.	10-3-47
581	Sriniwas Podder ..	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/780A, 18-10-41.	....	Gunnies ..	10-3-47
582	Jesraj Showratan ..	51, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1503A, 18-11-41.	....	Cloth, piece-goods and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	10-3-47
583	Keshrichand Sand ..	52, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/888A, 27-9-41.	Textiles, embroidery goods and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of ready-made embroidery cloths for sale.	Textiles goods, embroidery goods.	10-3-47
584	Jankilal Champalal ..	35, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/956A, 26-9-41.	....	Textiles, silk, woollen and piece-goods.	10-3-47
585	Gopalchandra Bholanath Nandy.	46, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/775A, 29-9-41.	....	All kinds of blankets, dorees, carpets, galecha, rugs, mats, tools, jalchouki and kharwa.	10-3-47
586	Mahabirprosad Debiprosad.	156, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1019A, 27-1-43.	....	Piece-goods, gunny, hessian, yarn and kirana.	10-3-47
587	Namkumar Benilal ..	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/574A, 9-10-41.	....	Cloth (cotton and silk by hand-loom).	10-3-47
588	Bansidhar Hiralal ..	158, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/897A, 27-9-41.	....	Gala, kirana, textiles, bullion, hessian, jute, cotton, silk, woollen piece-goods.	10-3-47
589	Shantilal S. Shaha ..	198, Cross Street Calcutta.	..	CSII/908A, 23-9-41.	....	Piece-goods ..	10-3-47
590	Chakraborty Sanyal & Co.	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1053A, 1-5-43.	....	Piece-goods ..	10-3-47
591	Gobindaram Premraj ..	51, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1510A, 25-9-41.	....	Piece-goods and clothing (both for men, women and children).	10-3-47
592	Saraswati Flour Mill ..	16/2, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/954A, 26-9-41.	Wheat and A, B, C, certified for any process in the manufacture of atta, bason for sale.	(Provisions) atta, rice and dal.	10-3-47
593	Dharamchand Madanlal.	26/4, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/495A, 26-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	10-3-47
594	Shah Mohanlal Maganlal.	38, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/960A, 26-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	10-3-47
595	D. Natwarlal & Co. ..	27, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/878A, 24-9-41.	....	Kirana, such as canla, sago, black pepper.	10-3-47
596	Jagannath Sohanlal ..	51, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1520A, 27-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, silk, woollen, jute.	10-3-47
597	Punamchand Harack Chand & Co.	27, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/916A, 24-9-41.	....	Gunny, jute, hessian, provisions, cereals, coriander seed, allied seeds, oil seeds, bullion, spices, cotton, kirana goods.	10-3-47
598	Pranballav Brajaballav Saha.	51, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1521A, 27-9-41.	....	Hand-loom cloths ..	10-3-47
599	Sagarmal Hansraj ..	51, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1504A, 13-10-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	10-3-47
600	Shah Punamchand Pukraj.	38, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/669A, 1-10-41.	....	Monihari goods, provisions, medicines, hosiery, piece-goods, glass-ware, kirana goods, enamel ware, proprocelain-ware, hardware, tin-ware, toys, shoe materials, rubber and leather shoes, toilet.	10-3-47
601	Lalchand Umraosing Shethia.	20/1A. Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/494A, 26-9-41.	....	Cloth, galla, kirana and textiles.	10-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
602	Chhogalal Matilal ..	35, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/503A, 30-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	10-3-47
603	Valabji Vanmali ..	22/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/657A, 24-9-41.	Aniline dyes, colours, chemicals, arrowroot, farina, Glauber's salt, dextrine, soda powders of all kinds and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of aniline dyes, colours and chemicals for sale.	Aniline dyes, colours and chemicals.	10-3-47
604	Shamdas Tirthadas & Co	218, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/816A, 27-9-41.	Silk, cotton, piece-goods for garments and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of jumpers and sailor suit for sale.	Hosiery, photo-frames, gramophone, polish.	11-3-47
605	Tarachand Surana ..	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/766A, 29-9-41.	Silver required for the manufacture of silver chumki, silver ware, silver plates for sale.	Textiles goods, silver wire, jaries, caps, turbans.	11-3-47
606	Virjee Devjee ..	1, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/165A, 2-12-41.	....	Rice, maize and bags for packing.	11-3-47
607	Shamsundar Nandkishore.	2, Mullick Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/85A, 15-10-41.	....	Tea, hessian, gunny and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	11-3-47
608	Hemchand Ranchordas	4, Mullick Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/89A, 26-9-41.	....	Provisions ..	13-3-47
609	Sampatlal Gulabchand	158, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/946A, 22-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, textiles, gala and kirana.	13-3-47
610	Parsottamlal Ramkishen	32, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/668A, 10-12-41.	....	Textiles and yarn ..	13-3-47
611	P. B. Chowdhury ..	140B, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1048A, 25-3-43.	....	Piece-goods	11-3-47
612	Dhanraj Bhopatram ..	156, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/894A, 17-9-41.	....	Dhuti, sari, cloth ..	11-3-47
613	Rawatmal Chhaganlal	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/579A, 23-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, clothing	13-3-47
614	Sawalram Pursottamalal	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1192A, 28-12-43.	...	Piece-goods	13-3-47
615	Mograj Tilockchand ..	158, Cross Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	CSII/30B, 28-9-41.	Certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for any process in the manufacture of ready-made clothing for sale.	....	13-3-47
616	Madanlal Gourisankar	194, Cross, Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1004A, 21-9-42.	....	Yarn, piece-goods ..	13-3-47
617	Trilochan Bros ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1363A, 25-5-44.	....	Piece-goods, shirtings, coating, long cloth, twill, dhuties, sarees.	13-3-47
618	Ramprotap Umasankar	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1361A, 25-5-44.	....	Piece-goods (dhuties, sarees, than).	13-3-47
619	Chuniram Atmaram ..	158, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1038A, 8-3-43.	....	Piece-goods . ..	13-3-47
620	Loksevak Trust ..	194/198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1278A, 17-3-44.	....	Piece-goods	13-3-47
621	Atmaram Deokinandan	156, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1081A, 21-5-43.	....	Piece-goods, hessians and gunnies.	13-3-47
622	New India Metal Works	158, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1095A, 23-7-43.	Iron, machinery part and A, B. C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of frying pans, buckets, bolts, nuts, nails, spikes, bibcocks, water fittings and other general engineering and mechanical goods for sale	Frying pans, buckets, bolts, nuts, bibcocks and other general engineering and mechanical goods.	13-3-47
623	B. Shantilal ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1190A, 23-12-43.	....	Piece-goods	13-3-47
524	Shewbhagawan Onkermal	188, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/903A, 25-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	13-3-47
625	Novelty Cloth House ..	139, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/292A, 28-9-41.	....	Cloth	13-3-47
626	Kissenchand Ramratan	6, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1215A, 5-4-43.	....	Piece-goods, dhuti, shari ..	13-3-47
627	Dhansukhdas Fateh Chand	14, Noormal Lohia, Lane, Calcutte.	..	CSII/287A, 11-10-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	13-3-47
628	Kishanlal Sagarmal ..	21, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/55A, 29-9-41.	....	Piece-goods	13-3-47
629	Dwood Yusuf ..	9, Amratolla Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1109A. 31-8-43.	....	Oil, oilseed, food grain, dals, gunny bags and vegetable products.	13-3-47
630	Fakri Brothers, Ltd. ..	5, Amratolla Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/221A, 30-9-41.	....	Food-stuff, cutlery, glassware.	13-3-47
631	Navnetlal & Co. ..	4, Karballa Md. Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/128A, 10-10-41.	....	Betel-nuts, cassia, bleachings, arrowroot, caustic soda, alum, sulphate, kirana and heavy chemical.	13-3-47
632	Deokiprosad Sitaram .	21, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/415A, 20-9-41.	....	Textiles and clothing ..	13-3-47
633	Khimji Narsi ..	16, Rupchand Roy Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/115A, 20-9-41	....	Biri leaves, biri tobacco, thread balls.	13-3-47
634	J. N. Jibhabhai .	130, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	CSII/56B, 16-10-41.	Canvas, ribbit, leather hooks and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of canvas bags for sale.	Rubber sheet, oil-cloth, jute, canvas, leather, spices, paints, hardware, stationery.	13-3-47

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in the manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
635	Narsingh Flour Mill ..	162/164, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/343A, 29-9-41.	Rice, dal, sugar and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of atta, beshan, bhusi, sowan for sale.	Rice, dal, sugar	13-3-47
636	Bhaichand Amarshi & Sons.	21, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/372A, 29-9-41.	....	Piece-goods, cloth ..	13-3-47
637	Hukumchand Punamchand.	47, Khongra Patty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/322A, 28-9-41.	Certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process of manufacture of rice for sale.	Jute, piece-goods, gunny bags, provisions and machineries.	13-3-47
638	Narayandas Ramlal ..	16, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/402A, 29-9-41.	...	Textiles and piece-goods ..	13-3-47
639	Basdeo Kanailal ..	1, Portuguese Ch. Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/330A, 28-9-41.	....	Padlocks, glass beads, stationery and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	13-3-47
640	Dwarkadas Subhkaran	16, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/369A, 29-9-41.	....	Hessain and jute ..	13-3-47
641	Bhikanchand Manick Chand.	15, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/425A, 29-9-41.	....	Textiles, silken piece-goods	13-3-47
642	Madavjee Dhanjee & Co.	96-97, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/96A, 29-9-41.	....	Salt, supary, tobacco, spices, sugar-candy, oil-cakes, cereals, monihari	13-3-47
643	Md. Yasin Md Jan ..	141, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	CSII/65B, 29-9-41.	....	Hosiery goods, cotton, wool, silk	13-3-47
644	D. Basantlal ..	16, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/77A, 28-10-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	13-3-47
645	Gumaniram Laduram	188, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/557A, 27-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	19-3-47
646	Narayandas Badridas	158, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/863A, 27-9-41.	....	Piece-goods	19-3-47
647	Satnarayan Baijnath ..	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/575A, 30-9-41.	....	Cloths . ..	19-3-47
648	Sriniwas Beyani ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/808A, 10-10-41	....	Piece-goods	19-3-47
649	Kantilal Jamnadas ..	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/810A, 27-9-41.	....	Piece-goods	19-3-47
650	Jankilal Mohanlal ..	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1)	CSII/101B, 26-6-42.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	19-3-47
651	Baijnath Gourisankar	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/814A, 8-10-41.	....	Textiles and piece-goods ..	19-3-47
652	Ramchandra Madanlal	194, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/583A, 23-9-41.	....	Textiles, fancy and printed piece-goods and clothing.	19-3-47
653	Ramprosad Ramdhan	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1539A, 7-3-44.	....	Piece-goods, umbrella ..	19-3-47
654	Ramchandra Madan Gopal.	26/3, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/932A, 26-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	19-3-47
655	Goupichand Musraff ..	160, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/977A, 17-8-42.	....	Textiles, sugar, jute ..	19-3-47
656	Chogmall Kishore Chand	51, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1512A, 10-12-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.	19-3-47
657	Sagarmal Sewbhagawan	26/3, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/877A, 29-9-41.	....	Textiles and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	19-3-47
658	Sukhlal Mohata ..	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1140A, 16-9-43.	....	Cloth, piece-goods ..	19-3-47
659	Kissenchand Talmor & Bros.	190, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/562A, 11-10-41.	....	Hosiery goods, yarn, piece-goods, cloth, silk, wool.	19-3-47
660	Ramcharanlal Haricharanlal.	70, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/107A, 27-9-41.	....	Monihari goods, stationery goods, celluloid goods, glassware, metal ware, rubber goods, cutlery, toys, wooden ware, toilet, perfumery goods, sewing thread, buttons, tapes, jari, cards, imitation jewelleries.	19-3-47
661	Srikrishna Trading Company.	174A, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1296A, 12-4-44.	....	Piece-goods (textiles, yarn), cotton, cloth.	19-3-47
662	Meghraj Champalal ..	13, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/359A, 7-10-41.	....	Piece-goods	19-3-47
663	Kanaiyalal Inder Chand	98, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/532A, 27-9-41.	....	Cloth, piece-goods, iron, umbrella, umbrella parts, silk, woollen goods, yarn, cotton, hessian, bags, jute.	19-3-47
664	Ramgopal Jodhraj ..	15, Noormal Louia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1323A, 23-6-44.	....	Piece-goods	19-3-47
665	Chouthmal Jhalani ..	33, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/500A, 30-9-41.	....	Kirana, gala goods, and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	19-3-47
666	Sivsanker Mahabir Prosad.	198, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/737A, 30-9-41.	....	Cloth of all kinds ..	19-3-47
667	Mahadeoprosad Kejriwal	74, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/525A, 25-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.	19-3-47
668	Bansidhar Ramrikhdas.	190, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/560A, 25-9-41.	....	Hosiery, textiles, clothing, provisions and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	19-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
669	Mulchand Rathi ..	74, Cross Street, Calcutta		CSII/1014A, 10-12-42	. .	Piece-goods, jute, silver, bullion, gold, sugar, yarn	19-3-47
670	Hukumchand Sumermal	47, Khengrapatty Street, Calcutta	.	CSII/324A, 29 9 41	. . .	Piece-goods, bullion, jute, hessian, bags	19 3-47
671	Nandlal Shyamlal .	198, Cross Street, Calcutta		CSII/1371A, 5-7 44	....	Piece goods . ..	19-3-47
672	Sukhlal Champalal	106, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/538A, 23-9 41	. ..	Textiles ..	19-3-47
673	Fusharam Mohanlal	47, Khengrapatty Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/16A, 27-9-41	Textiles, piece-goods and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of readymade garments for sale	Textiles, piece-goods ..	19-3 47
674	Tummala Bhujungayya Anneyeraraghvayya & Co	18, Amratolla Street, Calcutta	.	CSII/464A, 30 7 42	....	Spices, turmeric, ground-nuts	19 3-47
675	Satnarayan Bhawariwala	174, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1147A, 28 9 43	. ..	Hessians, jute, ropes, coirs (mats), oils, rice, pulses, spices and general merchandise as and when required for resale	19-3-47
676	Shewratan Iswari Prosad	146, Harrison Road, Calcutta	..	CSII/41A, 10-12 41.	...	Textiles, piece-goods, jute and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.	19-3-47
677	Sitaram Viswanath	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	.	CSII/974A, 30 7 42.	.	Piece-goods, cloth, yarn ..	19-3-47
678	K. P Mehta & Co ,	22/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta		CSII/656A, 10 10-41.	Aniline, dyes, colours, chemical, arrawroot, Glauber's salt and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of aniline, dyes, colours and chemicals for sale	...	19 3-47
679	Satyanarayan Textile Agency.	158, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1177A, 24-9 43.	..	Yarn, piece-goods of all kinds	19-3-47
680	Gopaldas Bhagwandas	208, Cross, Street, Calcutta	.	CSII/1097A, 5 8-43.	.. .	Piece-goods	19-3-47
681	Dhanraj Sukdeoprosad	160, Harrison Road, Calcutta	..	CSII/1250A. 21-4-44.	....	Piece-goods	19-3-47
682	Srigopal Company ..	17, Rupchand Roy Street, Calcutta.	.	CSII/117A, 28 10 41.	....	Tea	19-3-47
683	Chaganlal Dvalji ..	1/5, Amratolla Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1134A, 28 9-41	.. .	Silk, cotton, woollen piece-goods	19-3-47
684	Haji Dayoob Ibrahim	22, Amratolla Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1120A, 18-11 43.	....	Cereals, pulses, hessian, chemicals, betelnuts and spices	19 3-47
685	Suganchand Udaichand	57, Khengrapatty Street, Calcutta		CSII/6A, 21 11 41	....	Piece-goods and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.	19 3-47
686	Chowdhury & Co ..	14, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta	..	CSII/1239A, 22-3-44	....	Piece goods of all kinds and yarn	19 3 47
687	Provinchandra Chhaganlal ..	208, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/815A, 19 11 41.	....	Cloth	19 3-47
688	Aziz Brothers .	22, Amratolla Lane, Calcutta	..	CSII/1337A, 5-9 44	....	Cereals, pulses, all sorts of oil, spices, soda, vegetable products, hessian, gunny bags, jute and twine, betel-nuts and tea and general merchandise as and when required for resale	19-3-47
689	Lachminarayan Bansilal	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/620A, 27 9 41	....	Piece-goods, cotton, silk, hosiery, stationery, fancy-goods	19 3-47
690	Balgobind Bhagwati prosad	198, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1402A, 1-3-45	....	Textiles	19 3-47
691	Judistar Roy Jagannath	12, Rupchand Roy Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/183A, 28 9 41	....	Soda and spices ..	19 3-47
692	Nandlal Hiralal .	18, Amratolla Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1A, 25 9 41	....	Rice and piece goods ..	21 3-47
693	Ramlal Malchand .	55, Khangrapatty Street, Calcutta	.	CSII/7A, 25 9-41	. .	Cloth	21 3-47
694	Someswarnarayan Bateswarnarayan	164, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/20A, 20 9-41	A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of plain and coloured handkerchiefs for sale.	Monihari goods ..	21-3-47
695	Laxmikanta Khiloram & Co	22, Amratolla Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/37A, 30 9-41.	....	Rice	21-3-47
696	Babulal Kanailal .	15, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta	..	CSII/1213A 17-1-44	....	Fancy cloths and piece-goods	21-3-47
697	Likhmichand Sohanlal	13, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1422A, 2-3-45	....	Piece goods	21-3-47
698	Protap Singh Mehta .	164, Harrison Road, Calcutta	..	CSII/1103A, 24 7-43	....	Piece goods	21 3-47
699	Mohanlal Sohanlal .	21, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta	..	CSII/466A, 5-8-42	....	Piece-goods	21-3-47
700	Rangalal Gobind Prosad	14, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta	..	CSII/988A, 30 10-42	....	Piece-goods	21-3-47
701	Javerilal Manilal Desai	3, Mullick Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/993A, 30-11-42	....	Bullion, hessian, gunny, jute fabrics, jute, rice, nuts, kirana, tea, piece goods.	22-3-47
702	Hiralal Jaichand Lal ..	39, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/839A, 29-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, jute and its products, bullion	22 3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
703	Ramballav Rina ..	21, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1376A, 29-10-41.	....	Jute, hessian, gunnies, linseed, cotton and wheat.	22-3-47
704	Satyanarayan Agarwala	26/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1127A, 31-8-43.	....	Bolt, screws, nails, hardware materials, sand, lime, bricks, hessian, jute twines, ropes, coirs, new and old gunny bags, and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	22-3-47
705	Nanalal Jayantilal ..	11, Amratolla Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/136A, 25-9-41.	....	Gunnies, hessian, spices and all kinds of agricultural produce and grain seeds and other general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.	21-3-47
706	Lakhmichand Bhowarial	14, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/34A, 16-2-42.	....	Piece-goods, yarn, bullion, cotton, jute and hessian.	21-3-47
707	Jaswantrai Moni Ram	43, Khengrapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/59A, 25-9-41.	....	Hand-loom, woven goods, Benarashisari, shawls.	21-3-47
708	Brijratan Binnani ..	12, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/68A, 11-10-41.	....	Piece-goods	21-3-47
709	Moradabadi Hukka Shop	98, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/255A, 26-9-41.	....	Brassware, copperware, brass, and Moradabadi and all kinds of metalwares, rubber tubes and wooden nalcha for smoking hukka.	21-3-47
710	Indian Trading Agency	228, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1068A, 28-3-44.	....	Yarn and piece-goods ..	17-3-47
711	Bapalall Ambalal ..	35, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSIV/155A, 15-12-41.	....	Cotton, woollen and art silk piece-goods, cotton and rayon yarns.	21-3-47
712	Ajitendra Narayan Sinha & Agamananda Sinha.	Khagra, Murshidabad ..	..	KR/282A, 5-2-42.	....	Kerosene oil, diesel oil, linseed oil, sugar, mustard seed, gram, rahar, matches, rice, gur, petrol, cement, grease, lubricating oil, motor accessories, iron, timber, paint.	22-3-47
713	Sankar Das Ramanand	Palasipara, Nadia ..	..	KR/3664A, 22-7-42.	....	Cloth thread, pulses, oils, jute, cereals, spices.	28-2-46
714	Kundanmal Sovachand	P.O. Patgram, Dt. Jalpaiguri.	..	JP/71A, 22-9-41.	....	Cloth, C. I. sheets, bullion, groceries, soda, mustard oil and seeds, gunny bags, gur, molasses, sugar, spices, ghee, rice, paddy, tobacco, jute, cotton, betel-nut.	18-3-47
715	Dharamchand Chandanmal.	P.O. Patgram, Dt. Jalpaiguri.	..	JP/106A, 26-9-41.	....	Clothes, cotton, rice, mustard seeds, kerosene oil, jute, molasses and gur, dal (pulses), atta, tobacco for hookah, paddy.	18-3-47
716	Pyarimohan Radhika Mohan Poddar.	Sarishabari, Mymensingh	..	MY/27A, 22-9-41.	....	Cloth, ganji	22-3-47
717	Beni Madhav Neogy & Son, Prop. Charu Chandra Neogy.	18, G. T. Road, Rishra, Hooghly.	..	SP/428A, 31-1-46.	A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale.	Gold and silver ornaments	27-3-47
718	Roy Chakraborty & Co.	Jhalakati, Dt. Barisal ..	..	BR/374A, 24-2-44.	....	Cocoanut oil mustard oil, rape oil, tar, tin, soda, groundnut, pulses, paddy, suji, sugar, salt, flour and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	17-3-47
719	Jasodala Kundu ..	Daulatkhan, Dt. Barisal	..	BR/257A, 16-6-42.	....	Cloth, clothes, pulses, betel-nuts, chillies, linseeds, paddy, rice, mustard oil, woollen and silk cloths, salt, kerosene, sesame and general merchandise as and when required for resale.	26-3-47
720	J. M. Saha & Brothers	6 & 7 S. S. Hogg Market, Calcutta.	..	TL/17A, 24-9-41.	....	Potatoes, onions and vegetable	21-3-47
721	Jumnalal & Sons ..	Mount Pleasant Road, Darjeeling.	..	DJ/150A, 18-10-41.	....	Piece-goods, hosiery, fancy goods, brassware, curios, necklaces, stones, jewellery, wooden, goods, toys, cotton, carpet, matting, furnishing articles, ivory-ware, umbrella, silk and hats.	20-3-47
722	Inter Provincial Trading Company.	27B, Park Street, Calcutta.	..	BH/400A, 11-12-41.	....	Carpets, brass art ware, pottery.	1-4-43
723	Allied Trading Corporation.	1/19, Prince Golam Md. Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/803A, 20-4-44.	....	General merchandise as and when required.	1-1-45
724	Sayaram Sadhukhan, Nemai Chandra Sadhukhan.	69/1, Paddapukur Road, Calcutta.	Calcutta (1).	BH/-97B, 31-8-45.	....	All sorts of oil, oil-cakes, cereals, pulses, spices.	31-3-47
725	Kohinur Biscuit & Co.	64, Pipe Road, Calcutta	..	BH/582A, 17-10-41.	Yeast, vegetable, tallow, butter, and A, B C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of breads and Indian cakes for sale.	....	31-3-47
726	Union Cloth Stores ..	171/1A, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta.	..	BH/537A, 14-10-41.	....	Cloth, shirts, coats ..	31-3-47
727	Kundu Mondal & Co.	Kalna, Dt. Burdwan.	..	BN/75A, 7-10-41. ..	....	Jute, kerosene, potatoes ..	29-3-47
728	Radhika Ranjan De ..	Katwa, Dt. Burdwan.	..	BN/150A, 13-11-41.	....	Ghee, sugar, flour, oils, mustard, cocoanut and kerosene, molasses, gur, matches, pulses, spices, rice, paddy, salt, tobacco.	29-3-47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
729	Gift Shop	Golebazar, Kharagpur, Midnapore	.	MN/412A, 6 4 45		Silk and cotton and ready-made articles, Kashmiry goods, small pieces of silk and cotton and curios.	24-3-47
730	Gopaldas Protapsingh	Golebazar, Kharagpur, Midnapore	..	MN/355A, 17-2-44	..	All kinds of textiles and cotton, silk, and woollen and hosiery goods	24-3-47
731	Keshary Cloth Distributing Association	Kesiary, Midnapore .	.	MN/506A, 22-1-46	..	Handloom woven and mill-made cloths	25-3-47
732	Sree Durga Bastralaya	Manikganjbazar, Dacca	.	DA/507A, 12-12 41		Cloth and cotton ..	18-3-47
733	Jiwanlal Sohanlal	Kalirbazar, Narayanganj, Dacca	.	DA/78A, 19-9-41	. ..	Cloth	18-3-47
734	Jagabandhu Poddar and Sons	Dalpatti R. K Das Road, Narayanganj , Dacca	.	DA,566A, 29-7-42	Hand-loom woven cloth and tape and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of mosquito net for sale.	Cloth	18-3-47
735	Ganeshmall Taparia	Chamber Road, Narayanganj, Dacca	..	DA/717A, 17 6-44.	.... •	Cloth and yarn ..	18-3-47
736	Dey Brothers . .	Tanbazar, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/470A, 28-11-41	....	Hosiery goods, ready-made cloth, cloths and cements	18-3-47
737	Benoda Sundari Das Gupta	3, Wiseghat, Dacca ..	..	DA/532A, 7-3-42	...	Toilet and perfumery products	18-3-47
738	Rahamatulla Hazi, Hasam Moti	Netaiganj, Narayanganj, Dacca	..	DA/709A, 3-5-44	....	Ground-nut oil, ground-nut, vegetable, vegetable oil, cocoanut oil, linseed oil, Mahua oil, spices, empty tins, empty gunnies, paper and coir yarn	18-3-47
739	The Book House ..	13, Patuatuly, Dacca ..	..	DA/165A, 24-9 41	Books, maps and gloves and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of books for sale	Paper, board, blocks, cloth and binding materials	18-3-47
740	Gouranga Chandra Saha	Netaiganj, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/73A, 19 9-41.	Sugar, gur and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of batasa, sugar candy for sale	....	18-3-47
741	N N Mazumdar and S C. Bardhan	12, Banglabazar, Dacca	.	DA/486A, 5 12-41	...	Cloth	18-3-47
742	Mansukrai Ram Pal ..	Kamalaghat, Dacca ..	..	DA/50A, 19-9 41	...	Mustard oil, badam oil, til oil, cocoanut oil, Mahua oil, palong oil, castor oil, kerosene oil, diesel oil, linseed oil, til, channa, boot, mustard, pulses, chillies, rice, molasses, empty tins, coirstring, coal tar, ghee, atta, suji, flour, soda, tobacco, sugar, gur, empty bags, paddy, dal.	18-3-47
743	Ali Ahmed & Co. ..	47, Bangshi Bazar, Dacca	..	DA/100A, 19-9-41.	....	Rice, flour, mustard, oil, groundnut oil, cocoanut oil, palong oil, Mohua oil, soapstone, powder, tallow, chemicals, vegetable ghee, linseed oil, til oil, dhania, vermilion, white oil, castor oil	18-3 47
744	Ramchandra Lakshman Chandra Saha and Akshoy Kumar Das Podder, and Bhubanmohan Saha Podder	Mirkadim, Dacca ..	..	DA/227A, 2-10-41	....	Spices (baniati goods), oil, sugar, flour, molasses, matches, febrifuge, salt	18-3-4
745	Haji Taimus Meah ..	Rokabibazar, Dacca ..	..	DA/496A, 10-12-41.	. ..	Oilcake	18-3-4
746	Gopalchandra Dutta .	Mirkadim, Dacca ..	..	DA/260A, 7-10-41.	....	Galvanised corrugated iron sheets, ridgings, screws, bolts, nuts, rice, oil, til, pulse tobacco, oilcake, mustard seed, soda, paper, cocoanut oil, chillies, reri oil, til oil, ground-nut oil, earthen oil, cement, betel nut, ground-nut, coal-tar, barley, sago, dhup, jira, golmarich, ghee, palo, cloths	18-3-4
747	Dinabandhu Makhanlal Saha	Kamalaghat, Mirkadim, Dacca	..	DA/421A, 14-11-41	Sugar, gur, chita, and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of misri and batasha for sale	Sugar, gur	18-3-4
748	Raimohan Paul & Sons	Bhagabanganj, Narayanganj	(1) Mirkadim Dacca	DA/87B, 31 10 41.	....	Bleaching powder, light soda ash, heavy soda ash, refined bicarbonite soda, carbonate of ammonia, lump, bicarbonite of ammonia powder, alum lump, borax, ferrous, sulphate, nitrate of soda, soap stone, powder, epsom-salt, rosin, turpentine, confectionery, coppersulphate, caustic soda, salammoniac, gazette paper, biscuits of all kinds, dyestuff, lac, candle, wax, sulphur, acid	18-3 4
749	Chinta Haran Dev Upendralal Kundu. .	Kamalahghat, Mirkadim, Dacca	.	DA/420A, 14-11-41.	Sugar, gur, chita and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of misri and batasa for sale	Sugar, gur .	18 3-4
750	Habib Hazi Sakoor .	Bhagabanganj, Narayanganj, Dacca	..	DA/632A, 14-6 43.	...	Rice, flour, mustard oil, cocoanut oil, cereal, pulses, pepper, ground-nut oil, castor oil, sugar, salt, mahua oil, linseed oil, ground-nut oil, sago, paper, tea, sugar-candy, soda, soda ash, empty tin, soap ghee atta	18-3-4

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No. of registration certificate and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in the manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
751	Eastern Bailing Co. ..	Sitalakhya, Narayanganj, Dacca	..	DA/428A, 18-11-41.	Colours, hessian, press oils, spare parts of packing press and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of bailing of jute for sale.	....	18-3-47
752	Tulsiram Kanayalal	17, Pageyapatty, Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/181A, 28-9-41.	....	Cloths and Chaddar	28-3-47
753	Sew Bhagwan Agarwalla	17, Pageyapatty, Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1034A, 9-11-43.	....	Piece-goods	28-3-47
754	Sagarmal Purshottamdas.	17, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	.	CSI/189A, 26-9-41.	....	Textiles, piece-goods, silk and woollen goods	28-3 47
755	Shree Bishnu Trading Co.	7/1, Babulal Lane, Calcutta.	7/1, Babu Lal Lane, Calcutta(1).	CSI/809A, 28-11-41.	....	Piece-goods, hardwares, oil seeds, essential oils, minerals, gunny bags, building materials and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.	28-3-47
756	Sree Ganesh Silk House	195/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/816A, 26-9-41.	....	Silk and cotton piece-goods ..	28-3-47
757	Basdeodas Kaniyalal ..	199/5, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/536A, 26-9-41.	....	General merchandise as and when required.	28-3-47
758	Amritlal & Co. ..	199/5, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/673A, 29-10-41.	....	Piece-goods	28-3-47
759	Sew Ratan Mundra ..	16, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/961A, 2-2-43.	....	Piece-goods	28-3-47
760	Badrichand Jatanlal ..	46, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/240A, 24-9-41.	....	Jute, gunny bags, rice, hessian.	24-3-47
761	Shiv Dutt Misra ..	57, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/94A, 26-9-41.	....	Zarda, soap, pan masala, cigars, biri, scented oil, perfumery.	22-3-47
762	Nagendranath Deb ..	57, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSI/97A, 26-9-41.	....	Tobacco, paper, packets ..	24-3-47
763	Pransukh Hanumanbux	46, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	CSI/244A, 30-9-41.	....	Spices, jute, cloth and general merchandise as and when required.	28-3-47
764	E. C. Flury ..	Pollock House, 28A, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1262A, 7-3-46.	....	Watches, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, musk, provisions, mill stores.	28-3-47

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

By order of the Governor,

B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local Self-Government

ORDER.

No. L.S.-G.4A-25/48.—27th July 1948.—Whereas under sub-section (*1*) of section 137 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), a new valuation list of the holdings within the Kharar Municipality was required to be prepared during the year 1944-45;

And whereas the Commissioners of the said municipality have failed to get such valuation list prepared as so required and have thereby made default in performing a duty imposed on them by the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 549 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to direct that the Commissioners of the Kharar Municipality shall get a new valuation list of the holdings within the said municipality prepared during the year 1948-49.

NOTIFICATION.

No. L.S.-G.1388/47/1B.—26th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 4 and section 5 of the West Bengal District Boards Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act III of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in notification No. L.S.-G.-1388/47/1B(2), dated 26th November 1947, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, *Extraordinary*, dated the 26th November 1947, as subsequently amended:

Amendment.

In the said notification—

In paragraph 2, *for* the item "(6) Sr Dharanidhur Sarkar, village Malipara, post office Gajole" *substitute* the following:—

"(6) Janab Sayeed Mohiuddin Ahme M.A., B.L., village Birua (Rashidabad) police-station Harishchandrapur".

By order of the Governor

S. K. GUPTA, Secy

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3478/MD-Relf/7C-6/48.—2nd August 1948.—Dr. P. Chatterjee, F R.C.S (Edin.), Professor of Surgery, Medical College Calcutta, is appointed as a member of the Invest gating Committee of the Medical College and Hos pitals, Calcutta, appointed in this department re solution No. Medl.-MD/Relf/7C-6/48, dated 21 April 1948, *vice* Dr. M. N. De, Professor of Med cine, resigned.

Darjeeling.—No. Medl.3481/DHS/1R-7/47-II.—2nd August 1948.—This department notification No. Medl-(MD)-5A-35/47(2), dated the 20th December 1947, appointing Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Radha Raman Roy, M.B., temporarily, as Civil Medical Officer, Kurseong, *vice* Dr. Balaram Mukherjee, transferred, is hereby cancelled.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3485/IA-18/48-II.—3rd August 1948.—Dr. Asita Lal Som, M.B., F.R.C.S., Teacher of Clinical Surgery, Campbell Medical School and Hospitals, Calcutta, was appointed to act as Teacher of Surgery, Campbell Medical School and Hospitals, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties for the period from 13th August 1947 (forenoon) to 9th April 1948 (forenoon).

Calcutta-Midnapore.—No. Medl.3490(DHS)5A-37/48. 3rd August 1948.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. A. M. A. Haque, M.B., Resident Surgeon, Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Calcutta, is posted to the Sadar Hospital, Midnapore, *vice* Dr. Satyabrata Sen Gupta, M.B. (of Auxiliary Government Hospital).

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3491(DHS)5A-37/48.—3rd August 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. Kalipada Mukherjee, M.B., House Surgeon to the Professor of Clinical Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, on the expiry of his leave, is appointed as Resident Surgeon, Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Calcutta, *vice* Dr. A. M. A. Haque.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3492(DHS)5A-37/48.—3rd August 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. Bhabani Charan Ghosh, M.Sc., M.B., House Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed as House Surgeon to the Professor of Clinical Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta.

Midnapore-Calcutta.—No. Medl.3493(DHS)5A-37/48.—3rd August 1948.—Dr. Satyabrata Sen Gupta, M.B. (of Auxiliary Government Hospital), at present employed temporarily as Assistant Surgeon, Sadar Hospital, Midnapore, is appointed temporarily to act until further orders as House Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, *vice* Dr. Bhabani Charan Ghosh.

No. Medl.3521-1H-104/48.—4th August 1948.—The following gentlemen are temporarily appointed as Assistant Engineers in connection with the establishment of Health Centres under the Government Scheme in the rural areas of West Bengal for a period of six months for the present from the date or dates on which they take over charge:—

Sj. Jagadish Chandra Chatterjee.

Sj. Narayandas Sanyal.

Sj. Sital Chandra De.

Sj. Amulya Ch. Mukherjee.

By order of the Governor,

A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Establishment

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1C.-6th July 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor is pleased to direct that the following road together with its banks, slopes, sidelands and drains and with all bridges, culverts or causeways built on or across the road, which has been placed under the control and administration of the Provincial Government by the district board of Darjeeling, shall be under the control and administration of the Works and Buildings Directorate, West Bengal.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have effect and to have always had effect as if it had been issued on the 3rd February 1948.

Description of the road.

Darjeeling District Board Road No. 41 starting from Bagdogra Railway Station up to the Kamala Tea Estate (including the portion of the Darjeeling District Board Road No. 29 on which combined R. C. and Timber Gughujhora Bridge stands lying between its junctions with Road No. 41 and the alignment of the new N. H. between Bagdogra and Chopra in Behar) within the limits of the Darjeeling district board in the district of Darjeeling.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. MAJUMDAR, Jt. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 35.—29th July 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Nerode Kumar Ghosh, B.E. (Cal.), C.E., S.M. (Harv.), M.A.C.I., A.M. ASCE., son of late Kedar Nath Ghosh, as an Assistant Executive Engineer, on probation with effect from the date of this notification.

No. 5-I.—4th August 1948.—The Governor is pleased to direct, under section 63 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), that an estimate shall be made of the probable expenses to be incurred in respect of the repairs, maintenance and works connected therewith of the embankment called the Rajbundi Bund in huddah No. 8, pargana Moyna, in the district of Midnapore, during twenty years commencing on the 1st day of April 1949.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. DEY, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2972Com.—30th July 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by paragraph (*c*) of sub-clause (*2*) of clause 2 of the War Injuries Scheme, 1942, the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Birendra Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, to be a Claims Officer to make payment under the same scheme within the district of 24-Parganas and Calcutta, *vice* Sri Anil Chandra Bose, transferred.

By order of the Governor,

N. M. MAZUMDAR, Dy. Secy.

No. 3012Com.—3rd August 1948.—Sri N. K. Majumder, M.A., G.D.A., R.A., Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Registrar of Firms, West Bengal, was granted leave on average pay for thirty days with effect from the 1st January 1948.

By order of the Governor,

S. C. DAS GUPTA, Asst. Secy.

Labour

ORDER.

No. 2484Lab.—22nd July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 1328Lab., dated the 28th April 1948, industrial dispute between Managing Agents, Sun Engineering Works, 8/1, Lillooah Station Road, Howrah, and their workmen as represented by the Sun Engineering Workers' Union, 6, Peary Mohan Mukherjee Road, Belur, Howrah, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

The award made by the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the 12th July 1948.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Managing Agent, Sun Engineering Works, 8/1, Lillooah Station Road, Howrah, and their workmen as represented by the Sun Engineering Workers' Union, 6, Peary Mohan Mukherjee Road, Belur, Howrah.

PRESENT: SRI P. K. SARKAR, *Judge, Industrial Tribunal.*

Present for the employers—Sri M. N. Singh.

Present for the Workers' Union—Sri Taradas Bhattacharyya, Secretary.

Award.

By Government order No. 1328Lab., dated the 28th April 1948, this industrial dispute was referred to me for adjudication as a Tribunal constituted under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. Written statements were filed by the parties and issues were framed on 24th June 1948. The case was fixed for hearing on 6th July 1948 when both the parties filed a statement embodying an agreement between the Sun Engineering Works and Sri Taradas Bhattacharyya, Secretary of the Union, and some of the workers. By this agreement the minimum basic pay for unskilled workers has been fixed at 14 annas per day for male workers and 12 annas per day for female workers. The pay of the Darwans has been fixed at Rs. 26 per month and that of the only clerk at Rs. 55 per month. The unskilled workers' dearness allowance has been fixed at 15 annas per day and the dearness allowance of the monthly rated workers has been fixed at Rs 25 per month. So far as the wages of the semi-skilled and skilled workers are concerned, it has been agreed that they will remain as at present. Seven days' sick leave with pay has been provided in case of illness and four festival holidays in a year have also been provided. It has been agreed that a worker will be confirmed after a probationary period of one year, provided that his work is satisfactory and that in case of retrenchment or dismissal, the monthly rated workers will get one month's notice or compensation in lieu thereof and the daily rated workers will get seven days' notice or compensation in lieu thereof. It has also been agreed that the workers will get 12 days' pay for the period of involuntary unemployment lasting from 10th March 1948 to 19th April 1948. The Company has no objection to recognise the Union if the Union is duly registered and if the majority of the workers support the Union. The Company will also keep a complete first-aid set in the factory for the benefit of the workers. Other questions raised in the issues have been left open for the present, according to the agreement. Finally it has been provided that the agreement will take effect from 12th July 1948.

I congratulate both the Company and the Union on the happy settlement of the dispute between them and I propose to make an award in terms of the agreement, a copy of which is set out as an annexure to this award and it will form part of the award. The award will take effect from 12th July 1948 as provided in the agreement.

In conclusion I hope that the spirit of goodwill shown by the parties in coming to this agreement will endure and that the Company will recognise the Union and both will work in co-operation for their common good.

Dictated and corrected by me.

P. K. SARKAR,

Judge, Industrial Tribunal.

The 14th July 1948.

ANNEXURE.

Before Sri P. K. Sarkar, Tribunal, Industrial Disputes Act.

In the matter of industrial dispute between Messrs. Sun Engineering Works, 8/1, Station Road, Lillooah, and their workers.

The above dispute has been settled between the parties concerned and the following terms and conditions are submitted herewith for confirmation.

(1) Minimum basic pay for unskilled workers and clerk.

(*a*) There are both male and female unskilled workers in the Company and as settled the male workers will get annas 14 per day and female workers will get annas 12 per day as their basic pay.

(*b*) There is only one clerk named Mr. S. N. Biswas and his pay has been settled at Rs. 55 per month.

(*c*) Also there are Darwans and one sweeper, a part-time worker. The Darwans will get Rs. 26 per month plus dearness allowance and the sweeper Rs. 5 per month and no dearness allowance.

(2) Dearness allowance.

All the daily unskilled workers will get annas 15 as dearness allowance and all monthly workers will get Rs. 25 per month as dearness allowance above their pay.

(3) Leave.

(*a*) *Sick leave.*—In case of illness the worker concerned will get 7 days' leave with pay on production of Doctor's certificate in a year.

(*b*) *Festival leave.*—All the workers will get four festival holidays in a year, i.e., one day during Holi, one day during Saraswati Puja, one day during Biswakarma Puja and one day during Kali Puja.

(4) Medical arrangements.

There will be kept a complete first-aid set in the works for the benefit of workers.

(5) Abolition of contract system.

There is various difficulty in abolition of contract system and it will be very difficult to manage work more economically without contract system, so this system will remain as at present and the contractors will receive payment according to their work.

(6) Compensation for involuntary unemployment.

The factory was closed from 10th March 1948 to 19th April 1948 for want of hard coke and though there was no responsibility on part of Company for this, to keep the good feelings as existed between workers and management intact, the Company is ready to pay the workers 12 days' pay as a special case and the workers are agreed to this.

(7) Recognition of Union.

The Company has no objection if majority of the workers support the Union and the Union is duly registered. On receipt of such information and full list of office bearers the Company will consider the same.

(8) The financial condition of the Company is not good and the Company is not getting sufficient quantity of hard coke and pig iron for smooth running of the factory. Also a very large quantity of finished materials have been accumulated at present and there is no sale at all for the present; so other points will be left for the present.

(9) The pay of semi-skilled and skilled workers will remain same as at present.

(10) Length of probationary period.

The worker will be confirmed after a probationary period of one year provided that his work is found to be satisfactory during that period.

(11) Dismissal or retrenchment and compensation.

In case of dismissal or retrenchment, the monthly paid workers will get one month's notice or compensation in lieu thereof and daily rate workers will get seven days' notice or compensation in lieu thereof.

(12) This settlement will take effect from 12th July 1948.

Signed and confirmed for and on behalf of workers—

(1) Sailendra Nath Biswas.

(2) Chandra Shekhar Mandal (in Bengali).

(3) Bikram Chandra Mahiti (in Bengali).

Sd. TARADAS BHATTACHARYYA,
Secretary, Sun Engineering Workers' Union.

Confirmed for the Sun Engineering Works—

Sd. (Illegible).
6-7-1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2597Lab.—30th July 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 1271-Lab., dated the 22nd April 1948, as modified by order No. 2199Lab., dated the 2nd July 1948, the industrial dispute between the Nandan Bagan Flour Mills, 236, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, and All Bengal Flour Mill Workers' Union, 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah, in connection with the cases of Sri Bhaskar Behara and Sri Madhu Gayen, two workmen of the said Mill, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. K. Halder, I.C.S.;

And whereas the said Sri S. K. Halder, I.C.S., has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

The award made by the said Sri S. K. Halder, I.C.S., shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Nandan Bagan Flour Mills, and All Bengal Flour Mills Workers' Union.

PRESENT: SRI S. K. HALDER, I.C.S.

For the Company—Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate.

For the Union—Sri Birendra Nath Das.

By Government of West Bengal, Department of Labour, order No. 2199Lab., dated 2nd July 1948, the above dispute was referred to me for adjudication.

Award.

Heard learned Advocate for the Employer Company and also Bhaskar Behara, one of the two discharged employees, the other being absent on call. Bhaskar Behara files a petition praying for withdrawal of this case on the ground that the matter has been amicably settled. This Tribunal is very glad to hear this. Bhaskar Behara is permitted to withdraw that part of the case which relates to him.

So far as Madhu Gayen, the other discharged worker is concerned, I have carefully gone through the records and heard the argument of the learned Advocate for the Employer Company, and I consider for the following reasons that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain this matter at all. I shall briefly summarise my reasons.

Under section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, no employer shall discharge any employee during the pendency of a proceeding before a Tribunal, except for misconduct not connected with the dispute. The written statement filed on behalf of the Employer Company shows (and this is not controverted anywhere by the worker) that the discharge of the two workers including Madhu Gayen was in connection with some other misconduct not connected with the dispute. Hence section 33 is no bar to the discharge.

Even assuming that section 33 does apply in the present case, the remedy of the discharged worker under the law is under section 34 to move the Appropriate Government for making a complaint under that section against the Employer Company. That being so, this Tribunal does not seem to have any jurisdiction in the matter. The question whether this Tribunal has jurisdiction to reinstate a discharged worker, discharged wrongfully, need not be gone into, because no one says that the discharge was wrongful. The worker Madhu Gayen is absent and the statement of the Employer Company that he was rightly discharged for a misconduct unconnected with the dispute is not controverted.

The prayer for reinstatement is rejected.

S. K. HALDER, *Tribunal.*

The 14th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2647Lab.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 1873-Lab., dated the 8th June 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. Siddeswar Sen Deo (Merchants), Limited, 33, Canning Street, Calcutta, and their workmen in connection with the case of Hrishikesh Swain, one of their employees, c/o. Sj. Mrityunjoy Manna, 10, Ghosh Lane, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri S. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified herein.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of the industrial dispute between Messrs. Siddeswar Sen Deo (Merchants), Limited, 33, Canning Street, Calcutta, and their workmen in connection with the case of Sri Hrishikesh Swain, one of the employees, c/o Sj. Mrityunjoy Manna, 10, Ghosh Lane, Calcutta.

PRESENT: SRI S. C. CHAKRABORTY, *Chairman, Tribunal.*

Acting under the provisions of sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, Government of West Bengal, by an order No. 1873Lab., dated the 8th June 1948, constituted a Tribunal with me to adjudicate on the industrial dispute between Messrs. Siddeswar Sen Deo (Merchants), Limited, 33, Canning Street, Calcutta, and their workmen in connection with the case of Sri Hrishikesh Swain.

Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta, Pleader, appeared for the workman Sri Hrishikesh Swain, and Sri Paresh Nath Sen, the Managing Director, himself conducted the case for the Company.

Award.

The petitioner is Sri Hrishikesh Swain, a man of 60. His case is that he had been working under the firm for the last 32 years. He states that in the month of October last on account of ill health he went home on leave and on his return on 2nd February 1948, the employer refused to admit him to service. The petitioner claims reinstatement or, in the alternative, for compensation at the rate of one month's salary for each year of service.

The employer's version is that Sri Hrishikesh Swain voluntarily resigned and went home in November last.

Hrishikesh himself says that he does not want reinstatement. The question of compensation will only be considered.

The main question to be considered is whether Sri Hrishikesh Swain went on leave in the middle of November last or he resigned and went home. Though in his petition Hrishikesh stated that he went home in October, practically this has been conceded to be a mistake for November.

There is no dispute about the fact that Hrishikesh was poor in health in November last. He says that he went on leave for an unascertained period. His further story is that the master granted him leave without any prayer or request from his side. The Managing Director says that he resigned and went home. There is no paper to show either way. Contemporaneous events will throw much light in the matter.

The employer says that Hrishikesh resigned in anger. It is an admitted fact that soon before he left there was a quarrel between the employer and Hrishikesh over brushing the tables and the room. Hrishikesh was asked to do these things but he refused. An altercation followed and, according to the employer, he refused to serve in the firm and resigned. He was an ordinary bearer in the firm. His brother is still in service in this firm. Hrishikesh went home escorted by his brother. The brother was granted leave. Hrishikesh's salary for 15 days of November was taken by his brother on 15th November 1947 after signing a receipt. This matter is very significant.

Hrishikesh says that he was poor in health and he was asked to go home on leave by the Managing Director who allowed leave to his brother to accompany him. If the parting had been so cordial, the Managing Director would not have paid the money to his brother and obtained a receipt from him on that day. This clearly indicates, as the Managing Director says, that Hrishikesh was in temper and refused to take his salary. In view of the circumstances the Managing Director, Sri Paresh Sen, deserves to be believed. This is a case of voluntary resignation. It was no doubt very indiscreet on the part of Hrishikesh to resign in this way, but he was in temper and lost all his sense of prudence.

As Hrishikesh resigned of his own accord, he is not, apart from other considerations, entitled to any compensation.

It is unfortunate that his ill luck is hovering round him always. He resigned in temper. During the stage of conciliation the Managing Director agreed to pay him Rs. 150 to purchase peace if no record was made of this payment. Hrishikesh refused this and thus closed the only possible way by which he could get something.

The claim of Sri Hrishikesh Swain be refused. I award accordingly.

S. C. CHAKRABORTY,
Chairman, Tribunal.

The 19th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2666Lab.—3rd August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 962-Lab., dated the 30th March 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. Hindusthan Commercial Bank, Ltd., 11, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, and their employees as represented by the Secretary, Hindusthan Commercial Bank Employees' Association, 11, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of the publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Hindusthan Commercial Bank, Limited, 11, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, and their employees as represented by the Secretary, Hindusthan Commercial Bank Employees' Association, 11, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

PRESENT: SRI P. R. MUKHERJEE, *Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.*

For the Company—Sri H. N. Sanyal, Counsel.

For the Union—Sri Hirendra Kisore Roy, Secretary of the Union.

Award.

By Government of West Bengal order No. 962-Lab., dated the 30th March 1948, the above dispute has been referred to me for adjudication under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Notices were issued both on the Company as also on the Union and both of them submitted their written statements on which the following issues were framed:—

(1) Recognition of the Union.
(2) Scale of pay and dearness allowance if can be given retrospective effect.
(3) Provident Fund.
(4) Bonus.
(5) Leave rules.
(6) Extra allowance for work on closing days on account of Half-yearly Closing of Bank Accounts.
(7) Conditions of service if transferable.
(8) Free tiffin.
(9) Free quarter or house allowance.

Issue No. 1.—Recognition of the Union.

The bank's contention is that it is willing to recognise the Union on condition that no member of the Supervisory staff and the personal assistants or clerks to the officers should be members of the Union. The Union does not accept this condition. In my opinion, this question should be left open to be decided by the Labour Court under the provision of the Indian Trade Union Amendment Act, 1947. The Union also agrees to this proposal.

Issue No. 3.—Provident Fund.

The Company has already a scheme of Provident Fund in force which has been approved by the Commissioner of Income-tax, United Provinces, at Lucknow. The scheme is applicable to all its employees. The contribution is 6¼ per cent. each of the employer and the employees. The demand of the employees that the contribution of the employer should be 9-3/8 per cent. is resisted by the bank on the ground that it will be putting the Calcutta employees on a different footing from the employees in other Provinces. In other words, there will be preferential treatment. .Further, the existing scheme which provides for 6¼ per cent. contribution cannot be varied except by consent of the beneficiaries and trustees who are not parties to these proceedings. In my opinion 6¼ per cent. contribution is a very fair and reasonable one and is followed in almost all the respectable institutions and firms in this country. The existing scheme of Provident Fund is to continue.

Issue No. 4.—Bonus.

The bank has already paid bonus of Rs. 75,000 for the year ending 1947. The working of the year 1948 is not yet over. The bank only once paid a dividend at 4 per cent. since its incorporation. The deposit of the bank has come down from over Rs. 13 crores to about Rs. 10 crores. The bank had also to close 21 of its branches in Pakistan. (A sum of Rs. 15 lacs lies invested in Pakistan; it is doubtful whether any portion of this money can be realised. So the bank should proceed very cautiously to wipe off the loss and the cost of working should not be increased.) I am afraid, I cannot make any order regarding bonus for whether there will be profit or not in future cannot be anticipated now and no direction for bonus can be made on such anticipation.

Issue No. 5.—Leave rules.

Below will be found a summary of the demands of the Union and the offer of the bank:—

	Demand of the Union.	Offer of the Bank.
Clerical Staff.		
Privilege leave ..	30 days a year to be accumulated up to 3 months in 3 years.	Privilege leave—30 days. May be accumulated up to 3 months in 3 years.
Casual leave ..	14 days a year ..	Casual leave—15 days a year.
Sick leave ..	3 months' full pay. 3 months' half pay. No member of staff should lose his service before expiry of 2 years on medical grounds.	One month a year on half pay and 12 months in all during the whole service. Managing Director may at his discretion allow Sick Leave on full pay for a period of 6 months.
Menial Staff.		
Privilege leave ..	As demanded by clerical staff.	Six weeks in two years which may be accumulated up to 12 weeks in 4 years.
Casual leave ..	Ditto ..	15 days a year.
Sick leave ..	Ditto ..	Same as clerical staff.

Some awards of the Comilla Union Bank and the Central Bank of India were cited but the position of this bank should not be confused with that of bigger banks. The deposit of the Central Bank of India is about Rs. 180 crores whereas the deposit of this bank is about Rs. 10 crores. On comparison of the award in the 30 banks' case by Divatia J. in respect of the smaller banks it will be found that the offer of the bank is extremely generous. I may profitably quote an extract of the award of Mr. Divatia J. reported in Volume 26, *Labour Gazette* at page 610 "In my opinion, the privilege leave for the staff, both clerical and lower paid in small banks should be three weeks, to be accumulated up to nine weeks for clerical staff, and six weeks for lower paid staff. Sick leave should be for 3 weeks in a year, and the total period in the whole service nine months. Half of that period may be on full pay in cases of special hardship".

The Union, however, has not accepted this offer of leave by the bank. I make the award that the offer of the bank regarding leave is quite generous and goes ahead of J. Divatia's award, and this is therefore the period of leave awarded by this Tribunal. I want only to add that sick leave may not be granted if privilege leave is available.

Issue No. 6.—Extra allowance.

In the award of the Central Bank by Sri S. K. Sen and in the award of 30 banks' case in Bombay by Divatia J. this demand for extra allowance for working on Half-yearly Closing of Bank Accounts has been negatived. I reject this demand for it is a part of the duty of bank clerks to work on these days.

Issue No. 7.—Conditions of service.

In the award of the 30 banks' case by Divatia J. this demand has been rejected. I also endorse the above view and I hold that it must be left to the employers to transfer employees from one branch to another as circumstances may require. The Union demanded that they may be consulted before such order is made. I am afraid, this demand is unreasonable and improper for free hand must be given to the administration in the matter of transfer of its staff. The Union apprehends that this power may be abused and that dynamic workers may be transferred to distant places for no other reason than for their active association with the Union activities. It is not proper nor prudent to anticipate future troubles. I can only record my opinion that the bank will behave in such a way in the matter of transfer as to be always above such suspicion or misgivings by its subordinates. It is of course a great inconvenience and annoyance to an employee when he is sent off on transfer several hundred miles off from the present station. So I direct that the Company should in transferring their employees adopt very cautious policy and transfer only those whose services are essentially necessary elsewhere.

Issue No. 8.—Free tiffin.

Not pressed nor argued.

Issue No. 9.—Free quarter or house allowance.

In the Bombay award by Divatia J. this claim, that is to say, free quarter or house allowance, has been rejected (*vide* page 608, Volume 26 of the *Labour Gazette*). According to Divatia J. the basic pay and dearness allowance cover the rent payable by the employees. The bank at present pays to its employees some Calcutta allowance as follows:—

Rs. 5 per month to the menial staff.
Rs. 10 per month to the clerical staff drawing salary up to Rs. 100.
Rs. 15 per month to the clerical staff drawing salary from Rs. 101 to Rs. 200.

As the basic pay is going to be awarded in this case on the basis of the Bombay award by Divatia J. who decided the 30 banks' case terms whereof are quite happy and decent, I see no reason why the bank should be asked to continue payment of house allowance as above any more, for the house allowance was included within the basic pay as awarded by Divatia J. in the 30 banks' case of Bombay. If, however, the bank authorities do not like to discontinue this allowance, they are quite at liberty to do so.

Issue No. 2. Scale of pay and dearness allowance if can be given retrospective effect.

The existing scale of pay with allowance is as follows:—

Grade A (Matriculates)—Rs. 50—5—60—6—90—7½—130.
Grade B (Graduates)—Rs. 60—6—90—7½—130.
Menial staff—Rs. 25 + Rs. 1-8.

Dearness allowance—

Clerical staff—10 per cent. with the minimum of Rs. 25.
Menial staff—Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 Calcutta allowance.

Calcutta allowance—

Clerical staff drawing salary up to Rs. 100—10.
Clerical staff drawing salary over Rs. 100—15.

Regarding the scale of pay, the Union demanded as follows:—

Rs. 75—7/2—90 (second year Rs. 8).
Rs. 90—10/4—130.
Rs. 130—15/6—220.
Rs. 220—20/4—300.

According to the Union, persons with banking experience should get a higher starting salary; Graduates would be started on Rs. 85. Typists and stenographers should receive allowance of Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 respectively as allowed by other institutions.

Scales of pay of menial staff as demanded by the Union.

Head Zamadar—Rs. 50—3/10—80—4/10—120.
Sepoys, Bearers and Daftaries—Rs. 35—2/10—55—3/8—80.

Sentries, cash durwan and cycle peon should receive Rs. 5 more over and above their salaries.

The bank suggested at the time of argument that they are quite willing to revise the scale of pay as per Bombay award. The employees on the other hand, wanted also to have the Bombay award regarding the scale of pay as granted by Divatia J. in the 30 banks' case award in Bombay. Divatia J. classified the banks under two categories of big and small. The banks with a working capital of 15 crores of rupees and above were classified as big banks others dealing with lesser amount as working capital were placed in the small category. The basis of the division seems to be that banks who have working funds (which consist of paid up capital, reserves and deposits) of about 15 crores of rupees should be placed in the class of big banks and those having less than 15 crores as working funds should be classified as small banks. Now looking to the balance-sheet submitted by the Company, it appears that the working capital in the years 1945-46 amounted little over 15 crores. I therefore am inclined to place this bank in the category of big banks. It was argued on behalf of the bank that this bank had to close 21 branches in Pakistan and that a sum of 15 lacs lies invested therein and it is doubtful whether any portion of this money can be realised. Even making an allowance for the loss in Pakistan, I cannot place this bank in the category of small banks for this bank has a bright future and is sure to tide over the difficulties. The loss is estimated of the entire sum invested in Pakistan but it is a mere conjecture and that contingency may not happen at all. So the estimated loss in Pakistan is exaggerated and cannot at all affect the fate of the clerks. The bank argued that the Pakistan loss may handicap the working capital and as such the bank should go to the small bank group. I cannot accept the argument as the hypothesis of loss in Pakistan is not tenable and it would be doing grave injustice to the staff and seal their fates on such imagined contingency which may not happen. I therefore place the Bank in the first category of big banks as the working capital for the last years is clearly over 15 crores. Moreover, J. Divatia placed this bank in the category of big banks and I see no reason why it should now be classed small.

It is urged, next that the Tribunal should be reluctant to fix a grade for the clerks for the award will be effective for not more than one year. This argument is not very happy for the Tribunal exists for settling industrial disputes between employers and employees. The scale of pay and dearness allowance is the principal bone of contention and therefore the Tribunals are to fix the scale of pay in spite of the fact that the award has validity for one year. It is desirable that the scale so adjusted is not to be disturbed by the employer on the plea that it has got a life of only one year. As a matter of fact all the Tribunals in Bombay, Bengal and United Provinces have fixed the scale of pay and dearness allowance which are accepted as a settled fact by both the parties and it is not at all desirable that there should be a sudden departure of such scale of pay or dearness allowance as laid down by the Tribunal after the period of one year, until there is a material change in the circumstances. If the scale of pay fixed by the Tribunals are thus disturbed and not continued by the employers at the end of a year, there is likely to be revival of too many of the industrial disputes of a serious nature causing discontent and disruption. This will also create a grave situation in which the future of the industries and other establishments will be at stake. The employers and employees will be always at logger heads and will be fighting like wild cats—a situation which is not desirable by any right thinking man, more on grounds of prudence and social justice than anything else. The very fact that the bank was quite willing to accept the award of Divatia J. shows that they are prepared to implement not for a year but permanently unless a new situation calls for revision. Adopting the Bombay award, therefore, I fix the scale of pay of the clerks in this bank as below:—

Grade 'D'—

1st year—Rs. 65.
2nd year—Rs. 70.
3rd year—Rs. 75.
4th year—Rs. 80.
5th year—Rs. 85.
6th year—Rs. 92-8.
7th year—Rs. 100.
8th year—Rs. 107-8.
9th year—Rs. 115.
10th year—Rs. 122-8.
11th year—Rs. 130 (efficiency bar).

Grade 'C'—

12th year—Rs. 137-8.
13th year—Rs. 145.
14th year—Rs. 152-8.
15th year—Rs. 160.
16th year—Rs. 170.
17th year—Rs. 180.
18th year—Rs. 190 (efficiency bar).

Grade 'B'—

19th year—Rs. 200.
20th year—Rs. 210.

21st year—Rs. 220.
22nd year—Rs. 230 (efficiency bar).

Grade 'A'—

23rd year—Rs. 245.
24th year—Rs. 260.
25th year—Rs. 275.
Graduates to start at Rs. 75.

It will be thus seen that Divatia J. who adjudicated the dispute between the banks and their employees at Bombay was dealing with the case for Greater Bombay. Thus he fixed the minimum basic pay by adding the Bombay and Calcutta allowance of Rs. 10 as prescribed by the Pay Commission to the minimum basic pay of Rs. 55 and thus arrived at the minimum of Rs. 65.

In fixing the upper limit of the clerical grade he went much further than many of the grades recommended by the Pay Commission for employees of class III. The Pay Commission recommended the scale from Rs. 65—130 for lower grade and Rs. 80—220 for upper division clerks. J. Divatia, it is pleasing to find, fixed the maximum at Rs. 275, for the same grade.

Regarding menials, peons, etc., J. Divatia's award is that *chokras* below 18 should get a start at Rs. 25 and after 18 years of age, they should be given Rs. 30 as peons in the following scale:—

Rs. 30—2—50—1—65.

As the pay of clerks and menials is substantially enhanced, existing house allowance is to be discontinued.

Dearness allowance.—The Union demanded dearness allowance for clerical and cash department staff at the rate of 40 per cent. with a minimum of Rs. 40 and maximum of Rs. 75. For menial staff dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 37 flat as sanctioned by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been claimed. Divatia J. in the Bombay award fixed the minimum amount to be 25 per cent. of the salaries in the case of big banks with Rs. 30 as minimum and Rs. 50 as maximum. This is for the clerical staff. Regarding lower staff minimum amount is fixed at Rs. 25 per month at flat rate with the exception of boys or *chokras* who should be given Rs. 20 and the scavengers should be given Rs. 15 flat.

As to dearness allowance, I am inclined to think that J. Divatia's recommendations fall below the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission and this is likely to cause hardship on the lower end of the cadre. The Pay Commission, however, recommended for the inferior grade, *i.e.*, employees of class IV, dearness allowance of Rs. 25 assessing on the cost of living index of 260 but for employees of other grades drawing pay over Rs. 50, Pay Commission recommended a minimum of Rs. 35 for the scale from Rs. 51—100, Rs. 40 for the scale from Rs. 101—150, Rs. 45 for the scale from Rs. 151—200, Rs. 50 for the scale from Rs. 201—250.

I hold that the minimum should be Rs. 35 for the clerical grade. Subject to this modification dearness allowance prescribed by J. Divatia as Presiding Officer of the Bombay Industrial Court is adopted, *i.e.*, dearness allowance for the clerical staff is 25 per cent. of pay with minimum of Rs. 35 and maximum of Rs. 50. For menials and other subordinates the dearness allowance is fixed at Rs. 25 flat.

This is the scale of dearness allowance adopted in the case of the Central Bank award by Sri S. K. Sen, I.C.S. It is urged that the Central Bank award cannot be applicable in this particular case as the former is a much higher and more reputed bank. In my opinion, this question cannot arise for the dearness allowance is to be paid on the basis of living index and the above rate of dearness allowance which has been sanctioned by Mr. Sen in the Central Bank case is much below the rate assessable on the present day living index. Possibly the scale of pay fixed by the award in the Central Bank case was quite lavish and as such the dearness allowance was granted on the basis of lesser living index. In this case also the scale of pay fixed in the award is liberal and in some cases higher than that recommended by the Report of the Central Pay Commission. I am inclined to think, therefore, that the dearness allowance granted as above as per the award in Central Bank case will sufficiently meet the ends of justice. Needless to add that dearness allowance allowed in this case is on living index of 280, *i.e.*, much below present day living index which is over 320.

Retrospective effect.—Regarding retrospective effect of the dearness allowance being paid the bank urges that the Tribunal has got no jurisdiction. As against this I may say that in the award of J. Divatia who is a leading Industrial Judge of considerable repute and experience, retrospective effect had been given to the award in the 30 banks' case. The validity of the order regarding retrospective payment of pay and dearness allowance was considered in this case and he held that there is no legal bar. It was urged in Bombay award that according to the provisions contained in Regulation 107 in Table A in the First Schedule of the Indian Companies Act which provides that in the profit and loss account of a particular year, every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account and it is contended that the Profit and Loss Account having been made and passed. It cannot be reopened, and that section 10 of the Income-tax Act does not allow payment out of the profit of a past year. In my opinion, these provisions do not operate as a legal bar against the payment of any amount which is payable by a decision or order of a competent Court. It is for the banks to see how the appropriations are to be made. In this case I am willing to grant dearness allowance and revised scale of pay with effect from April 1948 and as such no such difficulties as urged in the Bombay case can arise for in the Bombay award J. Divatia awarded increased pay and dearness allowance with retrospective effect for over a period of one year back and for period anterior to reference. I am inclined, however, to make the retrospective payment of the revised pay and dearness allowance with effect only from 1st April 1948 when the dispute was already within the seisin of the Tribunal and as such the Tribunal has full jurisdiction to adjudicate the matter.

Summary of the main recommendations.

Recognition of the Union—To be decided later on by Labour Court if so necessary.

Provident Fund—The existing scheme is to continue.

Bonus—No order for future bonus can be made.

Leave rules—As per offer of the bank shown in Issue No. 5.

Free quarters or house allowance—Claim disallowed.

Scale of pay—As per award of J. Divatia in the 30 banks' case in Bombay.

Dearness allowance—For menials and other subordinates dearness allowance fixed at Rs. 25 flat each month. For clerical grades—As per award of Mr. Sen in the Central Bank award.

Retrospective effect of scale of pay and dearness allowance—To be given with effect from 1st April 1948.

P. R. MUKHERJEE,
Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.

The 16th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

RESOLUTION—No. 2653Lab.

Calcutta, the 2nd August 1948.

The Governor is pleased to make the following rules for the Provincial Labour Advisory Board, West Bengal, constituted in this department resolution No. 745Lab., dated the 10th March 1948:—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the West Bengal Labour Advisory Board (Procedure) Rules, 1948.

Members.

2. The Chambers of Commerce and Trade Unions invited to send representatives may change from time to time their nominees if need arises.

Function of the Board.

3. The function of the Board shall be—

(*i*) to advise Government on all labour problems referred to or raised by the Central Labour Advisory Council as well as other labour problems referred by the Provincial Government and/or as provided for in rule 6(*a*);

(*ii*) to consider and advise on the recommendations of the tripartite industrial Sub-Committees on different industries that may be set up by the Government;

(*iii*) to advise Government about the need for amendment of existing legislation and initiation of fresh legislation;

(*iv*) to appoint Standing Committees and Sub-Committees from time to time for specified work.

Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (*i*) to (*iv*) of rule 3 the Board shall so function as not to prejudice the work of an Industrial Tribunal.

4. The Board shall meet at least once in every two months and at such other time as, in the opinion of the Secretary, may be necessary for transacting business, which cannot be disposed of by circulation of letter, reports, proceedings or other documents.

(*a*) The Secretary may dispose of all or any business, which may be disposed of by circulation of letter, reports, proceedings or other documents.

Notice.

5. At least fourteen clear days' notice of all meetings shall be given to each member.

Business.

6. The notice shall state the business to be transacted at the meeting and no business other than that stated shall be transacted except with the consent of Chairman and 3/4ths of the members present.

(*a*) Members can send proposal to the Secretary for inclusion in the agenda of the meeting.

7. The Board can appoint Standing Committee and Sub-Committee from time to time for specified work, and for a specified period.

Chairman.

8. Every meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Board or in his absence by the seniormost officer of the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries.

Quorum.

(*a*) The Chairman or the Secretary and four members of the Board shall form a quorum provided the employers and employees are represented by one member each.

9. It shall be duty of the Board at their periodical meetings—

(*i*) to confirm the proceeding of the last meeting;

(*ii*) to consider the business stated in the agenda of the meeting and any other business that the members present may consent to consider in accordance with rule 6.

Duties of the Board.

10. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings in such form as may be advisable and submit a copy of the same to the Provincial Government.

11. The Secretary shall circulate a copy of the proceedings of each meeting to each member of the Board.

12. The Board shall submit an annual report of the work done to the Provincial Government and to the members of the Board.

Secretary of the Board.

13. The Secretary of the Board shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in addition to those specified in the rules, as the Board may direct.

Power to make rules.

14. The Hon'ble Minister may by a written order make amendments or addition to the rules if and when such occasion arises, with the approval of the Board.

Order.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and copies thereof be forwarded to the Chairman, Chambers, etc., and Members of the Committee.

Ordered also that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to all departments of the Secretariat for information.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. CHATTERJEE, Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 11(2)L.C.—28th July 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification No. 11L.C., dated 20th May 1948, published at page 723, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 3rd June 1948, the name of "Mr. R. H. Annan", a member nominated by the employers to the Works Committee in the Khardah Company, Limited, is cancelled, and the name of "Mr. J. B. Small" is substituted in his place.

M. M. SEN,
Labour Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.—No. 6125L.R.—4th August 1948.—Under the provisions of section 3(*14*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Sri Manindra Kumar Sen, Additional District Magistrate, Hooghly, is authorised to discharge, in the district, the functions of a Revenue Officer under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Chapter VII, Part I of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid area.

Calcutta.—No. 6181L.R.—6th August 1948.—Sri Subodh Kumar Niyogi, Munsif, appointed as 1st Additional Rent Controller, Calcutta, was allowed earned leave for eleven days, with effect from the 28th June 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) read with rule 188(*a*) of Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,

K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 6162L.A.—6th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., for the expansion of the factory of the Company in Ward No. 24 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising premises No. 5, Mayurbhanj Road and measuring, more or less, 2·8099 acres bounded on the—

North—By Mayurbhanj Road,

East—By premises No. 4/1, Mayurbhanj Road, —

South By premises No. 10, Mominpore Road,

West—By premises No. 6, Mayurbhanj Road,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid ward No. 24 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Second Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

Malda. No. C228L.A.(P.W.)—6th August 1948. Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Mallickpara Danra Scheme, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 39·57 acres, and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, is likely to be required in the district of Malda.

District Malda.

Thana Kharba, village Mahanandapur, jurisdiction list No. 5.

Cadastral plot in full.

119.

Cadastral plots in part.

117, 118, 109, 168, 167, 165, 140, 141, 142, 144, 577, 639, 641, 121, 120, 123, 131, 133, 136, 137, 138, 139 143, 640.

Thana Kharba, village Sadhuhat, jurisdiction list No. 6.

Cadastral plots in part.

68, 69, 73, 76, 79, 158, 159, 164, 165.

Thana Kharba, village Harian, jurisdiction list No. 28.

Cadastral plots in full.

321, 454, 452.

Cadastral plots in part.

315, 316, 317, 319, 320, 322, 323.

Thana Kharba, village Pachim Bhagabanpur, jurisdiction list No. 7.

Cadastral plots in full.

1676, 1677, 1687, 1697, 1715, 1714, 1710, 1719, 1711.

Cadastral plots in part.

1669, 1678, 1681, 1685, 1686, 1721, 1718, 1716, 1713, 1712, 1709, 1708, 1826, 1825, 1828, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1688, 1690, 1689, 1691, 1695, 1696, 1698, 1701, 1706, 1707, 1827, 1829, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2709, 2710, 2778, 2779, 2780.

Thana Kharba, village Baltar, jurisdiction list No. 23.

Cadastral plots in full.

100, 101, 104, 24.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, 99, 15, 14, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 25.

Thana Kharba, village Aswinpur, jurisdiction list No. 22.

Cadastral plots in full.

907, 906, 905, 890, 891, 894, 886, 885, 879, 875, 860, 861, 827, 910, 1118.

Cadastral plots in part.

586, 599, 600, 601, 605, 606, 898, 899, 900, 895, 611, 622, 623, 629, 624, 626, 627, 628, 873, 878, 871, 874, 863, 862, 855, 856, 828, 829, 826, 825, 823, 822, 821, 820, 819, 818, 816, 817, 912, 908, 903, 904, 901, 893, 892, 889, 887, 883, 884, 877, 880, 876, 858, 859, 857, 964, 966, 1119, 1056, 1057.

Thana Kharba, village Haripur, jurisdiction list No. 20.

Cadastral plots in full.

329, 330, 336, 352, 357, 361, 379, 372.

Cadastral plots in part.

315, 327, 326, 328, 325, 324, 331, 335, 334, 337, 338, 350, 351, 359, 360, 654, 380, 378, 377, 373, 353, 355, 356, 362, 365, 366, 367, 371.

Thana Kharba, village Khadiarpur, jurisdiction list No. 21.

Cadastral plots in part.

204, 203, 202, 201, 184, 183, 185, 169, 554, 168, 130, 131, 355, 368, 369, 425, 426, 538, 436, 502, 506, 540, 129, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 120, 118, 117, 116, 548, 545, 503, 504, 505, 536, 340.

Thana Kharba, village Bagunja, jurisdiction list No. 38.

Cadastral plots in part.

54. 100 210 211 203 204

Thana Kharba, village Khosalpur, jurisdiction list No. 56,

Cadastral plots in part.

27, 28. 31, 32.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Malda.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Malda.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(4) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Midnapore.—No. 6230L.A.(P.W.)—6th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of khalasi and petrol shed in connection with the Patrangi Irrigation Scheme (Head Works), in the village of Auspal, jurisdiction list No. 788, thana Jhargram, district Midnapore, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·25 of an acre, and comprising part of cadastral plot No. 7, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Auspal.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(4) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply in this case.

Calcutta.—No. 6244L.A.—9th August 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 7137L.A., dated 17th October 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, published at page 1493, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th November 1946 in respect of the proposed acquisition of 14·3625 acres of land for construction of staff quarters of the Bengal Assam Railway at Dakhindary in Ward No. 30 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

Calcutta.—No. 6246L.A.—9th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Bengal River Steam Service, Ltd., for the extension of the Dockyard of the Company in Ward No. 32 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising a portion of premises No. 1, Rustomjee Parsee Road, at Cossipore, and measuring, more or less, 2·2704 acres bounded on the—

North—By premises No. 2, Rustomjee Parsee Road,

East—By premises No. 2, Rustomjee Parsee Road,

South—By the remaining portion of premises No. 1, Rustomjee Parsee Road,

West—By Hooghly River,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid Ward No. 32 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta;

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4, of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which Public Notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Second Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

DECLARATIONS.

Birbhum.—No. 6232L.A.(P.W.).—6th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of the Mor-Bakreswar Branch Canal (Reach Nos. 8 to 10, from chainage 406 to chainage 910 in block D), it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 135·58 acres, and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Birbhum—

Thana Sainthia, village Derpur, jurisdiction list No. 43.

Cadastral plots in full.

1297, 1299, 1302, 1303, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1333, 1367, 1368, 1384, 1383, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1466, 2040, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2054, 2218, 2216, 2303, 2306, 2336, 2337 2353.

Cadastral plots in part.

28, 163, 164, 165, 166, 171, 173, 175, 174, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 214, 211, 209, 208, 206, 205, 203, 204, 316, 312, 310, 313, 314, 308, 370, 324, 369, 368, 364, 365, 367, 358, 355, 354, 352, 1200, 1216, 1217, 1219, 1218, 1222, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1230, 1231, 1245, 1242, 1243, 1239, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1295, 1296, 1300, 1301, 1338, 1337, 1334, 1298, 1304, 1327, 1326, 1332, 1324, 1322, 1323, 1365, 1366, 1364, 1363, 1370, 1369, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1385, 1381, 1380, 1382, 1458, 1457, 1463, 1465, 1467, 2035, 2036, 2038, 2039, 2062, 2055, 2056, 2058, 2215, 2219, 2262, 2263, 2302, 2304, 2307, 2317, 2041, 2042, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2318, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2925 2354, 2352, 2338, 2334, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2345, 2344, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2416, 2417, 2521, 2520, 2503, 2502, 2501, 2430, 2431, 2433, 2439, 2440, 2487, 2486, 2484, 2485, 2483, 2481, 2467, 2465, 2466, 2470, 2468, 2469, 2476, 2475, 2477, 2474.

Thana Sainthia, village Nahana, jurisdiction list No. 78.

Cadastral plot in full.

78.

Cadastral plots in part.

44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 35, 58, 59, 60, 56, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86, 88, 190, 191, 192, 193.

Thana Sainthia, village Dakshin Baugaon, jurisdiction list No. 80.

Cadastral plots in part.

3, 42, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51.

Thana Sainthia, village Akudihi, jurisdiction list No. 77.

Cadastral plots in part.

78, 79, 84, 83, 82, 87, 86, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 529, 96.

Thana Sainthia, village Chak Amaipur, jurisdiction list No. 133.

Cadastral plot in full.

22.

Cadastral plots in part.

11, 15, 17, 18, 21, 23, 40, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 94, 109, 108, 107.

Thana Sainthia, village Bataspur, jurisdiction list No. 132.

Cadastral plots in part.

1383, 1373, 1325, 1570.

Cadastral plots in part.

1651, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1396, 1392, 963, 961, 1390, 1391, 1387, 1385, 1384, 1382, 1375, 1374, 1372, 1371, 1370, 1343, 1342, 1340, 1339, 1341, 1337, 1338, 1332, 1323, 1324, 1326, 1327, 1265, 1266, 1268, 1267, 1263, 1269, 1646, 1274, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1257, 1529, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1547, 1548, 1559, 1564, 1565, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1574, 1571, 1563, 1562, 1561.

Thana Sainthia, village Maligaon, jurisdiction list No. 134.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 38, 37, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 49, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 103, 104, 99, 98, 97, 95, 96, 452, 91, 92, 93, 94, 123, 147, 179, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 156, 158, 401, 399, 398, 390, 400, 391, 392, 393, 394, 397, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 388, 378, 379, 377. 448, 447, 446.

Thana Sainthia, village Uttar Kanaipur, jurisdiction list No. 131.

Cadastral plots in part.

630, 645, 634, 631, 643.

Thana Sainthia, village Kagas, jurisdiction list No. 135.

Cadastral plots in part.

2124, 2120, 2118, 2119, 2129, 2130.

Thana Sainthia, village Bandhura, jurisdiction list No. 136.

Cadastral plot in full.

992.

Cadastral plots in full.

1000, 1001, 998, 999, 990, 996, 991, 995, 994, 993, 989, 1044, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1043, 1041.

Thana Sainthia, village Paikpara Chak, jurisdiction list No. 138.

Cadastral plots in part.

51, 52, 53, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 141, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 154, 155, 156, 157, 181, 182, 189, 190. 191, 193.

Thana Sainthia, village Paschim Naoapara, jurisdiction list No. 137.

Cadastral plots in full.

1425, 1339, 1289, 610.

Cadastral plots in part.

572, 573, 574, 575, 602, 603, 604, 607, 608, 593, 594, 595, 596, 589, 591, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 635, 1426, 1424, 1423, 1415, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1406, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1397, 1379, 1378, 1328, 1329, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1375, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1302, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1301, 1300, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1290, 1284, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1268, 1267, 1247, 1248, 1251.

Thana Sainthia, village Bhramarkol, jurisdiction list No. 145.

Cadastral plots in full.

81, 94, 96, 230, 225, 186, 188, 189, 197, 1802, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1827, 2307, 2270, 2423.

Cadastral plots in part.

69, 70, 80, 79, 2870, 73, 74, 75, 105, 90, 91, 92, 98, 97, 118, 82, 83, 78, 77, 84, 76, 89, 93, 95, 232, 231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 224, 218, 217, 216, 215, 198, 229, 227, 226, 185, 183, 187, 190, 191, 196, 1803, 1811, 1810, 1808, 1824, 1822, 1828, 1832, 1801, 1804, 1798, 1789, 1788, 1825, 1826, 1833, 2093, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2310, 2308, 2309, 2103, 2104, 2301, 2302, 2300, 2291, 2303, 2306, 2305, 2304, 2918, 2917, 2290, 2287, 2916, 2276, 2286, 2285, 2277, 2271, 2266, 2928, 2264, 2269, 2267, 2263, 2262, 2921, 2422, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2247, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2447, 2448, 2450, 2451, 2452.

Thana Labhpur, village Chauhata, jurisdiction list No. 19.

Cadastral plots in full.

1623, 1620, 7012, 3478, 3427.

Cadastral plots in part.

1587, 1588, 1589, 1602, 1603, 1601, 1598, 1599, 1622, 1621, 1619, 1618, 1617, 1639, 1813, 1808, 1624, 1637, 1636, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1797, 1798, 1801, 1799, 1768, 1775, 1789, 1788, 1776, 1781, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1747, 1748, 1744, 1734, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1731, 1732, 1733, 3485, 3487, 3488, 3484, 3489, 3490, 3479, 3477, 3475, 3472, 3476, 3469, 3470 3438, 3439, 3440, 3436, 3433, 3434, 3426, 3430, 3428, 2928, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2943, 2923, 2944, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2949 2956, 3006, 3004, 3005, 3053, 3054, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3019, 3020.

Thana Labhpur, village Gopdighi, jurisdiction lis No. 86.

Cadastral plots in full.

880, 883, 885, 886, 1520, 1279, 1277, 1272, 1271 1263, 1248, 1336, 1359.

Cadastral plots in part.

874, 875, 876, 877, 1515, 879, 863, 862, 861 881, 882, 884, 887, 889, 890, 898, 900, 901, 902 837, 1501, 1502, 976, 1282, 1281, 1280, 1270, 1268 1267, 1264, 978, 1278, 1276, 1275, 1273, 992, 1269 1266, 1265, 1262, 1259, 1255, 1251, 1250, 1249 1247, 1314, 1258, 1257, 1256, 1325, 1327, 1328 1326, 1329, 1522, 1330, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1355 1360.

Thana Labhpur, village Hirapur, jurisdiction lis No. 85.

Cadastral plot in full.

389.

Cadastral plots in part.

204, 203, 202, 1366, 301, 302, 303, 392, 393, 394 400, 401, 407, 406, 414, 415, 408, 409, 413, 439

Thana Labhpur, village Chandipur, jurisdiction list No. 88.

Cadastral plots in part.

68, 62.

Cadastral plots in part.

67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 61. 73, 75, 76, 77, 161, 160, 165, 164, 163, 162, 74, 72, 71, 69, 208, 209, 159.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Mor Canal Circle, Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Birbhum.

S. BANERJEE,

Member, Board of Revenue and Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Requisition

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

No. 382 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 20th July 1948.

ORDER.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 382 of 1948, dated 18th May 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

114A, Machua Bazar Street (entire), Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEE, Asst. Secy.

No. 374 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 26th July 1948.

ORDER.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 374 of 1948, dated 14th May 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

2/1, Prem Chand Boral Street, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEE, Asst. Secy.

No. 599 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 29th July 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

24, Elliot Road, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEE, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above, is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 9th August 1948 at 11-30 a.m. or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 3rd August 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES

Miscellaneous

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta.—No. 4914Misc.—4th August 1948.—Sri Viresh Chandra Dutta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed as Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in the Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries, with effect from the 20th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. DEY, Secy.

DIRECTORATE OF FORESTS

Orders by the Director of Forests West Bengal

No. 4720D.F.—3rd July 1948.—Sri Ramesh Chandra Chakravarty, Acting Senior Forest Ranger, Subdivisional Forest Officer, Kumargramduar, is allowed leave on average pay for five months and seven days under the proviso to rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 10th May 1948, as detailed below:—

(*i*) Leave on average pay (without medical certificate) from 10th May 1948 to 16th June 1948—1 month 7 days.

(*ii*) Leave on average pay (on medical certificate) from 17th June 1948 to 16th October 1948—4 months.

Total 5 months 7 days.

S. CHAUDHURI, Director.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 2866Edn.—2nd August 1948.—Sri Satish Chandra Sinha, Head Assistant Teacher, Government School of Art, Calcutta, in the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act in the Bengal Senior Educational Service as the Principal of the school, with effect from the 13th June 1948 or any subsequent date on which he assumes the duties of the higher post, *vice* Sri Atul Chandra Bose, resigned, or until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
D. M. SEN, Secy.

Howrah.—No. 2870Edn.—2nd August 1948.—Sri Bhupal Krishna Dutta is appointed to act as Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Bengal Engineering College, in the Bengal General Service, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment.

Howrah.—No. 2871Edn.—2nd August 1948.—Sri Benoy Bhusan Mukherjee, officiating Foreman Instructor, Machine and Fitting Shop, Bengal Engineering College, is appointed to act as Chief Foreman Instructor in the Bengal General Service at the same College with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the post.

Howrah.—No. 2872Edn.—2nd August 1948.—Sri Surya Narayan Kurmakar is appointed to act as Foreman Instructor, Machine and Fitting Shop, Bengal Engineering College, in the Bengal General Service, with effect from the date on which he joins the post, *vice* Sri Benoy Bhusan Mukherjee, transferred.

Calcutta.—No. 2877Edn.—3rd August 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons to be members of the Governing Body of the Islamia College, Calcutta:—

1. Janab A. K. Fazlul Huq, President.
2. Dr. John Auden.
3. Janab Syed Badruddoja.
4. Dr. Srikumar Banerji, M.A., Ph.D., Ramtanu Lahiri Professor, Calcutta University.
5. Janab G. A. Dossani.
6. Sri J. C. Gupta, Vice-President.
7. Janab Shaikh Mohammad Jan.
8. Professor Sri Nikhil Ranjan Sen, D.Sc., Ph.D., University College of Science and Technology.
9. The Principal, Islamia College, Calcutta, Secretary (*ex-officio*).

10 & 11. Two elected representatives of the teaching staff of the College approved by the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.

The elected representatives of the teaching staff will hold office for one academic session only, viz., 1948-49, and the rest for three academic sessions from 1948-49.

By order of the Governor,
A. K. CHANDA, Addl. Secy.

Darjeeling.—No. 2882Edn.—3rd August 1948.—Mrs. B. Taylor is appointed to act until further orders in the Bengal General Service as Preparatory School Mistress, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, with effect from the 4th June 1948 or any subsequent date on which she assumed the duties of the post, *vice* Mrs. J. E. Hill, resigned.

Darjeeling.—No. 2884Edn.—3rd August 1948.—Mrs. Mary Pymm is appointed to act in the Bengal General Service as Art and Manual Teacher, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, with effect from the 4th June 1948, or any subsequent date on which she assumed the duties of the post, *vice* Mrs. G. E. Clark, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 2908Edn.—5th August 1948.—Sri Asok Kumar Sanyal, officiating Assistant Professor of Drawing, Bengal Engineering College, in the Bengal General Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the 13th December 1947, or any subsequent date on which he joined the appointment.

By order of the Governor,
D. M. SEN, Secy.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The 22nd July 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1948 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in West Bengal for the town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 30th day of August next, at 10-30 a.m. in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

D. N. SEN, Sheriff.

শেরিফ আফিস, ২২শে জুলাই ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দ।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জানান যাইতেছে যে, আগামী ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের ৩০শে আগষ্ট, সোমবার, বেলা ১০-৩০টার সময় হইতে যে পর্য্যন্ত আদালতের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় ততদিন প্রত্যহ সুবে পশ্চিম বাঙ্গালা ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য কলিকাতা হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের চতুর্থ ফৌজদারী দায়রা আদালত বসিবে এবং আরও জানান যায় যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত সময়ে উক্ত স্থানে উপস্থিত থাকিবেন। ইতি।

ডি, এন, সেন,
শেরিফ।

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

Appointments and Transfers.

24-Parganas.—No. 4843A.—5th August 1948.—The services of Sri Bimal Kumar Bhattacharji, Barrister-at-Law, officiating Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, are placed at the disposal of the Government of West Bengal in the Home (General Administration) Department.

S. K. SEN, Registrar.

Original Side

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th August 1948.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant Mr. O. Moses, Barrister-at-Law, Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, leave for six months from 1st July 1948, viz., leave on full pay during the vacation of the Court from the 4th October 1948 to 13th November 1948 under Supplementary Rule 287(*a*) and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 287(*b*) of the Supplementary Rules.

By order,
P. K. BOSE, Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

It is hereby notified for general information :—

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Board to which appointed or elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Appointment to Union Bench and Court.		
No. 1002L S.-G., dated 22nd July 1948.	Chiltore union board, police-station Raipur, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Gosta Sangiri and Sri Srikantha Tanti *vice* Sri Bama Charan Mondal and Maulvi Nur Mohammad Khan, respectively, who vacated their offices under section 9(*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment), Act 1947.	Sections 65 and 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919.	B. Sarkar, Commissioner, Burdwan, Division.
No. 1003L S.-G., dated 22nd July 1948.	Raipur union board, police-station Raipur, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Kali Santal and Sri Jamini Mahata, *vice* Sri Debendra Nath Nad and Maulvi Abdul Wahed Khan, respectively, who vacated their offices under section 9(*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 1004L.S.-G., dated 22nd July 1948.	Gargoria union board, police-station Raipur, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura	Sri Purna Chandra Singha, Sri Satya Bhusan Das and Sri Harish Chandra Misra, *vice* Sri Upendranath Singha, Sri Anil Krishna Goswami and Sri Surjya Naran Das Chakravarty, respectively, who vacated their offices under section 9(*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 1005L.S.-G., dated 22nd July 1948.	Harmasra union board, police-station Taldangra, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Bibhuti Bhusan Patra, *vice* Maulvi Pachai Khan who vacated his office under section 9(*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 1006L.S.-G., dated 22nd July 1948.	Mondalkuli union board, police-station Raipur, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Amulya Ratan Chakravarty and Sri Profullya Kumar Ghosh, *vice* Sri Kishori Das Mondal and Sri Janaki Nath Mondal, respectively who vacated their offices under section 9(*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 1007L.S.-G., dated 22nd July 1948.	Lakshmisagar union board, police-station Simlapal, Sadar subdivision, district, Bankura.	Sri Surendra Mohan Singha Babu and Sri Kali Charan Pati, *vice* Sri Gongabishnu Dandapat and Sri Baranashi Mondal, respectively, who vacated their offices, under section 9(*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 1008L.S.-G., dated 22nd July 1948.	Panchmura union board, police-station Taldangra, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Sri Sasadhar Basuli, *vice* Sri Gour Chandra Dutta who vacated his office under section 9 (*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947.	Ditto	Ditto.
No 1009L.S.-G., dated 22nd July 1948.	Satmouli union board, police-station Taldangra, Sadar subdivision, district, Bankura.	Sri Jyotindra Nath Patra, *vice* Maulvi Gulzar Khan who vacated his office under section 9(*a*) of the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1947;	Ditto	Ditto.

Burdwan, the 30th July 1948.

ERRATUM.

In the last line of the notice under rule 75A(2) of the Defence of India Rules published at page 321, Part I, dated 22nd February 1945,—

Read "61·75" *in place of* "61·85".

B. N. BANERJI, Collector.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range

Chinsurah.—No. 5898.—6th August 1948.—Sub-Inspector Monoranjan Barman of Midnapore, is, in the interests of the public service, transferred to Birbhum and is appointed to act as Inspector in that district to fill one of the posts of Inspectors sanctioned in G. O. No. 1193Pl.S., dated 10-4-1947, *vice* Sri Bibhuti Bhushan Saha, Inspector, proceeding on leave.

To join at once.

Sri Kiriti Bhushan Mitra, officiating Platform Inspector, Government Railway Police, Howrah, is, in the interests of the public service, transferred to Hooghly and will continue to act as Town Patrol Inspector, Serampore (Hooghly), *vice* Mr. P. R. McDonald, Inspector, retired.

H. N. GUPTA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.

Presidency Division—Calcutta

It is hereby notified for general information :—

No. and date of notification assigned by the issuing authority.	Board to which appointed or elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority	Name of authority and designation.
		Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman.		
No. 515M, dated 31st May 1948.	Krishnagore Municipality in the district of Nadia	Sri Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar and Sri Prafulla Kumar Bhattacharyya respectively.	Section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932).	Sri J N Talukdar Commissioner, Presidency Division.
No. 577M, dated 17th June 1948	Chakdah Municipality in the district of Nadia.	Sri Radha Ranjan Ghosh, B.Sc., and Sri Abani Kumar Das, respectively.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Election of Commissioner.		
No. 583M., dated 19th June 1948	Barrackpore Municipality in the district of 24-Parganas.	Janab Syed Nesar Ali, *vice* Janab Syed, Mucksood Ali, deceased	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 642M, dated 10th July 1948.	Khordah Municipality in Ward No. IV in the district of 24-Parganas	Sri Prafulla Chandra Bandyopadhyay, *vice* Sri Makhan Lal Mukhopadhyay, deceased	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 681M, dated 10th July 1948.	Khordah Municipality in Ward No. III in the district of 24-Parganas	Sri Kironmoy Bhattacharyya, *vice* Sri Birendra Nath Bhattacharyya, resigned.	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 758M, dated 23rd July 1948.	Kandi Municipality in the district of Murshidabad.	Sri Sudhir Kumar Ghose, *vice* Sri Nabendu Narain Roy Choudhury.	Ditto ..	Ditto.

No. and date of notification assigned by the issuing authority	Board to which appointed or elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority, and designation
		Appointment to Union Bench and Court.		
No 123J J . dated 30th July 1948.	Sherpur union board, police-station Magrahat, Diamond Harbour subdivision, district 24-Parganas.	Sri Sushil Kr Mandal, Sri Pareshnath Mondal, Sri Haripada Mondal, Sri Anantaram Mandal and Janab Raisuddin Ahmed.	Sections 65 and 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	J. N. Talukdar Commissioner Presidency Division.
		Election to Union Boards.		
No 21/48-17V S.-O., dated 30th July 1948.	Sherpur union board No. I, police-station Magrahat, Diamond Harbour subdivision, district 24-Parganas.	Ward No. I—Sri Anantaram Mondal, Sri Sushil Kr. Mondal and Sri Heramba Mondal.	Sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	Sri R. K. Mitra, District Magistrate, 24-Parganas.
		Ward No. II—Sri Pareshnath Mondal, Sri Panchanon Roy and Janab Raisuddin Ahmed.		
		Ward No. III—Sri Dhonanjoy Mondal, Sri Charu Chandra Dass and Sri Haripada Mondal.		

No. 673J.G.—6th August 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 56(4) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I, 7th edition, as amended, I appoint Mrs. S. C. Paul, a member of the Bengal After-Care Association, as an extra visitor of the Alipore Central Jail in the district of the 24-Parganas for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification, for the specific purpose of interviewing prisoners in order to arrange after-care in suitable cases.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 14458/2E/7/48-49C.T.—28th July 1948.—Mr. K. K. Dutt, B.A., Third Additional Income-tax Officer, Companies District III, Calcutta, is transferred and posted to non-Companies (Income-tax-*cum*-Excess Profits Tax) District Calcutta, as Fourth Additional Income-tax Officer of that district.

2. The order is to take immediate effect.

No. 14473/2E/132/47-48C.T.—29th July 1948.—Mr. U. C. Ganguly, M.A., Additional Income-tax Officer, District IV, Calcutta, is allowed under rule 15(2) of the revised leave rules extension of extraordinary leave for 154 days with effect from 30th June 1948 to 30th November 1948.

S. NARGOLWALA, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Labour

ORDER.

No. 2761Lab.—10th August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 1895-Lab., dated the 8th June 1948, industrial dispute between the Anglo-Indian Jute Mills as represented by the Indian Jute Mills Association, Royal Exchange, Calcutta, and their Sangra Coolies as represented by the Anglo-Indian Jute Mills Employees' Union, Kankinarah, 24-Parganas, was referred for adjudication to Sri N. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri N. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri N. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one month with effect from the date of publication of the award of the Jute Textile Industry Tribunal constituted in this department order No. 343Lab., dated the 15th August 1947, but not exceeding one year from the date of this order.

ANNEXURE.

Award.

This industrial dispute between the Anglo-Indian Jute Mills as represented by the Indian Jute Mills Association, Royal Exchange, Calcutta, and their Sangra Coolies as represented by the Anglo-Indian Jute Mills Employees' Union, Kankinarah, 24-Parganas, has been referred, by Government order No. 1895Lab., dated the 8th June 1948, to me as the Tribunal for adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. Sri B. P. Ginwala, Counsel, Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate, Mr. J. J. Lee, Labour Adviser to the Indian Jute Mills Association, appeared for the Mills. Sri P. K. Sanyal, Advocate, and Sri Phani Ghosh, Secretary, Bengal Provincial National Trade Union Congress, appeared for the employees.

3. The rates of wages in 1946 for the Sangra Coolies in some of the jute mills situated within a circumscribed area were different. The rate per week was Rs. 13-6 (inclusive of dearness allowance of Rs. 4-8 per week) in the Anglo-Indian Jute Mills. It was Rs. 13-6 in both the Kankinarah Jute Mills and the Bhatpara Reliance Jute Mills. In the Alliance Jute Mills the rate was Rs. 15-2 while in Megna Jute Mills and Auckland Jute Mills it was Rs. 17-7 per week. In 1946 the Sangra Coolies of the Anglo-Indian Jute Mills demanded increment of the rates. The management is said to have assured an increment as would be allowed in the Kankinarah and Reliance Jute Mills. On the 19th April 1948 the rates for the Sangra Coolies in the Kankinarah and Reliance Jute Mills was raised to Rs. 21 per week. The Sangra Coolies of the Anglo-Indian Jute Mills thereafter demanded an increment of their rate to Rs. 21 per week. The management offered only Rs. 17-7 per week. This led to the present dispute. Conciliation proceedings having failed, the dispute has been referred to me for adjudication.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

NOTICE.

IT is notified for information of the public that in consequence of the orders of the Government of West Bengal, the office of the Official Assignee, Calcutta, has been removed from its location at No. 10, Old Post Office Street to No. 6, Council House Street, Calcutta.

N THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Original Civil Jurisdiction

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act (Act VII of 1913),

and

n the matter of Commercial Share Dealers Syndicate, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 19th day of July 1948, presented to the said Court by Rabindra Nath Chatterjee of No. 135, Allengunj, Allahabad, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on Monday, the 30th day of August 1948, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Attorney or Advocate for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the prescribed charge for the same.

R. C. KAR,
Attorney-at-Law,
and Attorney for the petitioning creditor.

, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 3rd day of August 1948.

NOTE.—Rule 57 provides that any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 30th day of August 1948.

(359—1)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

In the matter of Ordinance XXXII of 1945,

and

In the matter of Bengal Textile Association,

and

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, 1913-36.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for winding up of the abovenamed Association was on the said 2nd day of August 1948 presented to the said Court by the Association and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 30th day of August 1948, any creditor or member of the said Association desirous of opposing an order for winding up of the said Association under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or Advocate for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or member of the said Association requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the prescribed charge for the same

CHARU CHUNDRA BOSU,
Attorneys for the petitioners,
9, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated 2nd August 1948

NOTE.—Rule 58 provides that any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do The notice must state the name and address of the person or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 30th day of August 1948.

(360—1)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 36.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible for all posts Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or crossed Indian postal order for Rs. 7-8 (Re 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 4th September 1948 Cheques or money orders not accepted Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1 **One temporary post of Assistant Cytogeneticist at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.**—Other things being equal, Scheduled Caste candidate will be preferred. **Age.**—Preferably not above 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. • **Pay.**—Rs 275—25—500—E B —30—650—E.B.—30—800. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(a) M.Sc. in Botany or Agriculture or Associate Indian Agricultural Research Institute with post-graduate training in Cytogenetics. (b) Good record or research work in Cytogenetics for about 5 years with evidence of capacity to initiate and conduct new lines of research. **Desirable.**—Knowledge of French or German.

2. **Two permanent posts of Systematic Entomologist at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.**—Other things being equal, Scheduled Caste candidates will be preferred. **Age.**—Preferably not above 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay.**—Rs. 275—25—500—E B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800 **Qualifications: Essential.**—(a) M.Sc. in Zoology with post-graduate training in Entomology This may be relaxed in the case of candidates who are graduates

in Science with Zoology as one of the subjects, provided they have extensive experience of maintenance, identification and classification of insect pests. (b) About 5 years' research experience in systematic Entomology with evidence of capacity to initiate and conduct new lines of research. **Desirable.**—Administrative experience and knowledge of French or German.

3. **One temporary post of Assistant Lecturer in Engineering and Surveying, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.—Pay.**—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—30—800, higher starting pay of Rs. 500 per mensem to a candidate with at least 10 years' experience and qualified for appointment to Gazetted rank **Age.**—Preferably below 35 years **Qualifications: Essential.**—(a) Degree in Civil Engineering of an Indian University or its equivalent. (b) At least 10 years' service and experience in building and roads. (c) Experience in a branch of the Public Works Department or M.E.S. or other Engineering Establishment, with practical knowledge in Electricity and Mechanical work, or teaching experience in Engineering and Surveying for a similar period **Desirable.**—Previous teaching experience in an Engineering College.

4. **Two (one permanent and one provisionally permanent) Economic Research Officers in the office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.—Pay.**—Rs. 350—25—500—30—800. **Age.**—No age limits. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(i) A Master's Degree of an Indian University in economics or an equivalent degree from a Foreign University (ii) Considerable experience in economic research. **Desirable.**—(c) The candidate should have a fair amount of published work to his credit.

5. **One temporary Deputy Chief Adviser Factories (Medical) office of the Chief Adviser, Factories, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.—Pay.**—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400. **Age.**—Preferably between 35 and 45 (48 for Scheduled Castes), relaxable for Government servants. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(i) A University Degree in Medicine or a diploma of the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians. (ii) Wide practical knowledge and experience of Industrial Health problems. **Desirable.**—Diploma in Public Health and/or Diploma in Industrial Medicine.

6 **Four Assistant Inspectors of Explosives, Explosives Department, Government of India.**—One post permanent and pensionable One post provisionally permanent; other two posts are temporary. The permanent post and one of the temporary posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, but if no such suitable candidates are available, posts will be treated as unreserved. **Age.**—Preferably between 25 and 32 years, relaxable for permanent Government servants. **Pay.**—Rs. 250—10—300—20—500, subject to revision. **Qualifications.**—(a) Post-graduate Degree in Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry or Chemical Engineering of a recognised University or the Associateship or Fellowship of the Institute of Chemistry. (b) At least one year's training in Industrial Chemistry. (c) Works experience in Industrial Chemistry, preferably also experience in the handling of dangerous goods such as petroleum and explosives. (d) Good physique and health to undertake extensive tours at all seasons of the year. Qualifications against (b) and (c) above may be relaxed for candidates with practical experience extending over a good period in the manufacture of explosives or petroleum on a large scale or of the storage of large quantities of explosives or petroleum. Engineering degree of a recognised University with at least two years' experience in a Petroleum Installation may be considered an equivalent qualification for (a), (b) and (c) above.

7. **One temporary post of Director in the Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.**—Non-Indians to be considered if suitable Indians not available. **Age.**—Preferably not below 40 years. **Pay.**—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800. Higher initial pay to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. For non-Government servants pay not exceeding Rs. 2,000 according to qualifications and experience. **Qualifications.**—(i) A doctorate or good M.Sc. Degree of a recognised University in Mining, Geology or Metallurgy, relaxable on the ground of long practical experience in the Mining and Geological fields. (ii) Mining Engineer or Geologist of high standing with extensive field and research experience (iii) Administrative experience and positions of responsibility in the practice of either of these professions for at least 10 years. (iv) Extensive knowledge of mineral industry in all its aspects.

8 **One temporary post of Assistant Director (Administrative) in the Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Work, Mines and Power.—Pay.**—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850. Higher initial pay for a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. Pay of non-Government servants according to qualifications and experience. **Age.**—Preferably between 30 and 40, relaxable for Government servants up to 45. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(i) Degree of a recognised University, preferably in Law (ii) At least 5 years' service in Government or at least 5 years' experience at the Bar. (iii) Sound knowledge of the Mining Concessions and allied Rules and Laws and their applications, and experience in checking mining lease and license deeds. (iv) Good knowledge about minerals and the mineral industry in India and the world. **Desirable.**—(a) Ability to write popular papers on technical subjects relating to minerals and mining. (b) Journalistic experience in running technical or scientific journals

9. **Four temporary posts of Deputy Directors (three for Mining, Engineering and Inspection Branch and one for Mineral Treatment Branch) in the Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.—Pay.**—Rs. 600—40—1,000—50/2—1,150 but senior officers of not less than 12 years' seniority may be fixed up in Rs. 1,000—50—1,400. Higher initial pay admissible to persons with really high qualifications and experience. Pay of non-Government servants according to qualifications and experience. **Age.**—Preferably between 35 and 50, relaxable for candidates with exceptional qualifications or experience. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(i) A doctorate or M.Sc. or Honours Degree of a recognised University in Mining, Geology or Metallurgy, relaxable on the ground of long practical experience in the Mining and Geological fields. (ii) Training in Mine Mechanisation and modern mining technique for posts 1 to 3 and fairly long experience in Mineral Treatment and Ore Dressing for post 4. (iii) Field experience in India or in foreign countries for at least 10 years, with some original research work on the subject applied for. **Desirable.**—Sound physique and endurance against exposure in the open country.

10. **Three temporary posts of Assistant Directors in the Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.—Pay.**—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850. Higher initial pay to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. Pay of non-Government servants according to qualifications and experience. **Age.**—Preferably between 30 and 40; relaxable in case of Government servants up to 45. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(i) An M.Sc. or Honours Degree of a recognised University in Mining, Geology or Metallurgy; relaxable on the ground of long practical experience in the Mining and Geological fields. (ii) At least 5 years' experience in the field of mine or laboratory. Experience in modern assaying methods, or in Mining or in Milling and Ore Dressing practice. **Desirable.**—(a) Knowledge of Geophysics or Rotary Drilling or Mineral Administration. (b) Sound physique and endurance against exposure in the open country

11 **Four officers in Category II and three in III of the Central Port Health Cadre, Ministry of Health.**—One post reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates. **Pay.—For four posts in Category II.**—Rs. 440—30—590—30—770—40—850. **For three posts in Category III.**—Rs. 275—25—500. Higher initial pay to direct recruits in exceptional cases up to Rs. 510 and Rs 350 per mensem for Categories II and III respectively. **Age.**—Preferably below 35 years on 1st July 1948, relaxable for those serving temporarily under the Central Public Health Organisation, other suitable candidates, and for permanent Government servants. **Qualifications: Essential.**—Candidates must be medical graduates possessing registrable medical qualifications recognised by the Indian Council. Candidates for Category II posts must also possess a Diploma in Public Health. **Desirable.**—Previous training and experience.

12. **One temporary post of Telecommunication Engineer, Posts and Telegraph Department, Ministry of Communications, New Delhi.—Pay.**—Rs 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. **Age.**—Preferably between 28 and 35 years on 1st January 1948. **Qualifications.**—(a) Degree in Telecommunication Engineering taken after a course and attendance in College. (b) At least one year's experience in the design, manufacture and testing of Telecommunication equipment. (c) At least five years' experience in planning, installation and maintenance of open wire type telephone and voice frequency telegraph carrier systems.

13. **One permanent post of Assistant Director (Estate) in the Civil Aviation Directorate, Ministry of Communications.—Age.**—Preferably between 35 and 45. No age limit for permanent Government servants. **Pay.**—Rs. 750—25—900 Revision of scale under consideration and the candidate selected will have to accept the revised rate of pay. **Qualifications.**—(i) Degree in Law (LL.B., B.L. or M.L.) from a recognised University. (ii) Experience of operation of aerodromes both in an administrative and in a technical capacity. (iii) Preference will be given to candidates possessing one or more of the following qualifications or experience: (a) Experience as a Gazetted Officer or as a Commissioned Officer of the Royal Indian Air Force, Royal Indian Navy or Indian Army. (b) Qualified as an advocate, with some practising experience. (c) Experience in the drafting of rules, orders or instructions and in the execution of agreements, deeds, etc., pertaining to the acquisition and lease of lands and buildings.

14 **One temporary Chemical Assistant in the Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta, Directorate General of Industry and Supply, New Delhi.—Pay.**—(a) Grade I. (75 per cent. of the posts) Rs. 150—10—300. Grade II. (25 per cent. of the posts) Rs. 300—20—400. If the selected candidate is already in Government service, his pay will be fixed in accordance with General Rules and Orders of Government. (b) Rs. 150—15—300—20—500 for persons in continuous employ since July 1931. The scales are subject to revision as per Pay Commission's report. **Age.**—Preferably not more than 30 years, relaxable in special circumstances and in the case of Government

servants **Qualifications.**—Candidates should be M.Sc. in Chemistry of recognised Universities or possess equivalent qualification with some experience in Industrial and analytical Chemistry, especially in Oil technology. Graduates in Chemical Engineering or in Science with Honours in Chemistry will also be considered provided they possess good experience and proficiency in the technical analyses or manufacture of oils, fats and lubricants.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 37.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts of 12 Assistant Development Officers (Grade I), Directorate General of Industry and Supply, from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or crossed Indian postal order for Rs 7-8 (Re. 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 4th September 1948. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

12½ per cent. posts reserved for Scheduled Castes. Women eligible. **Age.—For Assistant Development Officer (Tools).**—Preferably between 27 and 35 years. **For Assistant Development Officer (Steel Control).**—Preferably between 28 and 33 years. **For Assistant Development Officer (General and Electrical Engineering).**—Preferably between 28 and 35 years. **For all other posts.**—Preferably between 25 and 35 years. Calculating date in all cases—1st January 1948. All age limits relaxable for Government servants and in special cases. **Pay.**—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E B.—30—770—40—850. **Qualifications.**—For various posts are given below:—

Qualifications.—(1) **Assistant Development Officer (Tools).**—(a) Degree in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University or a first class diploma from a leading Engineering Institution or candidate's success in an equivalent examination of any leading Engineering Association in India, U.K. or U.S.A.

(b) At least two years' practical training in a recognised Engineering works, preferably in a Machine Tool Manufacturing concern.

(c) About two years' experience of service in the Public Services connected with the Machine Tool Engineering or in a leading Engineering firm.

(2) **Assistant Development Officer (Mechanical Engineering), Grade I.**—(1) Degree in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised university or a first class diploma from a leading Engineering Institution or sucess in an equivalent examination of any leading Engineering Association in India, U K or U.S.A.

(b) At least 5 years' apprenticeship in some reputable Engineering Work(s).

(c) Contact with Engineering Industry for at least 2 years.

(3) **Assistant Development Officer (Metals), Grade I.—Essential.**—(a) Sound general education with at least a Bachelor's degree in Metallurgy of a recognised Indian or Foreign University.

(b) At least three years' production experience in Steel Works, or plants manufacturing, and/or fabricating, Copper, Lead, Aluminium, Zinc or Tin.

Desirable.—Experience of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

(4) **Assistant Development Officer (Miscellaneous Chemical Industries), Grade I.—Essential.**—(a) B.Sc. (Hons.), preferably an M.Sc., with special knowledge of miscellaneous chemical industries, such as manufacture of Sodium, Silicate, Stearic Acid, Oleic Acid, etc.

(b) At least two years' practical experience in some factory or laboratory.

Desirable.—Doctorate in research work.

(5) **Assistant Development Officer (Fine Chemicals), Grade I.—Essential.**—(a) B Sc. (Hons), preferably an M.Sc., with special knowledge of Fine Chemicals.

(b) At least two years' practical experience in some factory or laboratory.

Desirable.—Doctorate in research work.

(6) **Assistant Development Officer (Wool), Grade I.—Essential.**—(a) Degree of a recognised Indian University

(b) At least two years' working knowledge of and experience in woollen industry, from the stage of Indian plain raw wools of various types, cross-bred wools, hill types of wools, Merino wools, up to the stage of woollen and worsted weaving industries including hosiery and carpet manufacturing hosiery and carpet manufacturing industries.

(c) Sound knowledge of mill and handloom industries' woollen production, e.g., blankets, tweeds, cheaper class carpets, etc.

Desirable.—General knowledge of sheep breeding

(7) **Assistant Development Officer (Heavy Chemicals), Grade I.—Essential.**—(a) B.Sc. (Hons.), preferably M.Sc., with special knowledge of Heavy Chemicals.

(b) At least two years' practical experience in some factory or laboratory.

Desirable.—Doctorate in research work.

(8) **Assistant Development Officer (Steel Control), Grade I.—Essential.**—(a) B.Sc. degree in Engineering or Metallurgy.

(b) At least two years' experience in either steel works or steel processing industry.

Desirable.—Knowledge of Hollerith system of maintenance of statistics

(9) **Assistant Development Officer (General and Electrical Engineering), Grade I.—Essential.**—(a) Science or Engineering degree in Electrical subject with working knowledge of Mechanical Engineering or of workshop practice.

(b) At least 3 years' practical experience in industry.

Desirable.—Experience of production of Electrical goods.

(10) **Assistant Development Officer (Laboratory), Grade I.—Essential.**—(a) M.Sc. degree in Organic Chemistry.

(b) Large experience of research in the field of Natural Products and Alkaloids including synthetic work.

(c) Candidates must have published scientific work of a high order relating to plant products.

Desirable.—Doctorate in research work on Organic Chemistry.

(11) **Assistant Development Officer (Cottage Industries), Grade I.**—(a) Sound general education and administrative ability.

(b) Specialised knowledge of at least one of the following. (i) "Art" in industry, design, etc., (ii) Handloom and associated industries, (iii) Dyeing and finishing, (iv) Metalware, etc., etc.

(c) At least 3 years' practical experience in cottage industries.

(12) **Assistant Development Officer (Food), Grade I.**—(a) B.Sc. (Hons.) in Organic Chemistry.

(b) Practical experience in some factory or research laboratory.

(c) Special knowledge of Food Industries.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 56.

APPLICATIONS are invited from male candidates to fill two permanent posts of District Inspector of Schools in the Bengal Educational Service.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointments will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Persons holding substantive appointments or appointments on probation in the Education Department, Government of West Bengal, are also eligible to apply.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 150—25—200—50/2—300—40/2—380(E.B. 12th stage)—40/2—500—50/2—550 (E B 20th stage)—50/2—700.

The initial pay of departmental officers, if selected for the posts, will be regulated under the normal rules of the department. Otherwise, the selected candidates will be given an initial position in the scale on the basis of age up to 31 years.

The selected candidates will be on probation for two years.

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) he must hold a good Master's degree or its equivalent of a recognised University in India or abroad;

(ii) he must possess a degree in Education of an Indian University or a diploma or degree in Education of a European or an American University;

(iii) he must have at least three years' experience of inspection work or in teaching in a school. He must produce evidence of—

(a) capacity of undertaking touring work,

(b) familiarity with modern outlook and methods of school inspection, and

(c) capacity for planning and organisation;

(iv) he must not be over 35 years of age on the 1st August 1948. The age restriction will not apply to departmental candidates;

(v) he must be a bona fide resident of West Bengal with a high proficiency in Bengali or must have Bengali as his mother tongue.

(4). **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 30th August 1948.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 2nd August 1948.

WANTED a temporary Head Clerk for the Requisition Section of the Land Acquisition Office, Calcutta, on a pay in the time scale of Rs. 90—20/2—110—115—20/2—175 plus the usual allowances. Preference will be given to those who have, in addition to drive in the management of office, sufficient experience in some Government office in work connected with requisition, de-requisition and acquisition of lands and buildings at Calcutta.

Applications with testimonials regarding efficiency in the aforesaid work should reach the undersigned by the 21st August 1948.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector,
Calcutta.

5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, the 10th August 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES, WEST BENGAL.

Bengal Silk Technological Institute, Berhampore (Murshidabad).

APPLICATIONS in prescribed forms are invited for admission into this Institute for higher scientific training in all branches of Textile Technology with special reference to silk.

1. **Courses of training.**—The Institute offers the following courses of studies:—(i) Diploma Course—It extends over three years leading to a Diploma entitled L.T.T. (Licentiate in Textile Technology). This is an advanced course intended to give specialised theoretical and practical training in all branches of textile manufacture with special reference to silk. (ii) Artisan Course—It extends over two years and is meant for those who intend to adopt weaving, dyeing and printing as their profession. Preference is given to candidates belonging to the Weaver Class. (iii) Short Course—This course extends over six months and is intended for those professional weavers, dyers and printers who wish to supplement their practical experience with a knowledge of the improved methods for advancement in their careers.

2. **Qualifications for admission.**—(i) For admission in the Diploma Course the candidates must have passed the Matriculation Examination or have been trained in one of the technical schools affiliated to the Overseer Examination Board up to the Sub-Overseer standard and must have attained the age of 16 on the 1st of July of the year of his admission but should not exceed 21 years. (ii) For Artisan Course the candidate must have a sufficient knowledge of Bengali and Arithmetic. They are also required to produce evidence of their being *bona fide* weavers and/or to declare that they seek admission with the intention of adopting weaving as a profession. (iii) For Short Course the candidates are required to produce evidence that they are professional weavers, dyers or printers and are actually engaged in their profession.

3. **Fees.**—No tuition fee is charged from *bona fide* residents of Bengal but the students are required to provide themselves with the necessary books and instruments required in their classes.

4. **Stipends.**—A number of stipends are awarded to meritorious students on the result of Institute Examinations subject to good conduct and progress.

5. **Athletics.**—All students must join the Athletic Club and abide by such rules and regulations as may be framed from time to time.

6. **Hostels.**—Students may be provided accommodation in the Institute Hostel which is under the supervision of Hostel Superintendent. Students residing in hostels must abide by the hostel rules.

The session ordinarily commences in July. All applications for admission in the prescribed form together with necessary certificates should reach the Principal on or before the 30th June 1948 or within ten days of the publication of the Matriculation results. For further particulars and application forms apply to the Principal, Bengal Silk Technological Institute, Berhampore (Murshidabad).

P. PAL, Principal,
Bengal Silk Technological Institute,
Berhampore.

CAUTION.

PUBLIC are hereby warned not to advance any money to Sri Rabindra Nath Banerji of 8/1, Hazra Road, Kalighat, Calcutta, or to purchase his undivided share of the said or other properties at Mahestollah in 24-Parganas as he owes my clients Sri Jitendra Nath Banerjee and Sri Abanindra Nath Banerjee his brothers and co-sharers of the same address over Rupees Fifty thousand besides a mortgage decree on the Hazra Road property and monies paid to the mortgagor before and after the decree and costs and other expenses.

Any person dealing with the said properties will do so with full knowledge of all these liabilities and charges at his own risk and peril.

B. N. GHOSH, Advocate.

3-A, Clark Street, Calcutta, the 26th July 1948.

(338—4)

CAUTION NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that the undersigned or his estate shall not be liable for debts incurred by his major sons Dibakar Ghosal or/and Provakar Ghosal in any business started or carried on by them jointly, severally or in co-partnership with others or otherwise howsoever.

PANCHANAN GHOSHAL,
Village Kanpur, police-station Amta, district Howrah.

Dated the 7th day of August 1948.

(367—1)

NOTICE.

KNOW all to whom it may concern that my clients Bonomali Sadhukhan, Kartick Chandra Sadhukhan, Banshidhar Sadhukhan and minor son Muralidhar Sadhukhan represented by his natural guardian mother Sailabala Dasi, all sons of late Krishna Dhon Sadhukhan of 134B, Masjidbari Street, Calcutta, who died on 12th Jaistha of 1355 B.S. have separated themselves and each have joined and carrying on as partners as ¼th share of the half share which their late father had in the business styled as Tincori Sadhukhan & Sons of 242/3, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, and its branch under the style of Tincori Oil Mill at 67/40, Strand Road, Calcutta.

PROVASH CHANDRA MOITRA, B.L.,
Pleader,
60/21, Gouribari Lane, Calcutta.

(361—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AT ALIPORE, 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1943.

D. E. Fernandes, T. T. E., Bengal and Assam Railway, Sealdah, insolvent-applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 20th day of August 1948, at 10-30 o'clock for hearing the application.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Dated this 2nd day of August 1948.

(342—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AT ALIPORE, 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 22 OF 1948.

Sayed Azimuddin Hossain, 39/1, Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road, police-station Beniapukur, 24-Parganas, applicant,

To creditors.

ON the 30th day of July 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 20th day of August 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 4th August 1948.

(368—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AT ALIPORE, 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No 21 OF 1948.

Benode Behari Sen of Mirzapore, police-station Bashirhat, 24-Parganas, debtor-applicant,

To creditors.

ON the 2nd day of August 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 3rd day of September 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 4th August 1948.

(369—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AT ALIPORE, 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 20 OF 1948.

Baram Deo Pandey of 45, Hossain Shah Road, Kidderpore, 24-Parganas, creditor-applicant,

To Ram Kripal Lal of Ram Sahever House, Fatehpore, Garden Reach, 24-Parganas, debtor.

ON the 27th day of July 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of August 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 4th August 1948.

(370—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AT ALIPORE, 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 OF 1947.

Badri Lall alias Badri Prosad of Prananath Chowdhury Lane, Cossipore, police-station Cossipore, 24-Parganas, insolvent.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 20th day of August 1948 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Dated this 4th day of August 1948.

(371—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AT ALIPORE, 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 17 OF 1948.

Sri Charulal Manna of Bawali, police-station Budge Budge, 24-Parganas, debtor-applicant,

To creditors.

ON the 25th day of June 1948 it was ordered that the debtor is finally adjudicated an insolvent. He is to apply for discharge by 26th November 1948.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 5th August 1948.

(372—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AT ALIPORE, 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 OF 1948.

Sk. Abdul Sattar of Goragacha, police-station Behala, 24-Parganas, debtor-applicant,

To creditors.

ON the 2nd day of July 1948 it was ordered that the debtor is finally adjudicated an insolvent. He is to apply for discharge by 2nd January 1949.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 5th August 1948.

(373—1)

AMARENDRA KUMAR SANYAL, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta.

(309—4)

SUSHANTA KUMAR SEN, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta.

(310—4)

SUKUMAR GHOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta.

(311—4)

SRI BHOLANATH CHATTERJEA intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(312—4)

NIRMAL CHANDRA MUKHERJI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(313—4)

HEMENDRA KUMAR MITRA intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(314—4)

SRI PABITRA KUMAR BANERJEE wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(315—4)

SRI SUBIMAN CHANDRA GHOSE desires to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court of Calcutta.

(316—4)

SRI BHUDHAR CHANDRA MUKHERJEE desires to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court of Calcutta

(317—4)

SRI KALI PADA ROY, B.L., Pleader, intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta.

(318—4)

GANAPATI CHUNDER, B.L., desires to be enrolled as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

(319—4)

BARUN KUMAR ROY CHOWDHURY intends to enrol himself as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(320—4)

ANILKUMAR SEN, M.A., B.L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

(321—4)

SRI ROBIN CHANDRA MITTRA wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(322—4)

SRI NIRMAL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(326—4)

SRI K. KRISHNA MARAR intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(339—4)

SRI SAILENDRA NATH ROY, M.A., B.L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(305—4)

SRI RAGHABENDRA BANERJI, M.A., B.L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(306—4)

SRI JAYANTA KUMAR MUKHERJEE, B.L., wants to enrol as an advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(343—4)

SRI ARUN PROKAS CHATTERJEE intends to enrol as an advocate, Calcutta High Court.

(344—4)

SRI PABITRA KUMAR GHOSH, M.A., B.L., wants to enrol himself as an Advocate, Calcutta High Court.

(351—4)

SRI BEJOY LALL DEY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(352—4)

MR. JYOTIRMOY SEN, M.Sc., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(358—4)

NOTE.

PORTIONS of the following note of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of its value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the number. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to it is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Note No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 4/48-49	A/52-056847	100	P. K. Datta, 42 Ramanath Kabiraj Lane, P.O. Bowbazar, Calcutta

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 15th July 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the persons/party whose names are shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 1/48-49	A/36-909814	100	Sant Lal, Head Cashier, Imperial Bank of India, Bulandshahr (U.P.)
W.D. 2/48-49	A/61-324842 A/31-270867	100 100	Sumer Chand, Goods Clerk, Delhi Kishanganj Railway Station, Delhi.
W.D. 3/48-49	A/89-262302	100	Angad Rai Gandhi, s/o late Karam Chand, C/o late Bejnath, Wine Contractor, Kowalganj, P. O. Rohtak, district Rohtak, East Punjab.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 9th July 1948.

LOST RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered 10736, dated 26th September 1946, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Note. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security:—

G.P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
CA 004199	3½ per cent., 1900-01.	100	Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.

Name of the holder—Secretary for Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.

Residence—211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 6.

(348—1)

LOST RECEIPT.

RECEIPTS numbered EA/3303/4, dated 7th June 1948, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities:—

G. P. Note Nos.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
DH 030198	3 per cent. victory loan, 1957.	1,000	Sewbhagwan & Sons.
DH 030178	Ditto	100	
DH 030190	Ditto	200	
DH 004590	Ditto	1,000	
DH 004578	Ditto	500	
CA 005114/17	3 per cent. 1953-55	1,000 each	
CA 005120	Ditto	1,000	
CA 005127	Ditto	1,000	
CA 005666	Ditto	1,000	

Name of the holder—Sewbhagwan & Sons.

Residence——7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

(306—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE CIRCUS MEDICAL STORES AND AGENCY, LTD., 104, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA 17.

BY a Special Resolution passed in the extraordinary general meeting held on 1st August 1948, the above Company has been put into voluntary liquidation with Mr. S. Ahmad, Managing Director, as the Voluntary Liquidator. Any person having any claim on the Company must intimate the same to the Liquidator at 283, Darga Road, Calcutta 17, on or before the 31st August 1948, after which no claim will be entertained.

S. AHMAD,
Voluntary Liquidator.

(362—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-36,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE MONOTYPE EASTERN CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 208D of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that a general meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held on Tuesday, the 14th September 1948, at 11 a.m. at 84, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, when the Liquidators will lay before the meeting an account of their acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the year from 22nd August 1947 to 21st August 1948 and a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the position of the liquidation.

GEORGE R. CROOKS,
for self and co-liquidators.

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1948.

(363—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-36,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF COOLIEKOOSIE TEA CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 208D of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that a general meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held on Tuesday, the 14th September 1948, at 10 a.m. at 84, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, when the Liquidators will lay before the meeting an account of their acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the year from 9th July 1947 to 8th July 1948 and a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the position of the liquidation.

GEORGE R. CROOKS,
for self and co-liquidators.

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1948.

(364—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-36,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A. F. A. BATTERIES (INDIA), LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 209G of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that meetings of the members and creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held on Tuesday, the 14th September 1948, at 10-30 a.m. and 10-45 a.m. respectively at 84, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, when the Liquidators will lay before the meetings an account of their acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the year from 5th August 1947 to 4th August 1948 and a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the position of the liquidation.

GEORGE R. CROOKS,
for self and co-liquidators.

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1948.

(365—1)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

5, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Persons above 18 years of age are eligible to make use of the Library, which is a free lending Library, open to any one residing in any part of the Dominion of India. There is no subscription to pay, but security in cash is essential.

B. S. KESAVAN, Librarian.

Registered No. C207

No. 33 of 1948.

The Calcutta Gazette

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Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal for the week ending the 28th July 1948 .. 291—292

SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crops, etc., for the week ending the 28th July 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province. The weather was on the whole favourable. Aman transplantation was continuing. Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in five subdivisions and cattle-disease was reported from one subdivision. Wages of labourers varied from rupee one and two annas to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated out-turn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar	8°66	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Normal	Sufficient	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Diamond Harbour	4°02	2¼	2 3/16	Seasonable	Transplantation brisk.	Ditto	....	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high.
Barrackpore	6°40	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	Crops, 80 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Barasat	0°85	1 9/16	(*a*)	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	Ditto	Aus, 60 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Basirhat	2°00	1⅞	1 15/16	Unfavourable	....	Ditto	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2.
Bongaon	..	..	1 9/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nadia.										
Sadar	2°37	1 13/16	1 13/16	Seasonable	Aman healthy	....	Good	....	Nil	Rs. 2.
Ranaghat	13°14	1⅞	1⅞	Ditto	Weeding continues.	Sufficient	Fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2.
Murshidabad.										
Sadar	1°62	1⅞	1⅞	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Aus and Jute over.	Sufficient	Aus, 70 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high.
Lalbagh	3°73	1⅞	1⅞	Seasonable	Transplantation continues.	Available	....	Available	Nil	Rs 1-8, normal.
Jangipore	2°11	1 15/16	1⅞	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	...	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-14, high.
Kandi	2°22	2¼	2¼	Cloudy, favourable.	Ditto	Sufficient	Cane, fair	...	Cattle-disease reported from Kumarsanda.	Rs. 1-4, high.
Burdwan.										
Sadar	1°76	2⅜	2¼	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	...	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Asansol	3°47	2 3/16	2¼	Ditto	Aus sowing brisk.	Sufficient	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Katwa	1°70	2⅝	2 11/16	Favourable	Ploughing for Aman continues.	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent.	...	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high.
Kalna	1°84	2	2	Ditto	...	....	Aus, fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2, high.

(*a*) No rice is available in the open market at the controlled retail price.

Districts and subdivisions	Total rainfall during the week	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops	Stage and progress of agricultural operations	Scarcity of seeds, if any	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn)	Fodder condition	Cattle-disease	Labour wages without food
		This week	Previous week							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Birbhum.										
Sadar	2 18	2 9/16	2 9/16	Wet favourable	Aman transplantation hampered due to insufficient rainfall		Cane, good	Insufficient		Rs 2
Rampurhat	1 81	2⅜	2 7/16	Ditto	Sowing below normal		Cane, fair		Nil	Rs 1 8
Bankura.										
Sadar	2·17	2 5/16	2¼	Cloudy	Aman transplantation continues	Sufficient	Aus and Aman, 60 per cent	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, high
Vishnupur	3·12	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Ditto	Ditto	Crops, fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1 10, normal
Midnapore										
Sadar	2 59	2 7/16	2 7/16	Seasonable favourable	Aman transplantation continues	Sufficient	Satisfactory (South)	Ample	Nil	Rs 1 4, high
Contai	2·89	2 7/16	2 9/16	Cloudy	...	...		Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, high
Tamluk	5·50	2⅜	2⅜	Wet, favourable	Jute weeding and Aus and Aman sowing continues	Sufficient	Aus, 75 per cent	Ditto	Nil	Rs 2, high
Ghatal	(n)	2 5/16	2 5/16							
Jhargram	4 30	2⅜	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues		Aus, fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1 2, normal
Hooghly										
Sadar	1·50	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet favourable	Ploughing for Aman continues	Sufficient	Aus, good	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-12, norma
Serampore	2·44	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation normal	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent		Nil	Rs 2, high
Arambagh	2·92	1¾	2	Hot unfavourable	Aman transplantation continues	Ditto		Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, norma
Howrah										
Sadar	1·97	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues	Insufficient	Paddy, tolerable	Insufficient	Nil	Rs 1-14
Uluberia	1·93	1 9/16	2	Seasonable	Transplantation continues	Sufficient	Good	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-10
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar	6·46	1 7/16	(a)	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal		...	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 2-8, high
Alipur Duar	6·85	1⅝	(a)	Unfavourable	Aman transplantation continues	Sufficient	..	Ditto	Nil	Rs 3, high
Darjeeling.										
Sadar	3·31	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation over	Sufficient	Aman, 70 per cent	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high
Kurseong	10·59	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable	Good	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-8.
Siliguri	4·66	1⅝	(a)	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues	Ditto	Aman, 70 per cent	Ditto	Nil	Rs 2-8
Kalimpong	3·60	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Maize, fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-8, high.
Malda	1·08	1 9/16	(a)	Wet unfavourable	Aman transplantation continues	No demand	Not so favourable	Insufficient	Nil	Rs 1-10
West Dinajpur	1·78	2 11/16	2 11/16	Unfavourable	Aman transplantation commenced	Sufficient	Not good	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8

(a) No rice is available in the open market at the controlled retail price

(n) Report not received

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1948.

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES.

ORDER.

The West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1948.

No. 10097D.C.S.—13th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), read with clauses (*a*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) of sub-section (*2*) of that section and with the notification No. 73/1-TA/46, dated the 28th December 1946, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, the Governor is pleased to make the following Order:—

1. (*1*) This Order may be called the West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of West Bengal.

2. The West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1947, is hereby repealed:

Provided that anything done or deemed to have been done under any provision of that Order shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provision of this Order:

Provided further that any reference in any law for the time being in force to any provision of the Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1945, or the Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1946, or the West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1947, shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as a reference to the corresponding provision of this Order.

3. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "broker" means a person employed by a dealer to buy cloth or yarn or both from another dealer or to sell cloth or yarn or both to another dealer;

(*b*) "Calcutta" means the town of Calcutta as defined in section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866;

(*c*) "cloth" and "yarn" mean respectively any type of cloth and yarn either manufactured wholly from cotton or manufactured partly from cotton and partly from any other material and cloth includes cloth made into garments, apparels and yarn made into hosiery goods, but does not include articles which are Indian woollen goods as defined in the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1944, or cloth manufactured partly from cotton and partly from wool and containing 40 per cent. or more of wool by weight;

(*d*) "Commission Agent" means a person authorised by a dealer to buy cloth or yarn or both on his behalf;

(*e*) "Controller" means in Calcutta, the Director, and elsewhere the District Controller of Civil Supplies or any other officer appointed by the Director to perform the functions of the Controller under this Order;

(*f*) "dealer" means a person other than a manufacturer engaged in the business of buying and selling or storing for sale cloth or yarn or both, whether or not in conjunction with any other business, and includes a quota holder, an importer, a wholesale dealer, a retail dealer, a hawker, a commission agent, a broker, a mill's selling agent, a dealer in hosiery goods or yarn, a dealer in ready-made garments of cloth and a proprietor of a tailoring establishment;

(*g*) "dealer in ready-made garments" means a person who engages in the business of buying and selling or making and selling or storing for sale ready-made garments other than dhoties and saries;

(*h*) "Deputy Commissioner" means the Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta Police, Enforcement Branch;

(*i*) "Director" means the Director of Textiles appointed by the Provincial Government and includes any officer authorised by the Director by order in writing to perform all or any of the functions of the Director under this Order;

(*j*) "hawker" means a person who goes from place to place or from house to house carrying or exposing for sale, for consumption by the purchasers, cloth or yarn or both, or samples of cloth or yarn or both to be afterwards delivered to such purchasers;

(*k*) "importer" means a person other than a quota holder who imports cloth or yarn or both into the province of West Bengal for sale;

(l) "manufacturer" means a person engaged in the manufacture of cloth or yarn or both and includes a person who uses cloth or yarn or both as an accessory in the course of his trade, business or profession, but does not include a processor, weaver or a person who makes garments from cloth;

(m) "mill's selling agent" means a person appointed by a mill to receive cloth or yarn or both from the mill for distribution to dealers to whom the mill is permitted to sell its cloth or yarn;

(n) "processor" means a person other than a manufacturer or weaver who is engaged in the work of carrying out any process on cloth or yarn, such as dyeing, bleaching, embroidering or any similar process, which effects some permanent or semi-permanent change in the appearance of the cloth or yarn, but does not include a person who carries out any such process only on cloth or yarn supplied by his customers;

(o) "proprietor of a tailoring establishment" means a person who makes or causes to be made under his supervision, any garments, apparels, household goods or other finished goods for sale, out of cloth but does not include a person who makes or causes to be made any garments, apparels, household goods or other finished goods out of cloth supplied by his customer;

(p) "quota holder" means a person who obtains cloth or yarn or both directly from a mill situated in India at the ex-mill price by virtue of his having purchased cloth or yarn from that mill during the years 1940, 1941 and 1942;

(q) "retail dealer" means a dealer who sells cloth for consumption by the purchasers only and sells yarn to weavers only and includes the proprietor of a tailoring establishment (retail);

(r) "Superintendent of Enforcement" means the Special Superintendents and the District Superintendents of West Bengal Police, Enforcement Branch;

(s) "Textile Licensing Officer" means,—

(1) in Calcutta the officers appointed by the Director to perform the functions of the Textile Licensing Officer under this Order; and

(2) elsewhere the Subdivisional Magistrate or the Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies and includes any other officer appointed by the Director or District Magistrate to perform the functions of the Textile Licensing Officer under this Order;

(t) "weaver" means a person who manufactures cloth from yarn solely by manual power and includes a master weaver;

(u) "wholesale dealer" means a dealer who sells cloth or yarn or both to a manufacturer or to another dealer, and includes the proprietor of a tailoring establishment (wholesale).

4. No person shall engage in any undertaking which involves the manufacture, purchase, sale or storage for sale of cloth or yarn or both unless he holds a license in this behalf under this Order and except in accordance with the conditions specified in such license:

Provided that all persons manufacturing hosiery goods by using hand plant and *charka* spinners shall be exempted from the operation of the provisions of this paragraph.

5. All applicants for licenses or renewal of licenses under this Order shall, for the purpose of this Order, be classified under one of the groups specified in Schedule I to this Order and the license fees payable by persons classified under any of the said groups shall be the amount specified against that group.

6. (1) All applications for the issue of licenses under this Order shall be made to the Textile Licensing Officer in Form "A" as set forth in Schedule II to this Order.

(2) The license fee referred to in paragraph 5 shall be paid in non-judicial stamps and shall be filed along with the application for license or renewal of license and no license shall be issued unless the license fees in respect thereof under the said paragraph have been paid.

7. Licenses under this Order shall be issued by the Textile Licensing Officer in Form "B" as set forth in Schedule II to this Order.

8. The Textile Licensing Officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant a license under this Order.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order the Director may, without assigning any reason, direct that any application for a license or for the renewal of a license be refused or that a license already granted or renewed be suspended or cancelled.

10. (1) Every license issued under this Order shall specify,—

(a) the class of business in respect of which the license is granted;

(b) the premises or the area in which the licensee shall carry on business; and

(c) the premises or places where cloth or yarn may be stored by the licensee.

(2) A license issued under this Order shall ordinarily authorise the licensee to carry on business in any of the manners specified in the different items of the particular group in Schedule I to this Order under which he has been classified under paragraph 5:

Provided that it shall be competent for the Textile Licensing Officer to restrict the licensee to the carrying on of business in the manner specified in any one or more of the items of the particular group under which he has been classified.

(3) A licensee who has been classified under any of the groups specified in Schedule I to this Order and has been granted a license under this Order authorising him to carry on business in the manner specified in any or all of the items under that group, shall not carry on business in the manner specified in any of the items under any other group in that schedule unless he holds a separate license issued to him in that behalf under this Order.

(4) No licensee shall carry on his business or store any cloth or yarn to which the license relates except in the premises, area or places, as the case may be, specified in his license.

(5) If the licensee intends to store any cloth or yarn in any place, premises or godown other than one of those already mentioned in the license, he shall intimate the address of such place, premises or godowns to the Controller and the Textile Licensing Officer and shall not store any cloth or yarn in such place, premises or godown until the Textile Licensing Officer has endorsed it on the license.

(6) If the licensee is carrying on business in more than one place a separate license shall be taken for every such place of business:

Provided that where a licensee is a retail dealer and carrying on business in more than one place, he may take out a consolidated license in respect of each of such places of business on payment of a license fee in accordance with the scale specified in Schedule III:

Provided further that if a licensee who has taken out a consolidated license under the first proviso opens one or more new places of business after the date of issue of such consolidated license for carrying on business as a retail dealer, such new place or places of business may be included in his consolidated license on payment of such additional fees as would have been payable by him in accordance with the scale specified in Schedule III, if he had on the date of such inclusion taken out a consolidated license in respect of all such places of business.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-paragraph a godown or any other premises or place where cloth or yarn to which the license relates is stored shall not be deemed to be a separate place of business.

(7) Every licensee who has been classified under group "F" specified in Schedule I to this Order and has been granted a license under this Order in respect of one or more handlooms shall paint or caused to be painted clearly in English or Bengali numerals not less than three inches in height, in the case where the license has been granted in respect of one handloom, the number allotted to the license in a permanent place on such handloom and, in the case where the license has been granted in respect of more than one handloom, the number allotted to the license followed respectively by the serial number of each such handloom in a prominent place on each such handloom.

Illustration.—If the license has been granted in respect of, say, four handlooms, they shall be painted within the following figures, namely, 569/1, 569/2, 569/3, 569/4, respectively. If the license has been granted in respect of only one handloom it shall be painted with the figures 569.

11. Every license issued under this Order shall be valid up to the 31st March next following the date of its issue and may at the discretion of Textile Licensing Officer be renewed for successive periods of one year on application made in that behalf to the Textile Licensing Officer before the expiry of the date of the validity of the license and on payment in non-judicial stamps of the fees referred to in paragraph 5:

Provided that the Director may grant such license for any period less than a year upon payment of such fees by the licensees as may be fixed by the Provincial Government in that behalf:

Provided further that the Director may by notification extend the time for filling of applications for renewal of licenses and may require payment of an extra fee for any application to be filled after the due date:

Provided further that the Textile Licensing Officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to renew a license.

12. If a license granted under this Order is defaced, lost or destroyed, the Textile Licensing Officer may, after making such inquiry as he deems necessary, issue a fresh license in place thereof on payment of a fee of Re. 1 and thereupon the license that has been defaced, lost or destroyed shall be deemed to be cancelled.

13. (*1*) The Controller may, with a view to securing a proper distribution of cloth and yarn or with a view to securing compliance with this Order, give such directions to any dealer or any class of dealers as he may think fit and may issue such further instructions as may be necessary regarding the manner in which such direction shall be carried out.

(*2*) Notwithstanding any Order issued by any other authority, the Controller may from time to time issue directions to a dealer holding stocks of cloth or yarn to sell and deliver to such other dealers or persons, such quantities of cloth or yarn at such rates within such time as may be specified by the Controller and may from time to time issue such general or special directions to a dealer with regard to the storage, sale and transport of cloth or yarn as the Controller may deem fit.

(*3*) A dealer shall not sell in any one transaction to another dealer holding a license under this Order or to a weaver or to any other purchaser, as the case may be, cloth or yarn exceeding such quantity as may be specified in this behalf by the Controller.

14. Every holder of a license issued under this Order shall furnish such information as the Director or the Deputy Commissioner or any Superintendent of Enforcement or the Controller or any officer authorised in this behalf in writing by the Director or the Deputy Commissioner or any Superintendent of Enforcement or the Controller may by general or special order demand of him for the purpose of this Order.

15. Every dealer shall keep in such form as may be specified in this behalf by the Director such books of accounts and other records relating to his undertaking as the Director may, by general or special order, direct.

16. Any officer authorised in this behalf by the Director, the Deputy Commissioner or any Superintendent of Enforcement or by the Controller by general or special order in writing may enter upon and inspect any premises in which he has reason to believe that the manufacture, purchase, sale or storage for sale of any cloth or yarn is taking place contrary to the provisions of this Order.

17. No manufacturer of yarn shall sell yarn to any person other than a dealer holding a license in respect of purchase or sale or storage for sale of yarn under this Order, a manufacturer, a weaver or any person purchasing yarn on behalf of the Central Government or any Provincial Government.

18. (*1*) A dealer other than a hawker shall display in a conspicuous position at his place of business a list in the most commonly understood language of the locality showing the maximum legal price in respect of all such kinds of cloth in his shop or store as have prices stamped thereon and shall not withhold from sale any such cloth to any person on demand and offer of the maximum legal price.

(*2*) A hawker shall carry a list in the most commonly understood language of the locality showing the maximum retail prices of all such kinds of cloth carried or exposed for sale by him as have prices stamped thereon.

19. (*1*) Every dealer, other than a hawker, shall issue to every person who purchases any cloth or yarn from him a true cash memorandum or credit note, as the case may be, in respect of such purchase of which such dealer shall keep a duplicate which shall be produced by such dealer for inspection on demand by the Textile Licensing Officer or any officer authorised in writing by such officer in this behalf, and which shall contain the following details, namely:—

(*a*) the name, license number and address of the dealer;

(*b*) the date of the transaction;

(*c*) the name and address and license number (if any) of the purchaser;

(*d*) the detailed description of goods sold;

(*e*) the quantity sold;

(*f*) rate at which such goods were sold;

(*g*) the unit of sale;

Explanation.—In this item "unit" means the unit of quantity by reference to which the goods are sold.

(*h*) the total price of each item of goods sold in the transaction; and

(*i*) the salesman's signature.

(*2*) The duplicate of every cash memorandum and every credit note issued under sub-paragraph (*1*) shall be preserved for one year from the date of issue.

20. A licensee shall surrender his license to the Textile Licensing Officer for cancellation within one month of the date on which he ceases to carry on his business and shall at the time of so surrendering the license declare in writing before the said officer the stock held by him on the said date.

21. (*1*) No person being the holder of a license under this Order shall contravene any of the conditions subject to which he holds the license.

(*2*) The Director or the Controller or any officer authorised in this behalf in writing by the Director or the Controller may, if he is of the opinion that any person holding a license under this order had contravened any of the provisions of this order or any of the conditions of his license or any of the provisions of Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Orders made before this or of any notification made or direction issued under those Orders, cancel the license of such person without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him.

22. The Director or the Deputy Commissioner or any Superintendent of Enforcement or the Controller or any officer authorised in writing by the Director or the Deputy Commissioner or any Superintendent of Enforcement or the Controller in this behalf by general or special order may, with a view to securing compliance with this Order,—

(*a*) require any person to give any information in his possession with respect to any business carried on by that person or any other person;

(*b*) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents as well as any stocks of cloth or yarn belonging to or under the control of any person;

(*c*) enter and search or authorise any person to enter and search any premises in which the purchase or sale of any cloth or yarn is taking place or any cloth or yarn is stored or in which he has reason to believe that the purchase or sale of any cloth or yarn is taking place or any cloth or yarn is stored.

23. Any person searching any premises under the provisions of clause (*c*) of paragraph 22 may seal or cause to be sealed, in such manner as he may see fit, the premises so searched, or any box, bale or package in such premises, which contains or which he has reason to believe contains cloth or yarn, and he may also pack and seal in such manner as he may see fit any cloth or yarn in such premises which may be found in an unpacked condition, or instead of so sealing any such box, bale or package, or so packing and sealing any cloth or yarn, he may, if he deems it expedient, seize any such box, bale, package, cloth or yarn, in respect of which he has reason to believe that any contravention of this Order has occurred.

24. During the search of any premises under the provisions of clause (*c*) of paragraph 22 or at any time after such a search has been made, any person authorised in writing in this behalf by the Director or the Deputy Commissioner or any Superintendent of Enforcement or the Controller may enter or re-enter such premises, and make an inventory of any cloth or yarn in such premises, and may for this purpose open any box, bale or package which contains, or which he had reason to believe contains, cloth or yarn and he may also for this purpose break any seal affixed to any box, bale, package, cloth or yarn and reseal it in the same manner.

25. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 24, no person other than a person authorised in writing in this behalf by the Director or Deputy Commissioner or any Superintendent of Enforcement or the Controller shall break or tamper in any way any seal affixed under paragraph 23 or paragraph 24 to any box, bale or package or to any cloth or yarn packed under either of the said paragraphs or remove from any premises any box, bale, package, cloth or yarn to which a seal has been affixed under either of the said paragraphs.

26. Any person searching any premises under clause (*c*) of paragraph 22 may, by order in writing, direct the owner, occupier or person in charge or control of such premises or any employee of such owner, occupier or person, to furnish him forthwith—

(*a*) with any information in regard to any other premises owned, occupied or controlled in any way by such owner, occupier or person in charge or control of the premises so being searched and the person so directed shall comply with such a direction to the best of his knowledge and belief;

(*b*) with a true statement of the quantities of cloth and yarn of each different type or quality in the premises so being searched at the time of commencement of such search.

27. Every hawker, broker, commission agent or weaver holding a license under this Order shall carry with him his license and produce it for inspection on demand by the Controller or by any officer authorised in writing in this behalf by any general or special order by the Director or the Deputy Commissioner or any Superintendent of Enforcement or the Controller, and every other person holding a license under this Order shall display his license in a conspicuous position at his place of business.

28. If any person with the intent that any provision of this Order may be evaded refuses to give any information lawfully demanded of him under the provisions of this Order, or conceals, destroys, mutilates or defaces any book or other document, he shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this Order.

29. A court trying any contravention of this Order may, without prejudice to any other sentence which it may pass, direct that any cloth or yarn together with the package or container thereof in respect of which it is satisfied that such contravention has occurred shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

30. The Provincial Government may, by general or special order,—

(*a*) exclude any class of cloth or yarn specified in such order from the operation of this Order;

(*b*) exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Order.

Schedule I.

(*See* paragraph 5.)

(*Manufacturers by power-driven plant.*)

Group "A (1)"—Rs. 300.

1. Manufacturer of cloth by power-looms.

2. Manufacturer of yarn by power-driven spinning plant.

Group "A (2)"—Rs. 150.

1. Manufacturer of hosiery yarn or hosiery goods by power.
2. Dyeing, bleaching and printing establishment run by power.

Group "B"—Rs. 250—Quota-holders, permit-holders and other dealers importing directly or indirectly from mills or acting on behalf of mills and importers of hand-loom cloth, hand-spun yarn or hosiery goods.

1. Quota-holders (cloth).
2. Quota-holders (yarn).
3. Importers (cloth).
4. Importers (yarn).
5. Mill selling agents (cloth).
6. Mill selling agents (yarn).

Group "C"—Rs. 100.

1. Wholesale dealers (mill-made cloth).
2. Wholesale dealers (yarn) including hosiery yarn.
3. Commission Agents.
4. Wholesale dealers in hand-loom cloth and hand-spun yarn.
5. Proprietors of tailoring establishments (wholesale) and wholesale dealers in ready-made garments.
6. Wholesale dealers in hosiery goods.

Group "D"—Rs. 50—Retail dealers.

1. Retail dealers (mill-made cloth).
2. Retail dealers (yarn).
3. Proprietors of tailoring establishments (retail) and retail dealers in ready-made garments.
4. Retail dealers in hosiery goods.
5. Retail dealers in handloom cloth.
6. Retail dealers in bedding stores.

Group "E"—Rs. 10—Hawkers.

Group "F"—Re. 1 per loom—Weavers of handloom cloth including the right to hawk handloom cloth anywhere in the province.

Group "G"—Rs. 100—Brokers.

Schedule II.

FORM "A".

(*See* paragraph 6.)

Application No...................

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL.

West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1948.

Application for the grant of a license to deal in cloth/yarn.

Class of License required—Group A/B/C/D/E/F/G.

1. Name of applicant with father's name
....

2. In the case of a firm—Names and addresses of all the partners together with their fathers' names and also the number and class of any license under this Order held by any of the partners......
....
....

3. In the case of a Joint-Stock Company—Names and addresses of all the Directors and Agents with class and number of any license under this Order held by any of such Directors and Agents..
....
....

4. In the case of a Co-operative Society—Names and addresses of the members of the Managing Body or officials appointed for the purpose
....
....

5. Exact address of the office of the applicant, if it is different from the place of business, i.e., shops, Sales Tax Registration No., Municipal Trade License No. and Income-tax File No., if any,..
....
....

6. Exact address of the place where business is to be conducted, i.e., shops, and the Ward No.
....
....

7. Exact address of the place or places where cloth/yarn is to be stored ....
....
....

8. (*a*) In what class of yarn/cloth business has the applicant previously carried on business and since when (English calendar date)......................
....
....

(*b*) Whether the applicant was in yarn/cloth business continuously from 1st January 1940 to 31st December 1942 (if only part of this period, give date) and in what class of business during the period..
....
....

9. Whether the applicant had previously applied for a license under the Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1943, 1945 or 1946, or under the West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1947, and, if so, when and with what result..
....
....

10. Number and place of issue of license if any granted under the Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1943, 1945 or 1946, or under the West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1947..
....
....

11. The class and item numbers thereunder for which license is applied for (e.g., Group "D", 1 and 3)..
....
....

12. Whether the applicant is a minor..............
....
....

13. Whether the applicant has any license to deal in yarn/cloth in any part of India other than West Bengal..
....
....

14. Whether the applicant is a member or partner of any other firm or company which holds or has applied for a license to deal in yarn/cloth. If so, give the name and place of business of the firm or company and other details relating to the license..
....
....
....

I certify that the statement above is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature...............................

Applicant.

Date...............................*194*...

Note.—A license granted on this application is liable to cancellation if the information supplied in this form is found to be incorrect or incomplete.

FORM "B".

(*See* paragraph 7.)

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL.

Department of Civil Supplies.

Textile Licensing Office.

License for the manufacture, sale or storage for sale of cloth and yarn.

1. License No..
of Group...
items...

2. Area..

3. Name with father's name of the licensee......
....

4. Address where the undertaking is carried on
....

5. Address of godown or other premises where yarn or cloth is stored...................................
....

6. This license will expire on the 31st March 19......

7. The licensee shall hold the license subject to the conditions specified below.

Signature of Textile
Licensing Officer.

Conditions of License.

1. This license is being issued subject to the provisions of the West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1948.

2. The licensee, if a broker, a commission agent, a hawker or a weaver shall carry with him his license when carrying on business and produce it for inspection on demand by the Controller or by any officer authorised in writing by the Director or the Deputy Commissioner or any Superintendent of Enforcement or the Controller and, if not a hawker, a broker, a commission agent or a weaver, shall display his license in a conspicuous position at his place of business.

3. If the licensee intends to store any cloth or yarn in any place, premises or godown other than those already mentioned in the license, he shall intimate the address of such place, premises or godown to the Textile Licensing Officer and shall not store any cloth or yarn in such place, premises or godown until the Textile Licensing Officer has endorsed it on the license.

4. The licensee shall give all facilities to the Director or the Deputy Commissioner or any Superintendent of Enforcement or to the Controller or to any person authorised in writing by any of the said officers to inspect his stock and accounts at any shop, godown or other place used by him for the storage of cloth or yarn or both.

5. The licensee shall comply with all directions that may be given by the Controller in regard to the purchase, sale or storage of cloth or yarn or both.

6. The licensee, if he is not a hawker, shall issue to every customer a true cash memorandum or credit note as the case may be, giving his name, license number and address, date of the transaction, the name and address and license number (if any) of the purchaser, a detailed description of goods sold, the quantity sold, the rate at which sold, the unit of sale, the total price of each item of goods sold and the salesman's signature, and shall keep a duplicate of the same to be available for inspection on demand by the Textile Licensing Officer or any officer authorised in writing by the Textile Licensing Officer in this behalf and shall preserve every such duplicate of cash memorandum and credit note for one year from the date of issue.

7. If the licensee contravenes any of the provisions of the West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1948, or any of the conditions subject to which he holds this license or any other provision of Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Orders made before this or any rule, direction or notification made under those orders, then without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him, his license may be cancelled by the Director or the Controller or any officer authorised by either of them in writing in that behalf.

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 7, the Director may, without giving any previous notice or without assigning any reason, suspend or cancel the license.

SCHEDULE III.

[*See* paragraph 10(*6*).]

	Fee. Rs.
In respect of each place of business up to 5	50
and	
Where the number of places of business exceeds 5, in respect of each place of business in excess of 5 up to 10 ...	40
and	
Where the number of places of business exceeds 10, in respect of each place of business in excess of 10 and up to 15 ...	35
Where the number of places of business exceeds 15, in respect of each place of business in excess of 15 up to 20 ...	30
Where the number of places of business exceeds 20, in respect of each place of business in excess of 20 up to 25 ...	25
and	
Where the number of places of business exceeds 25, in respect of each place of business in excess of 25 ...	20

Provided that the total amount of fees payable in respect of all the places of business shall in no case exceed Rs. 500.

By order of the Governor,
R. S. KRISHNASWAMY,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 2545G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

Midnapore-Burdwan.—No. 2451G.A.—9th August 1948.—Sri Kshirod Bihari Mallik, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jhargram, Midnapore, is transferred to the headquarters station of that district.

2. This cancels the orders of the 27th July 1948 posting him to the headquarters station of the Burdwan district.

Murshidabad-Calcutta-Burdwan.—No. 2462G.A.—10th August 1948.—Sri Nut Bihari Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), is appointed to have charge of the Lalbagh subdivision of the Murshidabad district on relinquishing his present appointment as Probate Deputy Collector, Calcutta.

2. This cancels the orders of the 25th May 1948 appointing him to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of the Burdwan district.

24-Parganas-Darjeeling.—No. 2480G.A.—11th August 1948.—Sri Prafulla Kumar Mondal, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the 24-Parganas district and is posted to the Sadar subdivision of that district.

2. This cancels the orders of the 21st July 1948 posting him to the Siliguri subdivision of the Darjeeling district.

24-Parganas-Darjeeling.—No. 2481G.A.—11th August 1948.—Sri Ramendra Nath Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Alipore, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, in the Darjeeling district and is posted to the Siliguri subdivision of that district.

Police.

Bankura-Murshidabad.—No. 2490G.A.—12th August 1948.—Orders dated 9th July 1948, appointing Sri Haran Chandra Sen, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Enforcement Branch, Bankura, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Enforcement Branch, Murshidabad, are cancelled.

Birbhum.—No. 2491G.A.—12th August 1948.—In modification of orders dated 9th July 1948, Sri Jatindra Mohan Deb, Inspector of Police (Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police), on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Enforcement Branch, Birbhum, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

Birbhum-Murshidabad.—No. 2492G.A.—12th August 1948.—Sri Monomohan Mazumdar, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Enforcement Branch, Birbhum, is appointed to act until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Enforcement Branch, Murshidabad.

Leave.

General.

Birbhum.—No. 2443G.A.—6th August 1948.—Sri Rabindra Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, Birbhum, was allowed earned leave for ten days, under rule 167*(ii)* of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 14th July 1948.

Nadia.—No. 2460G.A.—10th August 1948.—Sri Sati Kumar Maitra, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nadia, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under rule 184*(b)(ii)* of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 12th September 1948.

Police.

Darjeeling.—No. 2493G.A.—12th August 1948.—Mr. J. S. Joshua, I.P., officiating Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, is allowed concession leave for one month and eleven days with effect from 1st July 1948, under the terms of the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. F.44(11)W/44, dated the 23rd August 1944, read with their letter No. F.7(15)-E.11/46, dated the 16th September 1946.

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5853P.—11th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section *(1)* of section 17-A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor is hereby pleased to direct that notification No. 1314P., dated the 5th March 1948, in so far as it relates to the room with a tiled roof situated at the south-western corner of the top floor, *i.e.*, 2nd floor consisting of 5 rooms and terrace of 26, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, shall be cancelled.

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

Jails

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 1579H.J.—12th August 1948.—Sri Sudhir Chandra Chaudhuri, officiating Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Prisons, West Bengal, was confirmed in the post, with effect from the 1st October 1947.

Birbhum-24-Parganas.—No. 1617H.J.—14th August 1948.—Dr. M. P. Talukdar, M.B., officiating Civil Surgeon, Birbhum, is appointed temporarily to act until further orders as Medical Officer, Presidency, Alipore, and Dum Dum Central Jails, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge, *vice* Dr. B. K. Das, M.B.

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

Special Section

ORDERS.

No. 6842H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Annada Sankar Bhattacharji, son of late Pandit Shib Das Smritibhusan of Mymensingh, and of 88A, Mechuabazar Street and of 84/1-A, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

No. 6844H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Narendra Nath Sen, son of Sri Umesh Chandra Sen of Bankathi, Jhalakathi, Bakarganj, and of Calcutta.

No. 6846H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, at Alipore, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Particulars.

Sri Kanshari Prasad Haldar, son of Sri Narendra Nath Haldar of Sarisha, Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas.

No. 6836H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West

Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Nityananda Chowdhury, son of Sri Ramnath Chowdhury of Kosba, Natore, Rajshahi, and of 77, Chittaranjan Avenue and also of 119/2, Syambazar Street, Calcutta.

No. 6838H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Nirode Kanta Chakraborty, son of Sri Sarat Chandra Chakraborty of Damya, Tarail, Mymensingh, and of Calcutta.

No. 6840H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, Alipore, at Alipore, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Sunil Kumar Chatterjee, son of late Aghore Nath Chatterjee of Gangahatu, Joynagar, 24-Parganas, and of Calcutta.

No. 6848H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Bankura, at Bankura, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Mrityunjoy Banerjee, son of late Durga Charan Banerjee of Vishnupur, police-station Vishnupur, district Bankura.

No. 6850H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Premangshu Das Gupta *alias* Kishan, son of Sri Matilal Das Gupta of Calcutta and Barisal.

No. 6855H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Midnapore, at Midnapore, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Rabindra Mitra, son of late Sasadhar Mitra of Purulia, police-station Keshpur, district Midnapore, and of Golkuachak, police-station Kotwali, district Midnapore.

No. 6857H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, Hooghly, at Hooghly, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Bhabani Mukherjee, son of Narendra Mukherjee of Palpara, French Chandernagore.

No. 6859H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Kumud Biswas, son of late Tincouri Biswas of Howrah, Barisal and Calcutta.

No. 6862H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, at Alipore, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Narendra Guha, son of Sri Satish Chandra Guha of Banaripara, Barisal, and of Belgharia, district 24-Parganas.

No. 6890H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, Alipore, at Alipore, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Gautam Chatterjee, son of Professor Kshitiprasad Chatterjee of Krishnagar, Nadia, and of 2, Palm Place, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

No. 6892H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Niranjan Sen Gupta *alias* Sharma *alias* Sunit, son of Sri Sarbananda Sen Gupta of Narayanpur, Jhalakati, Bakarganj, and of 268, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

No. 6894H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Bhabani Sankar Sen Gupta, son of late Harashit Sen Gupta of Payogram, police-station Phultala, district Khulna, and of 95A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

No. 6896H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Dr. Ranendra Nath Sen, son of Sri Jitendra Nath Sen of Kalia, district Jessore, of 4, Aftab Mosque Lane, of 249, Bowbazar Street, of 8E, Dacres Lane and of 2, Premangshu Deb Road, Calcutta, and of Kalna, Burdwan.

No. 6898H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Birendra Nath Ray *alias* Bhola, son of Sri Anadi Charan Ray of Kaunia, Barisal town, of Madhabpur, Faridpur, and of 12B, Amherst Street and of 65, Mirzapore Street, and also of 84/1A, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

No. 6900H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Dhirendra Nath Majumdar, son of Sri Kamini Mohan Majumdar of Algi, Nagarkanda, Faridpur, and of 38A or B.S.R. Das Road and of 249, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

No. 6902H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause *(b)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Saroj Kumar Mukherjee, son of late Trilochan Mukherjee of Bahadurpur, police-station Ausgram district Burdwan, and of 95, Serpentine Lane Calcutta.

No. 6904H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Shome Nath Lahiri, son of Surendra Mohan Lahiri of Chaudhuripara, Krishnagar, Nadia, and of 95, Serpentine Lane, Calcutta.

No. 6906H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Promode Lal Das Gupta, son of Sri Matilal Das Gupta of Kumarpur, Palong, Faridpur, and of 1, Kenderdine Lane, Calcutta.

No. 6908H.S.—2nd August 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, at Calcutta, within fifteen days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Particulars.

Sri Gopal Chandra Acharji *alias* Nagendra *alias* Nalini, son of late Ambika Kanta Acharji of Usthi, police-station Gaffargaon, district Mymensingh, and of 37A, Sitaram Ghosh Street, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
L. A. D'COSTA, Asst. Secy.

POLICE DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 5162A.—4th August 1948.—**Barrackpore-Bankura.**—Sri Atul Krishna Mukharji, officiating Armed Inspector, Armed Police Battalion (I), Barrackpore, is, in the interests of the public service, transferred to Bankura, *vice* Mr. D. W. Davidson Armed Inspector, discharged.

S. GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Taxation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1219F.T.—6th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*7*) of section 86 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published under notification No. 4967Ex., dated the 1st May 1940, as subsequently amended in their application to West Bengal, namely:—

Amendment.

After rule 1 of the said rules, *insert* the following:—

"1A. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 1, the fee for a pass for the transport of sacramental wine, otherwise known as altar wine, required for exclusive use in Christian Church rituals, from a Custom House or Customs-Bonded Warehouse in West Bengal shall be payable by any person other than the holder of a license for the sale of foreign liquor at the rate of Rs. 5-10 per bulk gallon."

2. This notification shall be deemed to have effect and to have always had effect as if it had been published on the 15th October 1946.

No. 1220F.T.—6th August 1948.—Whereas the Governor is satisfied that action should be taken to reduce the fees payable for passes for the transport of sacramental wine and for that purpose to amend, with immediate effect, the rules regulating the procedure for granting such passes;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*d*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 85 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published under notification No. 4966Ex., dated the 1st May 1940, as subsequently amended in their application to West Bengal, namely:—

Amendment.

To rule 1 of the said rules *add* the following proviso:—

"Provided that no pass shall be issued for the transport of sacramental wine, otherwise known as altar wine, required for exclusive use in Christian Church rituals, unless the application for such a pass is countersigned by the Vicar General, Archdiocese, Calcutta."

No. 1221F.T.—6th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 90 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the orders published under notification No. 596S.R., dated the 30th March 1915, as subsequently amended, namely:—

Amendment.

In order 37 of the said orders, *for* clause (*8*), *substitute* the following:—

"(*8*) Sacramental wine, otherwise known as altar wine or Kuddos, manufactured in a Christian Church or a Jewish Synagogue in West Bengal under a licence granted under section 13 of the Act and used exclusively for rituals enjoyed by the Christian or Jewish religion is exempted from the provisions of the Act relating to imposition of excise duty."

No. 1238F.T.—9th August 1948.—Sri Harabilas Mazumdar, Superintendent of Excise, Calcutta, and Sri Asoke Krishna Mukherjee, Superintendent of Excise on special duty, are confirmed in the Bengal Excise Service with effect from 1st June 1948.

No. 741F.T.—22nd May 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers whose registration certificates have been cancelled with effect from the dates noted against each are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Registered address of the dealer.	Additional place of business, if any.	No. and date of registration certificate.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.	Date of cancellation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Blackstone Trading Co.	13, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	LR/125A, 15-10-41.	..	Hardware and metal brushes, sand, building materials and general merchandise as and when required and certified by him to be required for resale.	31-7-47
2	Diamond Trading Co.	22A, Hazra Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/657A, 20-8-42.		General merchandise ..	21-7-47
3	Park Woollen Stores ..	17, Park Street, Calcutta	..	BH/889A, 8-3-45.	....	Woollen cloth, yarn and cotton piece-goods.	21-7-47
4	Tulsiram Surajmal ..	Kurseong ..	..	DJ/177A,	....	Grocery, rice, food-stuff, cigarettes, biri, papers, tobacco, cloth, piece-goods, soap.	19-7-47
5	Anantram Kanayalall	Darjeeling ..	Chowk Bazar, Darjeeling(1).	DJ/28B, 26-9-41.	Flour, sugar, ghee, milk, tea and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats, tea and articles of food.	....	19-7-47
6	Ashutosh Mondal ..	Dubrajpur, Birbhum	..	AS/628A, 3-9-45.	Biri leaves, tobacco and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri leaves, biri tobacco, thread and paper.	16-7-47
7	Purna Chandra Haldar Ram Gobinda Haldar.	Rampurhat, Birbhum	Rampurhat Birbhum (2).	AS/37B, 8-10-41.	....	Salt, atta, flour, suji, sugar, sago, pulses, wheat, gur, oils, cocoanut, mustard and kerosene, oilcake, ghee, spices, hardwares, paper, tea, coal, thread, matches, soda, sugar-candy, mustard seed, poppy seed, paint and varnishes, molasses, soap, biscuit, coal-tar.	19-7-47
8	Baij Nath Kedar Nath Agarwalla Stores.	G. T. Road, Asansole, Burdwan.	..	AS/29A, 25-9-41.	....	Clothes, umbrella and ready-made clothes.	22-7-47
9	Jugal Kishore Haripersad.	Tilak Road, Raniganj, Burdwan.	..	AS/574A, 1-3-45.	....	Oilcake, saji-mati, rehmati, gram, salt, molasses, empty tins, containers, jagree, dhania.	23-7-4
10	W. C. Shaw & Co. ..	G. T. Road, Asansol, Burdwan.	..	AS/138A, 28-9-41.	Essence, tartaric acid and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of soda water and lemonades for sale.	Foreign wine, oilman stores, perfumery, soaps and patent medicines, cigarette, tobacco and battery.	28-7-47
11	Indrajit Prasad ..	Burnpur, Burdwan ..	Burnpur (Inside works), Burdwan (1).	AS/55B, 19-2-44.	Atta, flour, ghee, sugar and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of singara, nimki, luchi, sweetmeat for sale.	....	28-7-47
12	Fulchand & Sons (Khas Jambad Colliery).	Khas Jambad Colliery, P. O. Ukhra, Burdwan.	..	AS/544A, 12-1-45.	Steam boilers, steam engines, steam pumps, and A, B, C certified for any process in the raising of coal from the mine for sale.	....	28-7-47
13	Mohanlal Jiwandas & Co.	14, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1604A, 5-7-45.	Honey, datepalms, thread and other packing materials certified for use in any process in the manufacture of casing datepalms.	Dry fruits, kirana and general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.	16-7-47
14	Binodini Roy Chowdhurani.	Netaiganj, Narayanganj, Dacca	..	DA/658A, 21-8-47.	....	Rice, ground-nut, creal and pulses, turmeric.	16-7-47
15	The East Bengal Supplying Agency.	Tanbazar, Narayanganj, Dacca.	..	DA/205A, 24-9-41.	...	Stationery goods, glass-ware	16-7-47
16	Noor Brothers	Tanbazar, Narayanganj, Dacca	Narayanganj (1), Narangdi (2).	DA/110B, 14-11-41.	....	Shoe, statioenry goods, hosiery goods, ready-made garments, cloth, lungi, monohari goods, iron goods.	16-7-47
17	Sanatan Mohan Bashi Das.	Belabo, Dacca ..	..	DA/927A, 8-10-45.	....	Cloth ..	23-7-47
18	P. G. Das & Co. ..	24, Basanta Kr. Das Road, Dacca.	..	DA/843A, 26-6-45.	....	Woollen cloth and wool ..	23-7-47
19	Aswini Kr. Saha ..	9, Farashganj, Dacca ..	..	DA/745A, 16-8-44.	..	Money bags, tomco-products, bolt, battery, torchlight, soap button, scented oil, blade, tape, pen, ink-pot, knife, tooth paste, stationery goods, glass-ware, bangles, brass bangles.	25-7-47
20	Nasker & Haldar .	29, 30, 31, North Range, S S Hogg Market, Calcutta.	..	TL/664A ..	Piece-goods, lace, buttons, A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of gents, and ladies, and children's ready-made clothings.	Haberdashery, umbrellas ..	26-7-47
21	Freshbee Bread .	9, Nowab Abdul Latif Street, Calcutta.	..	TL/205A ..	Flour, vegetable-ghee, tallow, A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of bread biscuits.	....	30-7-47

Serial No	Name of the dealer	Registered address of the dealer	Additional place of business, if any	No and date of registration certificate	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale	Date of cancellation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	D D Trading Co .	10, Canal West Road, Calcutta	..	BDI/122A, 31-10-41	Shellac, varnish, brush, sand paper and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of wooden umbrella handle and sticks for sale	...	1st Baisakh 1354 B S
23	Kusalchand Suganchand	Serajganj, Pabna ..	.	RJ/268A, 10-2-42	...	Textiles, silk and woollen piece-goods, gulla, oils, monohari, salt, mill stores, electrical goods, hard-ware, glass ware medicine and general merchandise as and when required	2-7-47
24	Satish Chand Agarwalla & Mohini Mohan Agarwalla	Nimasarai, Malda ..	Malda(2)	RJ/59B, 10-10-41	....	Salt, sugar, sugar-candy, soda, fertiliser, iron, corrugated sheet matches cocoanut oil, coir, kerosene, waste newspaper, gunny, bag, coal, lime, cement, pepper, spices, sago, betel nut, ghee, bidi paper, tar, candle, stationery, biroja, oilman store, indigenous herb, biscuit, lozenges, dyes, chemicals medicine	2-7-47
25	Basanta Kumari Dasya	Sahib Bazar, Rajshahi	.	RJ/433A, 6-4-44	....	Cloth	2-7-47
26	Bindu Bashini Satish Chandra Sudhansu Mohan Saha	Jamalpur, Mymensingh	..	MY/347A, 8-12-47	Coal, wood and A certified for any process in the manufacture of misri, batasa, kadma, saj for sale	Provisions, dali, kerosene, cocoanut oil, betel nut, spices, grocery goods, batasa	26-7-47
27	Tarapada Kundu	Mankar, Burdwan ..	..	BN/254A, 22-8-42	....	Oilcakes, ghee, atta flour, cereals, pulses, all sorts of oil, tar, matches, sugar, sugarcandy, sago, barley spices, tobacco, soda, tea, yarns, molasses, cement, ropes, glass for lanterns, cocoanuts, spade and other agricultural implements, camphor, soap, biscuit, quinine, potatoes, broomsticks and other groceries	22-7-47
28	Balaram Paul ..	Mankar, Burdwan ..	..	BN/255A, 22-8-42	....	Oilcakes, ghee, atta, flour, cereals, pulses, all sorts of oil, matches, sugar, sugarcandy, sago, barley, spices, tobacco, soda, tea, yarns molasses, cement, ropes, glass for lanterns, cocoanuts, spade and other agricultural implements, camphor, soap, quinine, potatoes, broomsticks, tar and other groceries, paper	22-7-47
29	Chandi Charan Das & Others	Puratanhat, Kalna, Burdwan .	..	BN/275A, 19-11-42.	Wheat, pulses, and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of atta and dal for sale	....	22-7-47
30	Umapada Kundu ..	Mankar, Burdwan ..	..	BN/261A, 28-8-42	....	Oil, ghee, salt, sugar, flour, oilcake, spices, pulses soda, vegetables, nuts, matches, barley, sago, cardamom, tobacco, rope, poppy seeds, sugarcandy, paper, tea, alum, cigarettes, molasses, cocoanut sticks, arrowroot, chalk, rope, cinnamon, cloves	30-7-47
31	Dhaneswar Prosad Roy	4, Cullen Place, Howrah	..	HW/656A, 1-6-45	....	Butter ..	23-7-47
32	Brojonath Khan Peary Mohan Khan	Ramkristopur, Charaghat, Howrah	..	HW/315A, 7-10-41	....	Rice ..	20-7-47

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

No 1251F T - 10th August 1948.—Sri Satyabrata Ray, Commercial Tax Officer attached to the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Calcutta (North) Circle, was appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Beadon Street, District I Charge, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he took over the charge.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

Special Section

NOTIFICATION

No. 88F.S —10th August 1948.—Sri Abani Mohan Kusari, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed as Special Officer and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary, Finance Department.

By order of the Governor,
B DAS GUPTA, Secy.

DIRECTORATE OF COMMERCIAL TAXES

Orders by the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal

No. 4242C.T.—11th August 1948.—Sri Anil Kumar Banerjee, Commercial Tax Officer, Beadon Street, District II Charge, 10, Madan Street, Calcutta, was granted earned leave for 8 days from 12th June 1948 to 19th June 1948, under rule 157(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

K. PALCHAUDHURI, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local Self-Government

NOTIFICATION.

No. L.S.-G.3R/33/48.—11th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*k*) and (*l*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 101 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules regarding assessment and collection of the union rate published under notification No. 1998L.S.-G., dated the 3rd July 1920, as subsequently amended:—

Amendments.

In rule 19 of the said rules—

(*a*) *for* the words "The President or, if so directed by him, the Vice-President, shall" *substitute* the words and figures "If any instalment or instalments of the union rate be in arrear, the President or, if so directed by him, the Vice-President shall, subject to the provisions of rule 27,";

(*b*) *for* the words "the amount of his arrear" *substitute* the words "the amount of such arrear"; and

(*c*) *omit* the words "In the case of an arrear of rate" at the end.

Calcutta. — No. L.S.-G.2F-124/48. — 14th August 1948.—Mr. C. M. Gogerly, Second Officer, Calcutta Fire Brigade, is appointed temporarily to act as Chief Officer, Calcutta Fire Brigade, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. T. Fulton, or until further orders.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. Medl.(D.H.S.)3595/3M-3/48.—10th August 1948.—Dr. Khagendra Chandra Basu Mallick, M.B., is appointed temporarily to act until further orders as Demonstrator of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. Medl.3600/O-36/48.—10th August 1948.—In notification No. Medl.3439/O-36/48, dated 29th July 1948, announcing certain appointments on the personal staff of His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, published at page 1008 of the Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 5th August 1948, against item (5) *after* the word "College" *add* the following words:—

"to be Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon".

By order of the Governor,

A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

Housing

NOTIFICATION.

No. D.H./150/47/T.P.—6th August 1948.—Sri J. N. Das Gupta, B.A., B.E., M.I.E., (Ind.), is appointed temporarily to act as Chief Engineer, Town Planning, in the Health and Local Self-Government (Local Self-Government) Department, with effect from the 11th May 1948.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Establishment

NOTIFICATION.

No. 90.—6th August 1948.—Sri Birendra Nath Sen Gupta, Electrical Executive Engineer, on probation, in the Bengal General Service, is confirmed in the appointment with effect from the 1st August 1948.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. MAJUMDAR, Jt. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS

NOTICE.

No. 6-I.—13th August 1948.—With reference to notification No. 5-I., dated the 4th August 1948, published at page 1074, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th August 1948, it is hereby notified for general information that the estimate of the probable expenses to be incurred in respect of the repairs, maintenance and works connected therewith of the embankment called the Rajbundi bund, in huddah No. 8, pargana Moyna in the district of Midnapore, during twenty years commencing on the 1st day of April 1949, amounts to Rs. 8,360 at an annual rate of Rs. 418 and that the

Governor proposes under section 63 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), to issue an order fixing the aforesaid sum of Rs. 8,360 as payable at an annual rate of Rs. 418 during the said twenty years by the zamindars of the estates benefited by such repairs, maintenance and works, should no valid objection thereto be preferred.

Any person interested who desires to raise objection to the abovementioned order, is required to prefer, within three months from the date of publication of this notice, such objection as he may think proper to the Collector of Midnapore for consideration by the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. DEY, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4019Com.—10th August 1948.—Sri Sasankasekhar Majumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (Temporary), is appointed as Assistant Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries (Commerce).

No. 4115Com.—13th August 1948.—The Governor is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the regulations published under the Government of Bengal notification No. 12230Com., dated the 24th December 1935, read with notification No. 7200Com., dated the 2nd July 1937, as amended, for the grant of licenses, certificates of competency and permits to electrical contractors, supervisors and electrical workmen, respectively, under sub-rule (*1*) of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937:—

Amendment.

In clause (*a*) of regulation 2, *for* the words "Electrical Adviser and Chief Electric Inspector" *substitute* the words "Chief Electric Inspector".

No. 4116Com.—13th August 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of regulations 1 and 2 of the regulations made under sub-rule (*1*) of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, and published under notification No. 12230Com., dated the 24th December 1935, read with notification No. 7200Com., dated the 2nd July 1937, as subsequently amended, the Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons to constitute the Licensing Board referred to in regulation 1 of the said regulations:—

(1) The Chief Electric Inspector to the Government of West Bengal, President (*ex-officio*).
(2) Sri Haradhan Bhattacharjee, Electric Inspector to the Government of West Bengal, Secretary (*ex-officio*).
(3) The Electric Inspector of Mines (*ex-officio*).
(4) Sri A. K. Das, B.Sc. (Manchester), A.M.I.E.E., Professor of Electrical Engineering, Bengal Engineering College, Howrah.
(5) Sri G. C. Roy, Head of the Electrical Department of the Calcutta Technical School, 110, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.
(6) Mr. J. S. Wells, A.M.I.E.E., of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
(7) Sri P. K. Roy, B.Sc., of Messrs. Philips & Roy, 38/2, Wellington Street, Calcutta, representative of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.
(8) Sri Sadhan Ch. Roy of the Riverside (Bhatpara) Electric Supply Co., Ltd., 135, Prinsep Street, Calcutta, representative of Electrical Licensees in West Bengal.
(9) Sri Ganendra Chandra Bose of Messrs. G. C. Bose & Sons, 16/1, Shyama Charan De Street, Calcutta, representative of All Bengal Electrical Contractors' Association.

2. This department notification No. 1787Com., dated the 4th May 1945, is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. CHATTERJEE, Secy.

No. 2978Com.—31st July 1948.—Sri Bimalendu Bikash Chowdhury, Personal Assistant to Chief Electrical Engineer, Electricity Development, West Bengal, was allowed earned leave on average pay for 5 days, with effect from 15th June 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 3080Com.—6th August 1948.—Sri S. Ghosh, Inspector of Boilers, Sitarampur, is allowed earned leave on average pay for the period from the 1st September 1948 to the 30th November 1948 (both days inclusive), under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, or any subsequent date from which he may avail of the same.

No. 4106Com.—13th August 1948.—Sri N. D. Banavaliker, Divisional Engineer, Electricity Development, West Bengal, is allowed earned leave for five days from 30th July 1948 to 3rd August 1948, both days inclusive, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,
N. M. MAZUMDER, Dy. Secy.

Labour

ORDER.

No. 2707Lab.—10th August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 1846-Lab., dated the 5th June 1948, industrial dispute between Messrs. Khimjee Hunsraj, 165, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta, and its workmen in connection with the case of Sri M. K. Bhattacharjee, 8A, Shib Sankar Mullick Lane, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. C. Chakravarty, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri S. C. Chakravarty, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to direct that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of industrial dispute between Messrs. Khimjee Hunsraj of 165, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta, and their workmen in connection with the case of Sri M. K. Bhattacharjee, 8A, Shib Sankar Mullick Lane, Calcutta.

AWARD.

Sri M. K. Bhattacharjee of 8A, Shib Sankar Mullick Lane, Calcutta, had been serving under Messrs. Khimjee Hunsraj of 165, Lower Chitpore Road, as a clerk. His services were terminated on 2nd January 1948 and he raised an industrial dispute claiming salary for a month as no notice terminating his services was given.

Acting under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, Government of West Bengal by an order, dated 5th June, No. 1846Lab., constituted a tribunal with me to adjudicate on this dispute. Notice under rule 11 of the rules framed under the

Industrial Disputes Act in Form "F" was served on Sri M. K. Bhattacharjee fixing 18th June for appearance. He did not appear. The case was adjourned to 21st June 1948 awaiting his appearance. On this day Sri M. K. Bhattacharjee did not appear and a fresh notice was issued to him to appear on 29th June 1948 for his statement. On this date Sri M. K. Bhattacharjee appeared and prayed for adjournment as his father was dead. He wanted a date in the middle of July and this was allowed and the case was fixed for 15th July 1948 for submission of his statement. 15th was suddenly declared a holiday and the case was taken up on the 16th and since then the record has been kept awaiting his appearance. He has not yet turned up.

Sri M. K. Bhattacharjee has been given sufficient and reasonable time to submit his statement of the dispute and as he has failed to do this, the case must go by default. I therefore award that at present there is no dispute for adjudication.

S. C. CHAKRAVARTY,
Chairman, Tribunal.

The 2nd August 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2846Lab.—16th August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 1506Lab., dated the 13th May 1948, industrial dispute between the management of Messrs. Mather and Platt Company, Limited, 5, Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta, and its workmen in the factory represented by the Mather and Platt Workers' Union, 47, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. R. Mukherji, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. R. Mukherji, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri P. R. Mukherji, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of this Order.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the management of Messrs. Mather and Platt Company, Limited, 5, Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta, and its workmen in the factory represented by the Mather and Platt Workers' Union, 47, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

PRESENT: SRI P. R. MUKHERJEE, *Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.*

For the Company—Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate.

For the Union—Sri D. L. Sen Gupta, Pleader.

Award.

By Government of West Bengal Order No. 1506Lab., dated the 13th May 1948, I was appointed a Tribunal for adjudication of the above dispute. Messrs. Mather and Platt Company, Limited (to be hereinafter styled as Company), is running its business for about 50 years and is under the European management, that the Company deals in engineering works and its head office is in Calcutta and the factory is situated at Kidderpore. This Company has its branches almost at all important places of India and that the number of workmen attached to the Kidderpore factory is about 150 men and many of them have got outdoor works to do.

The Company is incorporated in England and has its Head Office at Manchester.

The workmen formed a Union in January 1947 and the Union was subsequently registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The Union submitted a demand to the Company but got no reply when the matter was placed before the Labour Commissioner in which amongst the demands was included the case of some discharged workers of the Company. The Union demands increment of pay, dearness allowance, introduction of grades and employment in terms of leave and holidays and also reinstatement of the discharged workers.

The Company opposes the claim on various grounds. Details of objection will be considered in the body of the finding.

Issues.

1. Recognition of Union.
2. Security of service.
3. Minimum basic pay.
4. Dearness allowance and scale.
5. Scale of wages.
6. Working hours.
7. Leave and holidays.
8. Provident Fund.
9. Gratuity.
10. Ration and cheap canteen.
11. If retrospective effect of award can be given.
12. Refund of fines.
13. Reinstatement of discharged persons.
14. Bonus.
15. Discriminating labour treatment.

Issue No. 1—Recognition of Union.

As the Labour Courts are going to function very soon, this question is left open for the present.

Issue No. 2—Security of service.

According to the Union, there is no security of service in this Company and there is no such thing as the permanency of job. The Company alleges that they cannot offer security of service as the employment of the workers is dependant on general conditions of trade and the ability of the Company's factory in England to give delivery of goods under present conditions of shortages of necessary materials. In my opinion, this system cannot be allowed to go on no less in the interest of the Company than in the case of the workers too. All the workers of the Company should be made permanent when they have put in 6 months' service as claimed by the Union. Sense of security makes a workman contented and happy and this adds to his putting greater zeal and enthusiasm in increasing production. Regarding other conditions of service, I would invite the attention to the main recommendations of the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal. The Advocate of the Company also wanted to abide by the main recommendations of the above award. I hereby make the award that the Company should follow the directions given in the award in the Major Engineering Tribunal.

Issue No. 3—Minimum basic pay, and Issue No. 5—Scale of wages.

The Workers' Union demanded minimum basic pay fixed at Rs. 45 per month. According to the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal to which I had the privilege of being a member, the minimum wage of an unskilled worker had been fixed at Rs. 30 per month (for 26 working days). I, however, find that this Company is already paying the minimum salary of Re. 1-8 per diem. Converted into monthly pay, it will be Rs. 39 per mensem for unskilled workers. Regarding skilled workers, the Company is paying at a rate varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-10 per diem. So the Company is already paying much higher grade of pay than fixed by us in the Major Engineering Tribunal. This calls for no revision.

It is, however, urged that this Company pays on hourly basis and the pay is adjusted at the end of the month and the basic wage per day is calculated on 8 hours a day. I also find that the Company pays full wages for Saturday though they work for 4 hours. I do not think that there is any reasonable cause of dissatisfaction at this scale of calculation. The Union, however, argued that they want to abolish this payment on hourly basis. The Company urges that even if a worker come one or two hours' late, he is allowed to work and he gets proportionate pay for the day for the hours of work. In other factories, the hour of attendance is fixed and no worker is allowed to enter if he be late by half an hour. Consequently the worker loses his entire daily wages. The existing rule of the Company is in favour of the workers and I see no reason why this should be revised, especially when this argument was trotted out only at the time of hearing. There was no reasonable ground of complaint on this score in the four corners of the written statement filed by the Union. The existing arrangement therefore will continue.

Issue No. 4—Dearness allowance and scale.

Regarding dearness allowance, the Union claims 60 per cent. of the pay, minimum being Rs. 40 per month. The Company is already paying minimum dearness allowance at the rate of 65 per cent. on the first 100 rupees of a workman's month's basic pay subject to a minimum of Re. 1-8-9 per day. The workman, if he attends on all working days in the month for full time, receives dearness allowance for any enforced holidays in that month and also for Saturdays which are only half days but are accounted as full working days for the purpose of calculating dearness allowance. The Company brought to my notice that a man who worked on all working days during the month of April and whose basic pay is Re. 1-8 per day received Rs. 40-4 dearness allowance although there were two enforced holidays and four Saturdays (i.e., half days) in the month.

It is thus seen that the minimum dearness allowance also amounts to Rs. 40-4. This is much above the scale of dearness allowance which is fixed by the Major Engineering Tribunal (dearness allowance as per the Major Engineering Tribunal Award is Rs. 25 minimum). So the basic pay and dearness allowance need no revision. I only want to impress on the Company that inasmuch as they are continuing to pay at this rate, they should not minimise the wages and dearness allowance simply because there is Major Tribunal Award at a much lesser rate. In the Engineering Tribunal nevertheless there is such a reservation clause: those paying higher wages should continue to maintain the scale.

Grade.—In Engineering Industry it is difficult to fix any grade. Introduction of grade is left to the discretion of the Company.

Issue No. 6—Working hours.

The hours of work call for no revision as the total working hour is 48 in a week which is prescribed by the Factory Rules, whereas the present Company has allotted only 44 hours per week.

Issue No. 7—Leave and holidays.

Regarding leave, both the Union and the Company agreed to the recommendations laid down by the Major Engineering Tribunal. Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjee in his book "Indian Working Class" recommends at page 60 of his book that the Engineering Industries in India should give 22 days' holidays with pay including festival days and 10 statutory holidays under the Factories Act. This may be divided as follows:—

Ten days' continuous holidays under the Factories Act, which is equivalent to eight or nine paid holidays according as there is one Sunday or two within the period of ten days.

Eight festival days.

Five or six days' other leave with pay which may be taken in continuation of the ten days under the Factories Act or separately at the option of the workmen. This other leave for five or six days will accumulate for two years, as provided for the ten days' leave under the Factories Act.

According to the Employees' State Insurance Act enough provisions have been made and therefore it is not necessary that the Tribunal should provide any sick leave.

Issue Nos. 8 and 9—Provident Fund and gratuity.

It was urged on behalf of the Union that it is the duty of the employer to provide some retiring benefits for the maintenance of the workers in old age. Demand was made that retiring benefits should take the form of both a Contributory Provident Fund and a gratuity. This question was well considered in the Major Tribunal for engineering firms. I am of opinion that the principle embodied in that award should be a guiding factor for all the engineering firms in this Province as far as practicable. It was settled that it is the duty of the employer to provide some sort of retiring benefit for their workers, particularly to such workers as have worked under them for a number of years. In the opinion of the Major Tribunal, the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme is the best scheme of retiring benefit, because while imposing a burden on the employers it also makes it compulsory for the employees to make a contribution; this is desirable because not only it teaches the employee the habit of saving but also is a guarantee against reckless spending of the retiring benefit money when obtained, for if the employees feel that they have contributed to build up the fund money they would be careful about the money they receive on retiring.

In the Major Engineering Tribunal it was therefore decided that the Contributory Provident Fund should be adopted by the Engineering Companies; but small Companies employing less than 100 men would have the option of adopting the Gratuity Scheme instead. This Company has neither a Gratuity Scheme nor a Provident Fund Scheme. The Company is quite solvent and flourishing and it is desirable that some kind of retiring benefit should be introduced. This firm employs more than 100 men but in my opinion it would be rather much better to adopt a Gratuity Scheme in this case. As the Company had not as yet any Provident Fund Scheme, the matter should be rectified by adopting a scheme of gratuity. The scale of payment should be half a month's pay for each completed year of service. Though for any particular year half a month's pay is less than 6¼ per cent. of pay, still gratuity is to be calculated on the basis of the substantive pay during the last year of an employee's service; thus gratuity payable for an employee who has served a full term and obtained some increments of pay will not be less than the employer's contribution into the Provident Fund at 6¼ per cent. throughout the period of the employee's service. The following rule should be adopted:—

(a) *On retirement after not less than 25 years' continuous service.*—Half a month's basic pay for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of 15 months' basic pay.

(b) *On death of the employee while in service.*—Half a month's pay for each completed year of service, irrespective of the length of service but subject to the maximum of 15 months' basic pay, to be paid to the employees' heirs.

(c) *On resignation or retirement at any time before the completion of 25 years' service with written consent of the employer, owing to illness, old age, or any other sufficient cause.*—Half a month's pay for each year of completed service.

(d) *On termination of service by the employer, either as the result of reduction of his establishment or in any other circumstances not justifying dismissal.*—Half a month's pay for each completed year of service, irrespective of the length of service.

(e) No gratuity shall be payable when the emplyee is dismissed for misconduct.

(f) Gratuity is to be calculated on the basis of average substantive pay during the last 12 months of service.

Issue No. 10—Ration and cheap canteen.

In view of the suitable pay and dearness allowance that is being paid by the Company, the claim must be rejected.

Issue No. 12—Refund of fines.

It is urged that 3 workers (*a*) Sher Bahadur, Fitter, (*b*) Dal Bahadur, Fitter, and (*c*) Jibon Krishna Ghose, Turner, were fined by the Company and it is urged that these are cases of unfair labour practice. The Company urges, however, that the deductions made from the pay of the workmen Sher Bahadur and Dal Bahadur (Apprentice and not a Fitter) were not in the nature of fines. These deductions were made for the recovery of cost of tools issued to the men for work and these workers failed to return the tools so supplied when called upon to do so. In the case of Jibon K. Ghose, the Company denies that any deduction has been made. Jibon K. Ghose does not take any oath and the Union fails to substantiate the allegation regarding Sher Bahadur and Dal Bahadur. The Company has amply satisfied me that deductions were made from their pay on their failure to return the tools supplied. Moreover, this is a matter on which the Registrar under the Payment of Wages Act is the best person to whom remedy could have been easily obtained. The prayer is rejected.

Issue No. 13—Reinstatement of discharged persons.

The Union urges that the following persons were illegally discharged:—

(1) Jamserali, Carpenter— 26 years' service.
(2) Bhawani, Welder—4 years' service.
(3) Danu, Packer—5 years' service.
(4) Nidhi (No. 2), Cooly—5 years' service.
(5) Naren, Cooly—14 years' service.
(6) Krishna, Cooly—4 years' service.
(7) Bansi, Cooly—4 years' service.
(8) Pali, Cooly—5 years' service.
(9) Nabina, Cooly—5 years' service.

According to the Union, discharge of these workmen are instances of unfair labour practice and that the workmen are entitled to be reinstated with retrospective effect.

The Company submits that the workmen in question were discharged on account of shortage of work.

The Company argued that the Tribunal has got no jurisdiction to order reinstatement of men discharged nor the Tribunal can order any compensation for such discharge.

This is no doubt a very debatable point and of considerable importance. In almost all the Calcutta Tribunals the Judges have decided—I myself being one of them—that the Tribunal has got ample jurisdiction to order reinstatement in the case of workers illegally discharged. I am not going to repeat the argument over again here as the matter is shortly going to be finally adjudicated on appeal by the Hon'ble High Court. The decision of the Tribunal ordering restoration is awaiting consideration of the Hon'ble Judges of the Calcutta High Court. Pending the final decision, I hold concurrently with all my learned colleagues that the Tribunal has got ample jurisdiction to order reinstatement of discharged workers if illegally done on grounds of establishing industrial peace and that the Tribunal has further jurisdiction to order compensation in case of such discharged workers.

Now to examine the merits of the discharge, the Company has produced a letter, dated 3rd October 1947, from their London Office in which this Calcutta Branch was directed to reduce staff, expenditure and activities in connection with the godown. It was urged by the Company that the men in question were discharged in pursuance of economic policy and that the work in the Company's godown can now be easily carried out by a small labour force with the occasional assistance of outside casual hands when it is necessary to load and unload railway wagons placed in the godown siding. Hence the Company decided in order to effect necessary economy (called for by the Head Office at London) to reduce the labour force in godown and employ casual hands as and when occasion would demand.

The Union urges discharge of 9 men. The Company urges that of all these persons, Pali and Nabina failed to come to work and did not at all join since after October 1947. Regarding Krishna, the Company says he was a continued absentee. So these three workers, Pali, Nabina and Krishna, were properly and rightly discharged. The claim for reinstatement or compensation cannot arise in the case of these three persons. Regarding other workers, the Company alleges that they were inefficient hands and their outturn of work was short. Now to examine the merit of this contention.

I find, however, that the Company did not follow any hard and fast sound policy in discharging these men, for it will be evident that one Jamserali, Carpenter, was dismissed after 26 years of service as inefficient. The Company, however, urges regarding Jamserali that he was one of the 3 Carpenters and as he was slow so he had to be first discharged on the gallows of retrenchment. Similarly it was urged that Bhawani, who was a Welder of 4 years' service, had to be discharged as he was the only Welder and that the Company wanted no more Welder in their services. Whatever that may be, Jamserali who had put in 26 years of service, ought not to have been discharged after such a long period and with a stigma of "inefficiency".

Summarising the contention of the Company along with the statement of the Union, I am of opinion that the Union has failed to prove that these persons were discharged on grounds of their Union activities for there is no evidence to show that any or all of them were dynamic or active workers of the Union. I am satisfied that these workers had to be discharged for shortage of work, though unfortunately the Company did not follow a well cut policy in selecting the personnel. These persons, of course, had to go away inasmuch as the Company had to reduce the staff. So it was a case of forced unemployment, for which the workers are entitled to compensation both on law and as on principle of social justice. I find, however, that the Labour Commissioner had also recommended some gratuity. I accordingly allow these workers, Jamserali, Bhawani, Danu, Naren, Bansi, Nidhi, gratuity by way of compensation of one month's pay for each year of service on the somewhat modified scale laid down in the item "Gratuity" subject to the maximum of 15 months' pay and wages (including, of course, dearness allowance). In calculating gratuity, the scale laid down under item of gratuity should be strictly adopted (see *ante*).

Issue No. 14—Bonus.

The Company is paying bonus and the scale of bonus is total basic pay earned in the previous 12 months divided by 240 and the result multiplied by the number of whole years of service. This amount of bonus is of course meagre and scanty, for in my experience, I find that the payment of one month's wages is the minimum bonus granted by many engineering firms. There is, however, no balance sheet produced by the Company before me and I am as such not in a position to say the margin of profit left to the Company. I am, therefore, unable to make out any hard and fast rule. But I may only point out to the Company that it will be to their advantage if they can afford to pay some higher bonus to their workmen, financial position permitting. The Company should remember that a satisfied worker is always the best asset and in their own interest the Company would do well to be more charitable in future.

Issue No. 15—Discriminating labour treatment.

No case was made out before me

Summary of the recommendations.

Recognition of the Union.—Left open to be decided by Labour Courts.

Security of service.—Workers putting in 6 months' service or more should be made permanent.

Recommendations of the Major Tribunal be followed regarding other provisions for security of service.

Minimum basic pay and dearness allowance.—To be continued as at present.

Grade.—No hard and fast rule can be made in the award.

Working hours.—Existing working hours not disturbed.

Leave and holidays.—Same as in Major award of Engineering Tribunals.

Provident Fund and Gratuity.—Gratuity to be introduced.

Ration and cheap canteen.—Claim rejected.

Refund of fines.—Claim rejected.

Reinstatement of discharged workers.—No reinstatement—6 only out of 9 should get gratuity as per scale laid down in the body of the award.

Bonus.—Left to the discretion of the Company. The Company is requested to see if one month's wages can be paid to each worker.

Retrospective effect of the award:—This issue is misconceived.

As there is no revision of pay and dearness allowance, no question of granting retrospective effect of the award can properly arise in the present case.

P. R. MUKHERJI,
Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKERJEE, Jt. Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2763Lab.—10th August 1948.—The services of Sri Sudhir Chandra Dutta Gupta, Judge, Industrial Tribunal, are replaced at the disposal of Home (General Administration) Department of this Government, with effect from the date he is relieved of his present duties.

No. 2778Lab.—11th August 1948.—Sri S. N. Maitra, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Labour Commissioner, West Bengal, and Registrar of Trade Unions, West Bengal, with effect from the date he takes over charge, *vice* Sri M. M. Sen, I.C.S., transferred.

No. 2779Lab.—11th August 1948.—The services of Sri M. M. Sen, I.C.S., Labour Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of Home (General Administration) Department with effect from the date he is relieved of his present duties.

No. 2825Lab.—14th August 1948.—Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the public interest so requires that the operation of the order issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories, West Bengal, under sub-section (*2*) of section 44 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), exempting the adult workers of the Rifle Factory, Ishapore, 24-Parganas, from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the said Act for a period of two months from the 2nd June 1948 should be extended;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to sub-section (*4*) of section 44 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor has been pleased to extend the operation of the said order of exemption from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the said Act for a period of six months from the 2nd August 1948, provided that:—

(*a*) this order shall apply to those adult workers only whose services are essential in order to deal with an exceptional press of work;

(*b*) no such worker shall be employed for more than 58 hours in any week;

(*c*) no such worker shall be employed for more than 10 hours in any day;

(*d*) the periods of work of any such worker shall be so arranged that along with his interval for rest they shall not have a spreadover of more than 11 hours on any day; and

(*e*) a copy of this order shall be displayed in a prominent position on the notice board at or near the main entrance to the factory.

No. 2826Lab.—14th August 1948.—Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the public interest so requires that the operation of the order issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories, West Bengal, under sub-section (*2*) of section 44 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), exempting the adult workers of the Technical Development Establishment (Weapons), Ishapore, 24-Parganas, from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the said Act for a period of two months from the 2nd June 1948 should be extended;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to sub-section (*4*) of section 44 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor has been pleased to extend the operation of the said order of exemption from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the said Act for a period of six months from the 2nd August 1948 provided that—

(*a*) this order of exemption shall apply to those adult workers only who are employed in the (1) proof house, (2) range, (3) new view room, (4) machine room, and (5) gauge room, in order to deal with an exceptional press of work;

(*b*) no such worker shall be employed for more than 58 hours in any week;

(*c*) no such worker shall be employed for more than 10 hours in any day;

(*d*) the periods of work of any such worker shall be so arranged that along with his interval for rest they shall not have a spreadover of more than 11 hours on any day; and

(e) a copy of this order shall be displayed in a prominent position on the notice board at or near the main entrance to the factory.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

No. 2793Lab.—12th August 1948.—Sri Santi Ranjan Mukherji, temporary Inspector of Statistics, Labour Directorate, West Bengal, was allowed earned leave for nine days from the 2nd July 1948 to the 10th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
K. R. DAS SARKAR, Asst. Secy.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 2785Lab.—12th August 1948.—In this department notification No. 2521Lab., dated the 24th July 1948, published at page 975 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 29th July 1948, *for* the word "of" occurring after the word "Registrar" in the 9th line of clause (*c*) of rule 12 *read* "on".

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 39L.C.—6th August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in Messrs. Ralli Bros., Ltd., are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Sri Harendranath Bose.
(2) Sri Sarojkumar Chatterjee.
(3) Sri Chhotae Singh.
(4) Sri Pashupati Nath Dutta.
(5) Sri Mihir Kumar Sen.
(6) Sri Jitendra Nath Nath.
(7) Sri Harendra Nath Dutta.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. N. A. Pasas.
(2) Mr. Th. Apostolides.
(3) Mr. P. D. Cavadias.
(4) Mr. A. P. Stavros.
(5) Mr. J. Harris.
(6) Mr. K. A Spanos.
(7) Mr. C. A. Bridge.

No. 40L.C.—10th August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Gobindu Sheet Metal Works and Foundry, 74, Narkeldanga Main Road, Calcutta, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Kulipada Das.
(2) Muchiram Roy.
(3) Bhagaban Swain.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Sri Ajoyendu Paul.
(2) Sri Gobindu Prosad Paul.
(3) Sri Lalit Mohan Dey.

No. 41L.C.—11th August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Shalimar Paint, Colour and Varnish Co., Ltd., Howrah, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Chhanalal.
(2) Ramfur.
(3) Anwarullah.
(4) Amir Hossain.
(5) Arsad Ali.
(6) K. N. Mondal.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. E. J. Bushby.
(2) Mr. B. P. Ghosh.
(3) Mr. S. B. Ghosh.
(4) Mr. W. R. Monk.
(5) Mr. S. K. Sanyal.
(6) Mr. R. G. H. Wilkinson.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 17(*1*).—14th August 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification No. 17L.C., dated 20th May 1948, published at page 724, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 3rd June 1948, the name of "Mr. C. Wishart," a member nominated by the employers to the Works Committee of Kinnison Jute Mills, Titaghur, 24-Parganas, is cancelled and the name of "Mr. G. Souter" is substituted in his place.

No. 20(1)L.C.—10th August 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification No. 20, dated 12th May 1948, published at page 762, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 10th June 1948, the name of "Mr. A. A. Winton" is substituted in place of "Mr. J. A. Dick" as a member nominated by the employers to constitute the Works Committee in the Kamarhatty Co., Ltd., Kamarhatty, 24-Parganas.

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

ORDER.

No. 10158D.C.S.—16th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by the first proviso to paragraph 11 of the West Bengal Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1948, the Governor is pleased to fix the following scales of fees for licences to be issued now for a period up to the 31st October 1948:—

Schedule I.

Group B of Rs. 100.
Group C of Rs. 50.
Group D of Rs. 20.
Group E of Rs. 5.

By order of the Governor,
R. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 9774D.C.S.—9th August 1948.—(1) Sri Monoranjan Sarkar, B.C.S., Deputy Director of Textiles, is appointed to be Deputy Secretary in this Department, *vice* Sri P. R. Sinha.

(2) Sri Ram-Krishna Gopal Mukherji, Special Officer (Initial Area), in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, is transferred to the Directorate of Textiles as Special Officer.

(3) Sri Keshab Chandra Sen, B.J.C.S., is appointed to be Special Officer (Initial Area), in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, *vice* Sri R. Mukherji.

By order of the Governor,
R. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Secy.

No. 9759D.C.S.—6th August 1948.—Sri Bhowani Prosad Banerjee, Rationing Officer, South Suburban, under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, was allowed earned leave for 17 days from 5th July 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,
A. BOSE,
Budget Officer and Asst. Secy. (*ex-officio*).

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATIONS.

Burdwan-24-Parganas.—No. 6324L.R.—11th August 1948.—Sri Sudhangshu Bimal Das Gupta, Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Burdwan Settlement, is, in the interest of public service, transferred to Sundarbans Settlement with effect from the date on which he joins his new duties at Alipore.

24-Parganas.—No. 6325L.R.—11th August 1948.—Under the provisions of section 3(*14*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Sri Sudhangshu Bimal Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer, is authorised to discharge, in the district of 24-Parganas, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys, and the preparation of record-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer under Chapter VII, Part I of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid areas.

Hooghly.—No. 6343L.R.—12th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1 of the Bengal Rent Recovery (Under-tenues) Act, 1865 (Bengal Act VIII of 1865), as amended by the Bengal Rent Recovery (Under-tenures) Amendment Act, 1945 (Bengal Act IV of 1945), the Governor is pleased to vest Sri Manindra Kumar Sen, Additional District Magistrate, Hooghly, with the powers of a Collector of a district for the purposes of the said Act to be exercised in the district of Hooghly.

Calcutta.—No. 6419L.R.—16th August 1948.—Sri Prafulla Chandra Mitra, retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Sri Profulla Kumar Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as Land Acquisition Officer, Alipore, are appointed temporarily to be Special Officers in the Land and Land Revenue Department for enquiring into the condition of *Bustee* Tenants in Calcutta with effect from the date on which they take over charge of their new duties.

By order of the Governor,
K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

24-Parganas.—No. 6253L.A.—10th August 1948.—The following agreement is published under section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, for general information:—

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE,
Member, Board of Revenue, and
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal
(*ex-officio*).

Agreement.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this fifth day of August One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight BETWEEN THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASHTANGA AYURVEDA VIDYALAYA, a Society (registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860) and having their registered office at No. 170, Raja Dinendra Street in the town of Calcutta (hereinafter called the Vidyalaya or Society) of the ONE PART and the GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST BENGAL (hereinafter called the Governor) of the OTHER PART.

WHEREAS for the purpose of the extension of the Patipukur Tuberculosis Hospital the Vidyalaya has applied to the Government of West Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of the piece or parcel of land containing 2·9213 acres or thereabout situate in the village of Patipukur in the district of Twenty-four Parganas and more particularly described in the schedule hereto and delineated in the plan* hereunto annexed.

AND WHEREAS the said Government of West Bengal, being satisfied by an enquiry held under section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public has consented to acquire on behalf of the Society the piece or parcel of land hereinbefore described

AND WHEREAS the said Government of West Bengal has required the Society under the provisions of section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the Agreement with the Governor hereinafter contained NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

1. On demand the Society shall and will pay to the said Government of West Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made, or by the Court or Courts to which an appeal from the award of the said Court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid Courts, or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

2. On demand made by the said Collector, the obligations of the Vidyalaya under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited, the Vidyalaya shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purpose mentioned in the last preceding clause.

3. On payment by the Vidyalaya of all demands under the foregoing first clause, or, in the discretion of the said Government of West Bengal on deposit by the Vidyalaya of all estimated amounts as provided in the second clause, but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, the Governor shall make over possession of the said land to the Vidyalaya and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Vidyalaya.

4. The said land shall be held by the Vidyalaya as a part of such hospital as is hereinbefore mentioned and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of West Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

5. The said extension of the Patipukur Tuberculosis Hospital shall be completed and fully equipped in all respects ready for use within five years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Vidyalaya.

6. Should the said extension of the hospital not be completed and fully equipped in all respects ready for use within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of West Bengal or should the said Hospital at any time thereafter cease for a period of three consecutive years to be held and used or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth

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*Not printed but may be inspected in the office of the Collector of 24-Parganas.

clause, then and in any such case, the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land together with all buildings thereon, whether such buildings were erected before or after transfer of the said land to the Society, and thereupon the interest of the Society in the said land and buildings shall absolutely cease and determine.

7. On taking such possession the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land and buildings as it may think proper:—

(*i*) Should the said Government sell the land with the buildings the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Society.

(*ii*) Should the said Government decide not to sell the land and buildings, the said Government shall retain the said land and buildings thereon in which case the Governor shall repay to the Society the market value as on the day of re-entry of all the buildings erected by the Society and all sums received from the Society in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause (less the statutory allowance of fifteen per cent. and less any amount received on account of trees and buildings, which are not in existence at the time of resumption), but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

(*iii*) Should the said Government decide to sell the buildings, only upon such sale, the Governor, after deducting the expenses of taking possession and selling, pay the balance of the proceeds of the sale to the Society, together with the sum received from the Society in respect of the compensation for the land (less the statutory allowance of fifteen per cent. and less any amount received from the Society on account of trees and buildings which are not in existence at the time of resumption), but will not repay any sum paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

8. The public shall be entitled to use the Hospital and its extensions as above on the following terms and conditions, viz., according to the rules and regulations of the Hospital.

9. The Society also agrees to provide the segregation of advanced cases in a manner to be approved from time to time by the Medical Department of the said Government and in particular not to locate wards for such cases by the side of the public road.

10. The Society also agrees that no building shall be constructed on the land to be acquired before the plan of such building has been approved by the Director of Health Services with the Government of West Bengal.

11. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of West Bengal and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

Schedule above referred to.

ALL the pieces or parcels of lands comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 707 to 719, 724 to 726, 730 to 746 of village Dakshindari, jurisdiction list No. 25 of thana Dum Dum, pargana Calcutta, district Twenty-four Parganas, and measuring, more or less, 2·9213 acres and delineated on the plan* hereto annexed.

IN WITNESS whereof the Ashtanga Ayurveda Vidyalaya by three of its Trustees and the Governor of the Province of West Bengal, by the Member, Board of Revenue, Government of West Bengal and *ex-officio* Secretary have hereunto set and affixed their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

The seal of the abovenamed society was hereto affixed in the presence of—

Seal.

Witness—

Manindra Nath Maitra,
271, Chittaranjan Avenue,
Calcutta.

Charu Chandra Biswas,

Bijoy Bhusan Ray,

Ratneswar Pande,

Members, Board of Trustees, Ashtanga Ayurveda Vidyalaya.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Member, Board of Revenue and *ex-officio* Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in the Land and Land Revenue Department on behalf of the Governor of the Province of West Bengal in the presence of—

Seal.

Witness—

A. K. Chakravarti, Assistant Secretary, Department of Land and Land Revenue.

S. Banerjee, Member, Board of Revenue and *ex-officio* Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Land and Land Revenue Department.

West Dinajpur.—No. 6275L.A.—10th August 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 587L.A., dated the 17th January 1948, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, published at page 99, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd January 1948, in respect of the proposed acquisition of land for the construction of an air-strip in mauza Dunga, jurisdiction list No. 141, police-station Balurghat, district West Dinajpur.

Hooghly.—No. 6312L.A.—11th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Konnagar Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the Konnagar trenching ground, in the village of Konnagar, jurisdiction list No. 7, thana Uttarpara, pargana Boro, district Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 1822 to 1824, 1831 to 1834, 1846 and 1847, and measuring, more or less, 3·32 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Konnagar.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Serampore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Serampore.

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*Not printed but may be inspected in the office of the Collector of 24-Parganas.

West Dinajpur.—No. 6314L.A.(P.W.).—11th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Tildanga-Balurghat Road (portion in thana Gangarampur), it is hereby notified that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 209·96 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are likely to be required in the district of West Dinajpur:—

District West Dinajpur.

Thana Gangarampur, village Bhaktipur, jurisdiction list No. 51.

Cadastral plots in full.

607, 606.

Cadastral plots in part.

115, 114, 113, 111, 109, 112, 22, 72, 71, 68, 118, 406, 424, 425, 608, 67, 46, 130, 123, 120, 119.

Thana Gangarampur, village Kurial, jurisdiction list No. 50.

Cadastral plots in full.

185, 184, 302, 334.

Cadastral plots in part.

3, 47, 630, 45, 681, 44, 94, 90, 112, 118, 625, 626, 186, 180, 627, 232, 233, 89, 86, 167, 168, 635, 165, 164, 335, 333, 305, 306, 307, 304, 303, 301, 188.

Thana Gangarampur, village Tengapara, jurisdiction list No. 49.

Cadastral plots in full.

74, 76, 75, 94, 96, 99, 101, 102, 124, 125, 230, 373, 238, 379, 237, 236.

Cadastral plots in part.

70, 71, 54, 43, 72, 78, 77, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98, 100, 103, 104, 364, 122, 121, 123, 127, 126, 155, 156, 157, 160, 161, 162, 164, 163, 219, 220, 221, 223, 229, 235, 243, 242, 244, 239, 364, 381, 329.

Thana Gangarampur, village Joypur, jurisdiction list No. 80.

Cadastral plot in full.

1310.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 1309, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315.

Thana Gangarampur, village Boalduba, jurisdiction list No. 45.

Cadastral plots in full.

204, 221, 585, 222, 231, 576.

Cadastral plots in part.

178, 202, 205, 214, 213, 220, 223, 230, 229, 233, 232, 244, 566, 577, 575, 567, 568, 569.

Thana Gangarampur, village Patan, jurisdiction list No. 46.

Cadastral plot in full.

3656.

Cadastral plots in part.

3654, 3615, 3655, 3612, 3613, 3614.

Thana Gangarampur, village Maharajpur, jurisdiction list No. 48.

Cadastral plots in full.

122, 209, 279, 321, 322, 330, 120, 121, 208, 05, 204, 203, 202, 199, 198, 197, 193, 192, 188, 87, 184.

Cadastral plots in part.

72, 9, 98, 97, 119, 118, 123, 109, 108, 103, 90, 40, 39, 102, 144, 145, 147, 146, 149, 150, 157, 160, 159, 163, 164, 165, 166, 186, 210, 207, 189, 191, 194, 196, 185, 200, 201, 206, 283, 282, 281, 277, 278, 315, 316, 319, 322, 329, 280, 317, 320, 323, 331.

Thana Gangarampur, village Kadighat, jurisdiction list No. 82.

Cadastral plots in full.

10, 9, 64, 65, 66, 12, 13, 19, 61, 62, 60, 63, 147, 148, 204, 205, 401.

Cadastral plot in part.

11, 5, 6, 7, 8, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 150, 151, 149, 152, 15, 16, 14, 18, 20, 59, 142, 146, 155, 157, 156, 158, 145, 159, 207, 203, 312, 399, 400, 402, 398, 394, 397.

Thana Gangarampur, village Kadibat, jurisdiction list No. 83.

Cadastral plots in full.

9, 21, 29, 22, 23, 26, 47, 49, 50, 372, 60.

Cadastral plots in part.

12, 11, 371, 14, 10, 8, 16, 30, 20, 31, 28, 24, 25, 27, 85, 36, 40, 44, 45, 43, 46, 48, 51, 56, 57, 58, 59.

Thana Gangarampur, village Narayanpur, jurisdiction list No. 36.

Cadastral plots in full.

5009.

Cadastral plots in part.

5015, 5004, 4987.

Thana Gangarampur, village Rajibpur, jurisdiction list No. 84.

Cadastral plots in full.

355, 356, 358, 357, 666, 566, 433, 431, 578, 3154, 3153, 3135, 3138, 3211, 3212, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3986, 3238, 3234, 3236, 3274, 3718, 3722, 3719, 3694, 3861, 48, 3715, 3932.

Cadastral plots in part.

99, 153, 667, 668, 669, 670, 662, 661, 660, 659, 665, 657, 564, 565, 580, 581, 582, 577, 576, 586, 579, 567, 568, 569 570, 611 610, 608, 609, 600, 583, 997, 996, 582, 606, 601, 432, 430, 439, 440, 399, 429, 400, 402, 401, 359, 373, 376, 434, 397, 374, 375, 361, 354, 353, 348, 347, 346, 330, 329, 942, 944, 943, 976, 3139, 3152, 3156, 3155, 3130, 3134, 3108, 3131, 3137, 3136, 322, 328, 331, 345, 343, 335, 3978, 3975, 3209, 3203, 3207, 3208, 3210, 3218, 3224, 3222, 3223, 3987, 3233, 3319, 3237, 3235, 3214, 3213, 3988, 3239, 3240, 3268, 3269, 3275, 3270, 3271, 3273, 3723, 3728, 3721, 3716, 3720, 3717, 3714, 3699, 3697, 3696, 3692, 3693, 3695, 3688, 3687, 3662, 3663, 3659, 3658, 3657, 3656, 3569, 3568, 3563, 3564, 3567, 3578, 3577, 3576, 3580, 3928, 3939, 3925, 3929, 3575, 3581, 3574, 3930, 3864, 3867, 3862, 3863, 3865, 3866, 3854, 3855, 3853, 3931, 3860, 3859.

Thana Gangarampur, village Raghunathbati, jurisdiction list No. 97.

Cadastral plots in full.

221, 222, 223, 219, 464, 466, 469, 423, 473, 470.

Cadastral plots in part.

228, 227, 226, 229, 225, 224, 220, 214, 207, [illegible], 206, 205, 314, 213, 315, 461, 316, 317, 350, 349, 348, 463, 467, 462, 341, 339, 347, 471, 9, 12, 13, 425, 424, 420, 422, 421, 355, 354, 353, 352, 351, 199, 201, 200, 202, 203.

Thana Gangarampur, village Jotmullkhan, jurisdiction list No. 96.

Cadastral plot in full.

14.

Cadastral plots in part.

27, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 82, 76, 77, 287, 80, 78, 81, 286, 28, 23, 29.

Thana Gangarampur, village Ratnamala, jurisdiction list No. 98.

Cadastral plots in full.

2382, 2132, 2394.

Cadastral plots in part.

2329, 2126, 2130, 2131.

Thana Gangarampur, village Gochiara, jurisdiction list No. 103.

Cadastral plots in full.

273, 342, 667, 668, 689, 690, 664, 665.

Cadastral plots in part.

296, 279, 278, 702, 276, 269, 297, 272, 270, 274, 264, 263, 262, 238, 237, 236, 235, 233, 231, 227, 226, 225, 224, 666, 662, 669, 663, 646, 670 647, 650, 656, 692, 345, 343, 341, 340, 338, 336, 335, 334, 316, 315, 314, 313, 311, 300, 299, 687, 301, 312.

Thana Gangarampur, village Damina, jurisdiction list No. 100.

Cadastral plot in full.

1864.

Cadastral plots in part.

1855, 1857, 1858.

Thana Gangarampur, village Narai, jurisdiction list No. 102.

Cadastral plots in full.

1616, 1599, 1674, 1675, 1951, 1929, 1933, 1928, 1604, 1601, 2105, 1654, 1651, 1653, 1600, 1591, 1953, 1946, 1940, 1935, 1932.

Cadastral plots in part.

1614, 1615, 1617, 1613, 1612, 1608, 1607, 1611, 1634, 1606, 1605, 1603, 1650, 1602, 1598, 1594, 1592, 1670, 1676, 1677, 1950, 1952, 1958, 1954, 1655, 1652, 1938, 1939, 1944, 1934, 1936, 1920, 1921, 1927, 1930, 1931, 1846, 1847, 1845, 1854, 1855, 1853, 1821, 1807, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1610, 1648, 1593, 1590, 1947, 2112, 2111, 1842.

Thana Gangarampur, village Tatrial, jurisdiction list No. 110.

Cadastral plot in full.

165.

Cadastral plots in part.

443, 154, 153, 159, 161, 162, 164, 166, 167, 186, 160, 188, 189, 190, 191.

Thana Gangarampur, village Raghunathpur, jurisdiction list No. 109.

Cadastral plots in full.

180, 278, 217, 218, 221, 227.

Cadastral plots in part.

178, 190, 191, 209, 181, 185, 186, 187, 189, 193, 208, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215, 216, 219, 220, 222, 225, 226, 228.

Thana Gangarampur, village Najirpur, jurisdiction list No. 108.

Cadastral plots in part.

215, 212, 210, 190, 221, 220, 80, 79, 213, 185, 187, 189, 77, 85, 214, 186.

Thana Gangarampur, village Nakair, jurisdiction list No. 198.

Cadastral plots in full.

100, 444, 446, 98, 101 445, 447, 562, 561.

Cadastral plots in part.

93, 94, 95, 574, 97, 102, 103, 440, 439, 438, 437, 433, 453, 452, 457, 451, 449, 448, 446, 559, 560, 556, 563, 564, 567, 568.

Thana Gangarampur, village Phulbari, jurisdiction list No. 197.

Cadastral plots in part.

149, 150, 153, 151, 165, 455, 166, 167, 170, 171, 172, 236, 237, 239, 243.

Thana Gangarampur, village Khaspara, jurisdiction list No. 199.

Cadastral plots in full.

154, 152, 45.

Cadastral plots in part.

9, 8, 6, 10, 11, 21, 62, 50, 49, 48, 46, 142, 42, 150, 29, 28, 143, 43.

Thana Gangarampur, village Hazichak, jurisdiction list No. 202.

Cadastral plot in full.

62.

Cadastral plots in part.

75, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 58, 60.

Thana Gangarampur, village Deodhara, jurisdiction list No. 200.

Cadastral plots in full.

38, 53, 300, 122, 124.

Cadastral plots in part.

48, 40, 37, 51, 52, 54, 57, 50, 58, 59, 61, 74, 96, 121, 120, 125, 134, 97, 301.

Thana Gangarampur, village Khatia Bandha, jurisdiction list No. 201.

Cadastral plots in part.

2, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 191, 193, 194, 195, 202, 203, 205, 208, 209, 210, 241, 242, 246, 247.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Road Planning Circle, at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of West Dinajpur.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Birbhum.—No. 6316L.A.(P.W.).—11th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that additional land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Hinglow Embankment, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 19·37 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are likely to be required in the district of Birbhum:—

Thana Khayrasol, village Junidpur, jurisdiction list No. 167.

Cadastral plots in part.

159, 477, 479, 476, 480, 470, 437, 464, 458, 457, 456, 449, 451, 454, 478.

Thana Khayrasol, village Bahadurpur, jurisdiction list No. 164.

Cadastral plots in full.

1218, 1227, 1231.

Cadastral plots in part.

1217, 1219, 1221, 1222, 1211, 1223, 1224, 1201, 1199, 1198, 1197, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1823, 1824, 1820, 1817, 1816, 1238.

Thana Khayrasol, village Bharara, jurisdiction list No. 169.

Cadastral plots in full.

1727, 1511.

Cadastral plots in part.

1687, 2199, 2200, 2201, 1677, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1698, 1699, 1700, 2203, 1710, 1716, 1715, 1717, 1714, 1713, 1733, 1718, 1728, 1726, 1730, 1731, 1725, 1740, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1534, 1533, 1668, 1667, 1697, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1721, 1539, 1542, 1522, 1520, 1519, 1512, 1546, 1514, 1513.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I, of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), Mor Canal Circle, at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Birbhum.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Hooghly.—No. 6322L.A.—11th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for remodelling Damodar Left Embankment at 58th mile, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose three pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 1·886 acres, and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are likely to be required in the district of Hooghly:—

Thana Tarakeswar, village Laskarpur, jurisdiction list No. 13, pargana Baligora—Cadastral plot in part Nos. 2038 to 2040, 2042, 2046, 2048, 2052, 2053, 2166 and 2242 to 2246.

Thana Tarakeswar, village Champdanga, jurisdiction list No. 67, pargana Baligori- Cadastral plot in part --Nos. 2108, 2205 to 2208, 2216, 2262, 2334 and 2348 to 2350.

Thana Tarakeswar, village Shachak, jurisdiction list No. 68, pargana Bhurshit—Cadastral plot in part—Nos. 122, 126, 142 to 144, 148, 149, 158 to 160, 196 to 199, 212, 276, 277, 548 and 642.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Serampore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Serampore.

Burdwan.—No. 6328L.A.—11th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of Western Bengal Coalfields, Ltd., for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of pit-head bath, creches and labour quarters for Mahira Colliery, in the village of Mahira, jurisdiction list No. 35, thana Ondal, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 348-351, 382, 383, 385-389, 461-463, 466, 467, 530-551, 668-671, 741 and 742, and measuring, more or less, 11·75 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Mahira.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

Hooghly.—No. 6409L.A.—14th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Rishra Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for construction of a public latrine, in the village of Mahesh, jurisdiction list No. 15, thana Serampore, pargana, Boro, district Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land, comprising portion of cadastral plot No. 3037, and measuring, more or less, 0·142 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Mahesh.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Serampore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Serampore.

Hooghly.—No. 6411L.A.—14th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for remodelling Damodar Left Embankment at 57th mile, in the villages of Laskarpur and Moktarpur, jurisdiction list Nos. 13 and 14, respectively, thana Tarakeswar, pargana Baligori, district Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising full of cadastral plot No. 1919 and parts of cadastral plot Nos. 1589, 1591, 1594, 1595, 1599, 1600, 1792, 1802 to 1804, 1806, 1818 to 1820, 1827 to 1833, 1894, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1914, 1915, 1918, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1928 and 1929, in the village of Laskarpur, and full of cadastral plot No. 2525 and parts of cadastral plot Nos. 1107 to 1111, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2008, 2466, 2512, 2513, 2524, 2526 to 2528, 2549, 2550, 2572, 2573, 2581, 2586, 2587, 4041 and 4055, in the village of Moktarpur, and measuring, more or less, 2·50 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Laskarpur and Moktarpur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I, of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Serampore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector, Serampore.

24-Parganas.—No. 6423L.A.—16th August 1948.—The following Agreement is published under section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, for general information.

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE,

Member, Board of Revenue, and
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal
(*ex-officio*).

Agreement.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 6th day of August One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, between Messrs. Model Knitting Industries, Limited, a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act (Act VII of 1913) and having its registered office at 6/1, Munshiganj Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta, in the Province of West Bengal (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part AND the Governor of the Province of West Bengal (hereinafter called the Governor) of the other part.

WHEREAS for the purpose of construction of factory, godowns, staff quarters, cooly lines in the village of Bonhoogli, thana Baranagore, in the district of 24-Parganas, the Company has applied to the Governor of West Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of the pieces or parcels of land containing 2·37 acres or thereabout situate in the village of Bonhoogli, thana Baranagore in the district of 24-Parganas, and more particularly described in the schedule hereto and delineated in the plan* hereunto annexed;

AND WHEREAS the said Government of West Bengal, being satisfied by an enquiry held under section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public has consented to acquire on behalf of the Company the pieces or parcels of land hereinbefore described;

AND WHEREAS the said Government of West Bengal has required the Company under the provisions of section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the agreement with the Governor hereinafter contained; NOW this indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

1. On demand the Company shall and will pay to the said Government of West Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made, or by the Court or Courts to which an appeal from the award of the said Court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid Courts, or otherwise, incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

2. On demand made by the said Collector the obligations of the Company under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited, the Company shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding clause.

3. On payment by the Company of all demands under the foregoing first clause, or, in the discretion of the said Government of West Bengal (on deposit by the Company of all estimated amounts as provided in the second clause), but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, the Governor shall make over possession of the said land to the Company and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Company.

4. The said land shall be held by the Company for the purpose of construction of factory, godowns, staff quarters and cooly lines as is hereinbefore mentioned and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of West Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

5. The said construction of factory, godowns, staff quarters and cooly lines shall be completed and fully equipped in all respects ready for use within three years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Company.

6. Should the said construction of factory, godowns, staff quarters and cooly lines not be completed and fully equipped in all respects ready for use within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of West Bengal or should the said land at any time thereafter cease for a period of twelve consecutive months to be held and used or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause then and in any such case, the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land together with all buildings thereon,

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*Not printed but may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, 24-Parganas.

whether such buildings were erected before or after transfer of the land to the Company and thereupon the interest of the Company in the said land and buildings shall absolutely cease and determine.

7. On taking such possession the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land and building as it may think proper.

(*i*) Should the said Government sell the land with the buildings the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Company.

(*ii*) Should the said Government decide not to sell the land and buildings, the said Government shall retain the said land and buildings thereon in which case the Governor shall repay to the Company the market value as on the day of re-entry of all the buildings erected by the Company and all sums received from the Company in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause (less the statutory allowance of 15 per cent. and less any amount received on account of trees and buildings which are not in existence at the time of resumption), but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

(*iii*) Should the said Government decide to sell the buildings only, upon such sale, the Governor after deducting the expenses of taking possession and selling, pay the balance of the proceeds of sale to the Company together with the sum received from the Company in respect of the compensation for the land (less the statutory allowance of 15 per cent. and less any amount received from the Company on account of trees and buildings which are not in existence at the time of resumption) but will not repay any sum paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

8. The public shall be entitled to have the following advantages:—

(*a*) The Company shall give training in various processes carried on in the Company's mill to not less than four apprentices a year, selection of such apprentices being made annually from the number of candidates nominated by the Director of Industries, West Bengal, or by such other officer as may be nominated by the Government for the purpose. The period of training shall not be less than two years for each apprentice. During the first six months of training each apprentice shall be given a subsistence allowance and thereafter he will have to earn his wages, that is to say, he shall be given the status of a wage-earner.

(*b*) In making appointments, preference should be given to the people of West Bengal.

(*c*) The Company shall provide and conduct a charitable dispensary and the Company's employees and the public shall be entitled to have free service and medicine from such dispensary.

(*d*) The Company shall provide play and recreation grounds, and other amenities of life for the benefit of its employees.

9. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject-matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of West Bengal, and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

Schedule of land referred to.

All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the village of Bon-Hoogli, police-station Baranagore, in the district of 24-Parganas, comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 399, 503, 509, 510, 527, 542, 543 and 544 and measuring in all 2·37 acres, more or less, and delineated on the plan hereto annexed and thereon coloured red.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Model Knitting Industries, Limited, have caused its common seal to be affixed and the Governor of the Province of West Bengal hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The common seal of the abovementioned Company was hereto affixed in the presence of—

Seal.

Witnesses—

Sunil Kumar Biswas, 26/1, Ramesh Mitra Road, Calcutta. Ajit Kumar Das, 3, Durgapore Lane, Calcutta.

G. Birla,

Managing Director.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Member, Board of Revenue, and Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, *(ex-officio)* in the Land and Land Revenue Department, for and on behalf of the Governor of the Province of West Bengal, in the presence of—

Seal.

Witness—

A. K. Chakrabarty, Assistant Secretary, Department of Land and Land Revenue.

S. Banerjee, Member, Board of Revenue and Secretary to the Government of West Bengal Land and Land Revenue Department *(ex-officio)*.

Calcutta.—No. 6473L.A.—17th August 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 3266L.A., dated the 23rd April 1948, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 526, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0·4039 of an acre of land required for the construction of a new Automatic Telephone Exchange building in Ward No. 27 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

ERRATUM.

Midnapore.—No. 6278L.A.—10th August 1948.—In notification No. 5432L.A., dated the 16th June 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at pages 1216-1217, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th June 1947, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 6·03 acres of land required for office and menials' quarters of the West Bengal Forest Division:—

(*a*) *Delete* the words "Military Bazar" occurring in each of the lines 6 and 13;

(*b*) *Insert* the words and figures "jurisdiction list No. 168" *after* the words "Cantonment Barpathar" in line 7; and

(*c*) *Read* "parts of cadastral survey plot Nos. 101, 104 and 106" *for* "cadastral plot Nos. 270P, 276P, 280P, 268P, 277, 278 and 279" in lines 10-11.

Nadia-24-Parganas.—No. 6353L.A.(P.W.).—12th August 1948.—In notification No. 19126L.A., dated 17th October 1945, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1742, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the 25th October 1945, in respect of the acquisition of land required for the establishment of a central live-stock research-*cum*-breeding station at Haringhata, *read* "1513 to 2091" *for* "1513, 2091" occurring in lines 17 and 18 under "Block A".

DECLARATIONS.

24-Parganas.—No. 6255L.A.—10th August 1948—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Ashtanga Ayurveda Vidyalaya, for the extension of Tuberculosis Hospital, Patipukur, in the village of Dakshindauri, jurisdiction list No. 25, in thana Dum Dum, pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 707 to 719, 724 to 726, 730 to 746, and measuring, more or less, 2·9213 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Dakshindauri.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Alipore, 24-Parganas.

24-Parganas.—No. 6273L.A.—10th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of G.T.R. Co., Ltd., for a public purpose, viz., for the extension and development of the factory for efficient essential services and also for the purpose of organising and maintaining the indigenous industries, such as electrical fans and motors, etc., in the village of Purbasinti, jurisdiction list No. 22, in thana Dum Dum, pargana Panchannagram, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 654, 746, 748, 734-744, 835-846 and 1000-1002, and measuring, more or less 10·0638 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Purbasinti.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Alipore, 24-Parganas.

Burdwan.—No. 6310L.A.—11th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Up Relief line at mile 122 of the East Indian Railway main line (Barakar Extension), in the villages of Egara and Siarsol, jurisdiction list Nos. 13 and 17, respectively, thana Raniganj, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land starting from chainage 37·80 feet from the mile post 121 of the East Indian Railway main line, touching the old western boundary of the same Railway and running generally towards the north-western direction and passing through the villages of Egara and Siarsol and terminating at chainage 61·80 feet from the same mile post in the village of Siarsol and being 20 feet in width and 1,400 feet in length, and measuring, more or less, 0·64 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid villages of Egara and Siarsol.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (*1*), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Asansol.

Hooghly.—No. 6330L.A.—11th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Serampore Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for widening Beighton Lane, in the village of Serampore, jurisdiction list No. 13, in thana Serampore, pargana Boro, district Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising part of cadastral plot Nos. 7949 and 7952 to 7954, and measuring, more or less, 0·052 of an acre is required within the aforesaid village of Serampore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Serampore.

Burdwan. No. 6413L.A. (P.W.).—14th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Locomotive Building Works Project, East Indian Railway (Block "C"), in the village of Amladahi, jurisdiction list No. 48, in thana Salanpur, pargana Pandra, district Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising, cadastral survey plot Nos. 6. 16, 17, 54, 97-106, 144, 169, 178-181, 204-206, 209, 213 to 221, 223-236, 241, 274, 275, 277-279, 345 to 348, 354-360, 374-381, 413, 451-453, 460-466, 531, 656-662, 677, 702, 785-790, 794, 893, 907, 908, 921, 994, 1054, 1056-1069, 1077, 1083, 1122-1124, 1205, 1234-1245, 1248, 1249, 1345, 1356, 1358, 1359 and 1383, and parts of cadastral survey plot Nos. 42, 185, 202, 207, 208, 210-212, 248, 276, 280, 336, 351, 363, 390, 454, 784, 791, 1070, 1246, 1247, 1250, 1382, 1428, 1432 and 1433, in mauza Amladahi, and measuring, more or less, 71·65 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Amladahi,

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (*1*), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the General Manager, East Indian Railway, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE,

Member, Board of Revenue, and
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal
(*ex-officio*).

Land Reforms

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 6290L.Ref.—11th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is needed for a public purpose, viz., for settlement of immigrants from East Bengal, in the villages of Paschim Jitpur, jurisdiction list No. 91, Alipore Duar, jurisdiction list No. 99, and Damanpur, jurisdiction list No. 100, pargana Buka, district Jalpaiguri, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising Khas Mahal jote No. 157 in mauza Paschim Jutpur, jotes Nos. 4391, 2142, 647, 646, 4392, 200, 649, 680, 683, 1217, 202, 206, 518, 519 part, 191 part, 192, 193, 179 and 172, in mauza Alipore

Duar and jotes Nos. 169 part, 173 part, 190 part, 204 part and 523, in mauza Damanpur and measuring, more or less, 423·17 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Paschim Jitpur, Alipore Duar and Damanpur.

This notification is made under the provision of section 4 of the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance II of 1948).

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers, company or local body for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE,
Member, Board of Revenue, and
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal
(*ex-officio*).

Requisition.

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

No. 623 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 5th August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

28, Beniapukur Road, Calcutta (entire).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above, is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 16th August 1948 at 11-30 a.m. or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 9th August 1948.

No. 628 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 6th August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

51, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta (entire).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above, is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 17th August 1948, at 11-30 a.m. or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 10th August 1948.

No. 609 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 14th August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector, Midnapore, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such further action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

Two-storied *pucca* building at Kasaipara bearing holding No. 86, Ward No. II, Midnapore.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

No. 490 of 1948.

ORDER.

Calcutta, the 7th August 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 490 of 1948, dated the 18th June 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

11B, Ramanath Kaviraj Lane, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

No. 639 of 1948.

ORDER.

Calcutta, the 13th August 1948.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section *(1)* of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section *(4)* of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

14C, Gora Chand Road (First floor), Entally, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above, is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 23rd August 1948 at 1-30 p.m. or on any subsequent day when an Officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

O. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 16th August 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES

Forests

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4871For.—2nd August 1948.—Sri J. K. Ganguly, A.C.F. (on probation), Attached Officer, Jalpaiguri Division, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the Division in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 9th August 1948, with headquarters at Jalpaiguri, *vice* Sri J. N. Sen Gupta, D.C.F., granted leave.

No. 4851For.—2nd August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause *(d)* of section 76 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor is pleased to make the following rules for the measurement and registration of boats in the 24-Parganas Forest Division:—

I. **Method of calculation of carrying capacity.**—The carrying capacity of every boat shall be calculated according to the following formula:—

Capacity $= 0{\cdot}356 \times L \times B \times D$.

Where L = the length along the water line when under full load.

B = the breadth.

D = the vertical distances between the water line when under full load and the inner surface of the bottom of the boat.

II. **How measurements are to be taken.**—*(a)* The length shall be measured along the water line under full load, between the bow and stern posts (*dara*). The points at which the measurement shall be taken being marked by hammer impressions, fractions of a foot being neglected.

(b) The breadth and depth shall be measured at the broadest and the deepest parts, respectively, and shall be recorded in feet and quarters of a foot, fractions of less than quarter of a foot being neglected. Breadth shall be measured between the outer extremity of the hull.

III. **Allowance of fractions in capacity.**—Fractions as below shall be ignored:—

Capacity of boats.	Allowance.
(1) 1,000 maunds and over	Up to a maximum of 99 maunds, to bring the capacity to the nearest lower complete 100 maunds.
(2) Over 500 maunds but under 1,000 maunds.	Up to a maximum of 49 maunds to bring the capacity to the nearest lower complete 50 maunds.
(3) Over 100 maunds but under 500 maunds.	Up to a maximum of 24 maunds, to bring the capacity to the nearest lower complete 25 maunds.

Provided that for boats measuring up to 100 maunds capacity, the following approximation shall be used:—

(i) 87½ maunds and over shall be regarded as 100 maunds.

(ii) 62½ maunds to 87 maunds shall be regarded as 75 maunds.

(iii) 37½ maunds to 62 maunds shall be regarded as 50 maunds.

(iv) 37 maunds and under shall be regarded as 25 maunds.

IV. **Fees for registration.**—For the registration of any boat, the following fees shall be paid in advance to the Revenue or Checking Station Officer who is asked to register, namely:—

For each boat of 25 maunds capacity or less—As. 3.

For each boat over 25 maunds but not over 50 maunds capacity—As. 6.

For each boat over 50 maunds but not over 100 maunds capacity—As. 8.

For each boat over 100 maunds but not over 300 maunds capacity—As. 12.

For each boat over 300 maunds but not over 500 maunds capacity—Re. 1.

For each boat over 500 maunds but not over 1,000 maunds capacity—Rs. 1-8.

For each boat over 1,000 maunds capacity—Rs. 2.

V. **Certificate of registration.**—On payment of such fee the applicant shall be entitled to receive a certificate of registration in the form appended and to have the registration number and marks of his boat painted thereon.

VI. **Duration of registration.**—Each registration shall hold good for the period of one year from the date of registration.

Form of Certificate of Registration.

Book No................ Certificate No................

Certified that..,

son of....................................., caste...............,

inhabitant of.......................................in the

..............................thana of..........................

district, has this day registered boat No...............

of which the length is.................feet, of which

the breadth is..............feet..............inches, of

which the depth is.............feet..............inches.

Maund capacity is.....................maunds.

Station from which is issued..............................

Date of issue...

Date up to which registration will hold good

................................19..................

Registration number and marks—

Registration depot letter.............................

Registration number......................................

Year mark..

Officer-in-charge,

of...............................Station.

2. Notification No. 1840T.R., dated the 25th August 1906, is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Governor,

V. C. DUTT, Addl. Dy. Secy.

Veterinary

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5030Vety.—10th August 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint Sri K. C. Mukherjee, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Vice-Principal, Bengal Veterinary College, the elected representative of the teaching staff of the college, as a member of the Governing Body consituted in this department notification No. 4354Vety., dated 7th July 1948, for the management of the affairs of the college.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. DEY, Secy.

Cinchona

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5025Cin.—10th August 1948.—Mr. G. H. Fothergill, officiating General Manager, Cinchona Plantations, is appointed as General Manager, Cinchona Plantations, on probation, with effect from 16th March 1948.

By order of the Governor,

V. C. DUTT, Addl. Dy. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION, CREDIT AND RELIEF

Co-operation

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1230Co-op.—5th August 1948.—Sri Dinesh Charan Sen, Chief Auditor of Co-operative Societies, West Bengal, is appointed temporarily to act as Banking Expert, Co-operative Directorate, West Bengal, with effect from the 7th July 1948, until further orders.

By order of the Governor,

K. K. BANERJI, Jt. Secy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 2977Edn.—11th August 1948.—Miss Sobhona Dhar is appointed to act until further orders as Professor of Physics in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch) at the Bethune College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which she joins the appointment, *vice* Miss Dipty Bose, on deputation.

No. 2987Edn.—12th August 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint Sjta. Sujata Roy as an additional member of the Adult Education Committee constituted in terms of resolution No. 2136-Edn., dated the 18th June 1948.

Howrah.—No. 2999Edn.—12th August 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act, 1930 (Bengal Act VII of 1930), the name of the following member of the District School Board, Howrah, appointed under section 12 of the said Act read with clause (*hh*) of section 6 of the Act to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Sri Durgapada Mondal, B.Sc., is published for general information:—

Sri Banajit Kumar Mondal, B.L., post office and village Pantihal, police-station Jagatballavpur, district Howrah.

By order of the Governor,

D M. SEN, Secy.

Miscellaneous

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta.—No. 1194Misc.—10th August 1948.—Sri Baidya Nath Sarkar, Head Assistant, Education Department, is appointed to act until further orders as Additional Assistant Secretary to Government in the same Department with effect from the 10th August 1948.

By order of the Governor,

D. M. SEN, Secy.

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

Orders by the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

24-Parganas.—No. 11B.—11th May 1948.—Sri Rasha Ranjan Sen Majumdar, District Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas, was granted leave on average pay for six days from 3rd April 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave already granted to him by this office.

Hooghly.—No. 12B.—20th May 1948.—Sri Manju Gopal Bhattacharji, Vice-Principal, Hooghly Mohsin College, is granted leave on average pay for nine days from the 2nd July 1948 to the 10th July 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) and 188(*b*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Calcutta.—No. 13B.—6th July 1948.—Sri Munindra Prasad Guha, Head Master, Sanskrit Collegiate School, Calcutta, was granted leave on average pay for one day on the 17th June 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) and 188(*b*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 15B.—28th July 1948.—Mr. W. D. Caldeira, Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, was granted earned leave on medical grounds for 20 days from the 5th July 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

S. DUTTA, Director.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The 22nd July 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1948 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in West Bengal for the town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 30th day of August next, at 10-30 a.m. in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

D. N. SEN, Sheriff.

সেরিফ আফিস, ২২শে জুলাই ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দ।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জানান যাইতেছে যে, আগামী ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের ৩০শে আগষ্ট, সোমবার, বেলা ১০-৩০টার সময় হইতে যে পর্য্যন্ত আদালতের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় ততদিন প্রত্যহ সুবে পশ্চিম বাঙ্গালা ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য কলিকাতা হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের চতুর্থ ফৌজদারী দায়রা আদালত বসিবে এবং আরও জানান যায় যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত সময়ে উক্ত স্থানে উপস্থিত থাকিবেন। ইতি।

ডি, এন, সেন,
সেরিফ।

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

No. 1145M.—10th August 1948.—In accordance with section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that the Commissioners of the Kharar Municipality in the district of Midnapore at a meeting held on 4th July 1948 duly elected Sri Abala Kanta Chaudhury as the Chairman of the Municipality in place of Sri Biswanath Mukherjee, resigned.

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

Burdwan, the 11th August 1948.

ORDER.

In exercise of the power conferred upon me by section 71(2) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with Government Order No. 260(27)Pl., dated the 8th February 1940, I hereby order in the interest of public safety that within the limits of all the municipalities in the district of Burdwan no motor vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres shall be driven at a speed exceeding 15 miles per hour. The term "Motor Vehicles" includes motor cycles, motor cars, taxis, light and heavy transport vehicles, stage carriages and tractors. Regarding the motor vehicles not fitted with pneumatic tyres, proviso to rule 200 of the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, will apply.

Any violation of this order will be punishable under the Law.

B. K. BANERJEE,
District Magistrate, Burdwan.

ERRATA.

Bankura, the 12th August 1948.

In the notification in Form "EE" published at page 44, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th January 1948, in respect of lands required for the purpose of extension of the runways in Peadoba Airfield by 150 feet on either side in L.A. Case No. 2 of 1947-48, the following changes will occur:—

In the last line of the notification *read* the total area as "more or less 39·21 acres" *in place of* "more or less 38·09 acres".

Insert 200 under cadastral plots in part of mauza Gamarboni, jurisdiction list No. 142 of Taldangra police-station.

Bankura, the 12th August 1948.

In notification under rule 75A(*2*) of the Defence of India Rules read with section 19A of the Defence of India Act in connection with the acquisition of land for Peardoba Airfield, published in page 1367 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 26th September 1946, the following changes will occur:—

Read "measuring, more or less, 191·58 acres" in the last line of the above notification, *instead of* "measuring, more or less, 191·57 acres" and in the eleventh line of the schedule of plots of mauza Gamarboni, *read* "252" *in place* of "202".

Bankura, the 12th August 1948.

In the notification under section 5(*1*) of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947, in connection with the acquisition of land for Vishnupur Airfield, published at page 1322 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 17th July 1947, the following changes will occur:—

District Bankura.

Police-station Vishnupur.

Mauza Basudevpur, jurisdiction list No. 35.

In the fourth line of the schedule of the above mauza, *read* "551" *in place of* "557" under cadastral plot in part.

Mauza Kharikasuli, jurisdiction list No. 57.
Insert "27" under cadastral plot in part.
Omit "7" under cadastral plot in part.
Mauza Benachapra, jurisdiction list No. 41.
Insert "116" under cadastral plot in part.
Insert "86, 87" and "88" under cadastral plot in full.

In the last line of the above notification, *read* the total area, as "measuring, more or less, 431·50 acres", *in place* of "measuring more or less, 428·93 acres".

N. CHAUDHURI, Collector.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range

Chinsura.—No 6009.—14th August 1948.—The following promotion and transfer are ordered in the interests of the public service:—

(1) Armed Sub-Inspector Dalsur Thapa of Midnapore is appointed to act as Armed Inspector, Serampore (Hooghly), *vice* Sri Bijay Singh, offg. Armed Inspector, granted leave.

(2) On the termination of his present officiating appointment, offg. Armed Sub-Inspector Raj Kishore Singh of Hooghly will continue to act as such in Midnapore, *vice* No. 1.

H. N. GUPTA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

Presidency Division—Calcutta

No. 691J.G.—13th August 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 698 of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, 7th Edition, as amended, I appoint Janab Abdul Mannan to be a honorary religious teacher for imparting moral instructions to the Muslim prisoners in the Krishnagar Jail, in the district of Nadia, for a period of two years, with effect from the date of notification.

He should also conduct the Jummah prayer for Muslim prisoners.

No. 694J.G.—16th August 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 698 of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, 7th Edition, I appoint Sri Kebal Chandra Bhattacherjee to be an honorary religious teacher for imparting moral instructions to the prisoners in the Berhampore Special Jail in the district of Murshidabad for a period of two years with effect from the date of notification.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range

Jalpaiguri.—No. 5054.—12th August 1948.—Sri Bipin Bihari Das, offg. Inspector, West Dinajpur, is granted leave on average pay for 4 months on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted to him in Range Order No. 273, dated 3rd July 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, published in *Calcutta Gazette* notification No. 4475, dated 22nd July 1948 (C.G.).

Sri Deb Kumar Basu Thakur, offg. Inspector, West Dinajpur, District Enforcement Branch, will continue to act as such, *vice* Sri Gauri Prasad Ghosh, Inspector, West Dinajpur, officiating as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the same district.

Sub-Inspector Bankim Chandra Biswas of West Dinajpur is, with effect from the date of assuming charge, temporarily appointed to act as Inspector in the District Enforcement Branch, West Dinajpur, to fill up the post sanctioned in Government order No. 1243Pl., dated 19th April 1947.

The above orders are sanctioned in the interests of the public service.

Sri Ramani Ranjan Singh, Inspector, West Dinajpur, is granted leave on half average pay for 2 months and 13 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to retirement, in extension of the leave granted to him in Range Order No. 25, dated 18th November 1947, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Sri Banamali Banarji, offg. Court Inspector, Malda, is granted earned leave for 30 days under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the date he avails himself of it.

H. L. SAHA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 16323/2E/7/48-49C.T.—10th August 1948.—Mr. A. M. Paul, B.Com., whose services were replaced at my disposal by the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), is, with effect from the forenoon of 9th August 1948, posted to District VI as 1st Additional Income-tax Officer of that district, *vice* Mr. A. Ghosh, transferred.

No. 16086/2P/18/48-49C.T.—9th August 1948.—A separate Income-tax Circle known as West Dinajpur-Malda having been established with effect from 1st August 1948 the Income-tax Circle so far known as "Murshidabad-Nadia-West Dinajpur-Malda" shall be renamed as "Murshidabad-Nadia".

No. 16288/2E/24/48-49C.T.—10th August 1948.—Mr. S. C. Choudhuri, M.Sc., officiating Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta, who has been appointed by the Central Government as an officiating Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta, with effect from the afternoon of 30th June 1948 was, with effect from the same date, posted under section 5(*5*) of the Indian Income-tax Act, as Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta, Range III, *vice* Rai Sahib P. C. Dutta, proceeded on leave.

2. Rai Sahib M. K. Banerjee, M.A., B.L., officiating Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta, who has been appointed by the Central Government as an officiating Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta, with effect from 2nd July 1948 was, with effect from the same date, posted under section 5(*5*) of the Income-tax Act, as Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Headquarters, *vice* Mr. M. Roy Mitter, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Calcutta.

S. NARGOWALA, Commissioner.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX (CENTRAL), CALCUTTA.

No. 1291/2E/7/48-49C.T.C.—5th August 1948.—Mr. M. Roy Mitter, M.A., officiating Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this department with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd July 1948 by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), in their notification No. 61, dated the 31st July 1948, is, with effect from the same date, posted as Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Calcutta and Assam.

H. P. SINGH, Commissioner.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Taxation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1205F.T.—5th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Bengal Raw Jute Taxation Act, 1941 (Bengal Act XI of 1941), the Governor proposes to make the following amendments in the Bengal Jute Tax Rules, 1941, as subsequently amended, namely:—

Amendments.

(1) *After* rule 3 of the said rules, *insert* the following rule, namely:—

> "3A. Where any person becomes the occupier of a jute mill in any premises which is already registered under section 4, he shall, within one month of his becoming such occupier, report the fact to the Appropriate Jute Tax Officer and shall, if he already holds any registration certificate in respect of any other jute mill or mills, surrender to him such certificate. The Appropriate Jute Tax Officer shall thereupon issue to such new occupier a

fresh registration certificate in Form II or, if such new occupier already holds any registration certificate, modify such certificate."

(2) *For* sub-rule (*1*) of rule 9 *substitute* the following sub-rule, namely:—

"(*1*) The occupier of a jute mill in any premises registered under section 4 shall—

(*i*) where he ceases to be such occupier, or

(*ii*) where such premises cease to be used as a jute mill,

surrender the registration certificate in respect of such premises together with the copy thereof, if any, to the Appropriate Jute Tax Officer within one month of such cessation."

(3) *After* rule 10 of the said rules, *insert* the following rule, namely:—

"10A. If the occupier of a jute mill or a shipper of jute, changes the name of his business or removes his head office or sole office, as the case may be, from the jurisdiction of one Jute Tax Officer to that of another, he shall at once surrender his registration certificate to the Appropriate Jute Tax Officer who shall thereupon modify such certificate accordingly."

No. 1212F.T.—5th August 1948.—Sri Prafulla Chandra Ganguli, Inspecting Officer, Bengal Electricity Duty Act, on probation, is confirmed with effect from the 18th July 1948.

No. 1218F.T.—5th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 57 of the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1944 (Bengal Act IV of 1944), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Rules, 1944, as subsequently amended, namely:—

Amendment.

After rule 13 of the said rules, *insert* the following rule, namely:—

"13A. The memorandum of appeal before the Assistant Commissioner shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the order appealed against, and two copies of the grounds of appeal."

No. 1271F.T.—12th August 1948.—Sri Nalini Kanta Mazumdar and Sri Akrur Chandra Mazumdar, appointed to officiate as Inspectors of Excise, are reverted to the cadre of Sub-Inspectors of Excise, with effect from the date on which they are relieved of their present duties.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act,

and

In the matter of Tripura Popular Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation).

BY an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in the above matter and dated 3rd day of August 1948 on the petition of Sm. Suprova Mullick of 31/B, Chakrabere Road, South, Calcutta, it was ordered that the abovenamed Bank be wound up by and under supervision of this Hon'ble Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and that the Official Receiver, High Court, be appointed provisional liquidator of the affairs of the Company.

Dated the 13th day of August 1948

DUTT & SEN,

Attorneys for the petitioner.

(381—1)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 38.

APPLICATIONS invited for 11 temporary posts of Assistant Development Officers (Grade II), Directorate General of Industry and Supply, from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in hen case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable y 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars nd application forms from Secretary, Federal Public ervice Commission, Council House, Post Box No 186, New elhi When applying for forms candidates must specify he name of the post. Closing date for applications with reasury receipt or crossed Indian postal order for Rs 7-8 Rs 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 11th September 948. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate pplication with separate fee required for each category t posts. Candidates from outside India are not required o pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper f prescribed application forms not available. No candidate ill be considered for appointment unless he appears for personal interview if called upon to do so.

12½ per cent. posts reserved for Scheduled Castes. Women eligible **Age: For Assistant Development Officer (Drugs):** Preferably between 25 and 30 years **For Assistant Development Officer (General and Electrical Engineering):** Preferably between 28 and 35 years **For Assistant Development Officer (Tools):** Preferably between 27 and 35 years **For Assistant Development Officer (Plywood):** Preferably between 25 and 40 years **For all other posts:** Preferably between 25 and 35 years. Calculating date in all cases 1st January 1948 All age limits relaxable in special cases, particularly Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 325—25—500—30—590. **Qualifications:** For various posts are given below.—

(1) **Assistant Development Officer (Metals).**—(a) Sound general education with at least a Bachelor's degree in Metallurgy of a recognised Indian or Foreign University.

(b) At least three years' production experience in Steel Works, or plants manufacturing and/or fabricating Copper, Lead, Aluminium, Zinc or Tin Special preference to candidates with experience of both ferious and non-ferrous metals

(2) **Assistant Development Officer (Electro-Chemicals). Essential:**—(a) B.Sc. (Hons.), preferably M Sc., with special knowledge of Electro-Chemicals.

(b) At least two years' practical experience in some factory or laboratory.

Desirable: Doctorate in research work.

(3) **Assistant Development Officer (Drugs).**—(a) B Sc. (Hons.) Degree

(b) Practical experience in some factory or laboratory

(c) Candidates should be conversant with official correspondence.

(4) **Assistant Development Officer (Mechanical Engineering).**—(a) Degree in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University or a first class diploma from a leading Engineering Institution or success in an equivalent examination of any leading Engineering Association in India, U K. or U.S.A.

(b) At least 5 years' apprenticeship in some reputable Engineering Works

(c) Contact with Engineering Industry for at least 2 years

(5) **Assistant Development Officer, General and Electrical Engineering. Essential.**—(a)Science or Engineering degree in Electrical subjects with working knowledge of Mechanical Engineering or of workshop practice

(b) At least three years' practical experience in Industry.

Desirable: Experience of the production of electrical goods.

(6) **Assistant Development Officer (Tools).**—(a) Degree in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University or a first class diploma from a leading Engineering Institution or success in an equivalent examination of any leading Engineering Association in India, U K or U.S.A

(b) At least 2 years' practical training in a recognised Engineering Works, preferably in a Machine Tool Manufacturing concern.

(c) About two years' experience of service in the public services connected with the Machine Tool Engineering or in a leading Engineering firm.

(7) **Assistant Development Officer (Plywood).**—(a) Degree in Science.

(b) Administrative experience and knowledge of plywood Industry.

(c) Some research experience of problems relating to Plywood Industry

(8) **Assistant Development Officer (Leave Reserve).**—(a) At least five years' apprenticeship in Engineering Works

(b) Contact with Engineering Industry for at least two years

(9) **Assistant Development Officer (Cottage Industries).**—(a) Sound general education and administrative ability.

(b) Candidates must possess specialised knowledge of at least one of the following: (i) "Art" in industry, design, etc.; (ii) Handloom and associated industries; (iii) Dyeing and finishing; (iv) Metalware, etc., etc.

(c) At least three years' practical experience in cottage industries.

(10) **Assistant Development Officer (Pig-Iron Control).**—(a) Degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering from a recognized institution.

(b) Candidates should be associate member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (London) or the Institution of Engineers (India).

(c) At least two years' practical experience in a foundry of repute. Candidates should have thorough knowledge of estimating quantities of materials required in a foundry.

A candidate with experience in planning of production will be preferred

(11) **Assistant Development Officer (Machine Tools Licencing).**—(a) Degree in Mechanical Engineering from recognised University or a Diploma from a leading Engineering Institution in India, U.K. or U.S.A.

(b) At least 2 years' apprenticeship specialising as Mechanist.

(c) Minimum of two years' experience in machine shop practice in a recognized Engineering Workshop.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 39.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible for all posts. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Post Box No. 186, Council House, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or crossed Indian postal order for Rs. 7-8 (Re. 1-14 for Scheduled caste candidates) 11th September 1948. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

(1) **Nine temporary posts of Junior Architects, Central Public Works Department. Age:**—Preferably between 25 and 45 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:**—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. Higher initial pay may be granted to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. **Qualifications:**—(a) A.R.I.B.A. **Or** (b) Bachelor's degree in Architecture of British, Australian or American Universities with 3 years' experience. **Or** (c) G.D. Arch. or Associateship of the Indian Institute of Architects, with 10 years' experience. **Or** (d) All-India Diploma of Architecture of the All-India Council of Technical Education with 3 years' experience. One post reserved for Scheduled Caste candidate. If choice would lie between 2 or more equally qualified candidates preference will be given to a candidate permanently resident in a Centrally administered area.

(2) **One temporary Assistant (Actuarial), Ministry of Labour, New Delhi. Age:**—Preferably below 30 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:—For direct recruits:** Rs. 160—10—330—E.B.—15—450 **For persons in Government service since 16th July 1931:** Rs. 200—15—365—(E B.)—380—15—500. **Qualifications: Essential:** (a) The candidate should be a First or Second Class Mathematics Graduate or should possess a Commerce Degree with Actuarial Science as one of the subjects **Desirable:** (a) Should have passed one or more parts of Examinations of the Institute of Actuaries or Faculty of Actuaries (Scotland). (b) Training in or experience of actuarial or statistical work

(3) **One permanent post of Consulting Architect for the M. E. S. Engineer-in-Chief's Branch, Armed Forces Headquarters (India). Age:**—Preferably between 35 and 50 years. **Pay:**—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600. **Qualifications:**—(a) Fellow or Associate of R I.B.A (b) Practical experience as a Junior in an Architect's Office. (c) At least five years' experience as a Principal of an office employing other Architects working for a firm or Public Body of repute. This pre-supposes considerable previous experience as a Junior before becoming Principal.

(4) **One temporary post of Second Engineer Officer, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin", Bombay. Age:**—Preferably below 40 years. **Pay:**—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 plus messing allowance at Rs. 3-4 per day when on duty. **Qualifications:** 1st Class Certificate of Competency (Steam and or Motor), **or** Lt. (E) R.I.N. or R. N. As a Marine Engineer Foreign-going under the Rules and Regulations of the Ministry of Transport.

(5) **One temporary post of Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India in the Ministry of Law.**—Scheduled Castes candidate preferred. **Age:**—Preferably between 30 and 40 years for direct recruits; for Government servants preferably between 35 and 45 years. **Pay:**—Rs. 800—40—1,000. **Qualifications: Essential:**—Candidate must be an officer of a Provincial Judicial Service or an attorney of the High Court at Bombay or Calcutta, with practical experience in a Solicitor's firm of repute. **Desirable:**—Secretariat experience.

(6) **One temporary post of Director, Planning, Fertiliser Project, Sindri, Ministry of Industry and Supply. Age:**—Preferably between 35 and 50 years. **Pay:**—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600. **Qualifications:**—(a) B.Sc. Engineering A. M.I.C E., A.M.I. Mech.E. or equivalent Continental U.S.A. or Indian qualifications. (b) Must have been regularly trained as a Civil or Mechanical Engineer and preferably with a firm of repute, employed on design and construction of large undertakings, such as Power House Installation, Heavy Chemical Plants, Steel Works or Ordnance Factories. (c) Must have had at least ten years' practical experience in the design, planning and implementation of large scale projects of the types mentioned under (b) above of which period not less than five years shall have been spent in posts, the equivalent of Works Managers or Resident Engineer, involving a large degree of direct personal responsibility for the execution of the work in hand. Candidates must furnish definite information regarding actual works on which employed and degree of personal responsibility. (d) (i) Must be experienced in the drafting and examination of contracts. (ii) Must be experienced in preparing estimates for works of the types mentioned above. (iii) Must be a good administrator and experienced in the management of labour. Army experience in the I.E., I.E M.E., or other technical experience will qualify provided basic training is in accordance (a) and (b) above, and service duties furnished the experience called for under (c) above.

(7) **One temporary post of Assistant Chemist (Food), Directorate General of Industry and Supply.—Age:**—Preferably between 25 and 35 years on 1st January 1948; relaxable in special cases and particularly for Government servants. **Pay:**—Rs. 160—10—330 **Qualifications:**—(a) B.Sc. (Hons.) in Organic Chemistry. (b) Research experience.

(8) **Six temporary Assistant Chemists, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.—Age:**—Preferably below 25 years; relaxable for Departmental candidates **Pay:**—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—710. **Qualifications:**—(a) M.Sc. Degree in Chemistry preferably with experience in analytical work relating to rocks and minerals and assaying of precious metals, or M.Sc. Degree (having Chemistry as one of the subjects) with at least 3 years' experience in mineral and rock analysis and in the assaying of precious metals in the Geological Survey of India Chemical Laboratory. (b) Experience in the analysis of rocks and minerals and in the assaying of precious metals.

(9) **Two temporary posts of (i) Assistant Anthropologist (Cultural) and (ii) Assistant Anthropologist (Physical), Anthropological Survey of India.—Age:**—Preferably below 40 years; relaxable in special cases. **Pay:**—Rs. 200—15—350—25—650. **Qualifications: Essential**—For (a).—(i) M.A or M.Sc. in Anthropology (not lower than 2nd Class) with special papers in Cultural Anthropology, and (ii) experience in field investigations with a recognised Institution. For (b).—(i) M.A. or M.Sc. in Anthropology (not lower than 2nd Class) with special papers in Physical Anthropology and (ii) experience of modern methods of laboratory training in Physical Anthropology in a recognised Institution. **Desirable:**—(i) Knowledge of French or German and (ii) experience of teaching in a University. Those who applied in response to previous advertisement for these posts need not apply again.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 57.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a gazetted temporary post of Lady Assistant Labour Commissioner in the Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal. The post is sanctioned up to 28th February 1949 for the present with prospect of further retention.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 275—25/2—350—(E. B.)—50/2—750 with a certificate-free conveyance allowance of Rs. 40 per month plus the usual dearness allowance and house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) She must be a national of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India is eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal,

(ii) she must be a graduate of a recognised University,

(iii) she must have ability to deal with Labour and Industrial problems and have knowledge of Trade Union movement,

(iv) she must be able to speak Bengali, English and either Hindi or Urdu fluently,

(v) she must have a good physique and sound health,

(vi) she must not be less than 25 years of age on 1st September 1948.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946 They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 10th September 1948

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal

Alipore, the 12th August 1948.

WANTED a temporary Surveyor and Valuer for the Requisition Section of the Land Acquisition Office, Calcutta, on a pay in the time scale of Rs. 90—30/2—120—20/2—210—30/2—300 plus the usual allowances. The candidates should be at least upper subordinates having sufficient experience in valuation of lands and buildings at Calcutta. Preference will be given to a B.E. with such experience.

Applications with testimonials regarding efficiency in the above work should reach the undersigned by the 1st September 1948.

C SEN,
1st Land Acquisition Collector,
Calcutta.

Land Acquisition Office, 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the creditors and all persons interested in the Estate of Johannes Adrianus Van Heel, late of "Wychden" Chobham in the County of Surrey, who died at Calcutta on or about the 26th day of January 1948, and Letters of Administration with copy Will annexed thereto to whose Estate were granted by the High Court, Calcutta, on the 2nd day of August 1948, are hereby required to submit particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 30th of December 1948, after which date the Administrator will distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.

ORR, DIGNAM & CO.,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

101/1, Clive Street, Calcutta,
the 12th day of August 1948

(383—1)

AMARENDRA KUMAR SANYAL, M.A., B L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta.

(309—4)

SUSHANTA KUMAR SEN, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta.

(310—4)

SUKUMAR GHOSE, B L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta

(311—4)

SRI BHOLANATH CHATTERJEA intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(312—4)

NIRMAL CHANDRA MUKHERJI, M A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(313—4)

HEMENDRA KUMAR MITRA intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(314—4)

SRI PABITRA KUMAR BANERJEE wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(315—4)

SRI SUBIMAN CHANDRA GHOSE desires to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court of Calcutta.

(316—4)

SRI BHUDHAR CHANDRA MUKHERJEE desires to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court of Calcutta

(317—4)

SRI KALI PADA ROY, B.L., Pleader, intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta.

(318—4)

GANAPATI CHUNDER, B.L., desires to be enrolled as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

(319—4)

BARUN KUMAR ROY CHOWDHURY intends to enrol himself as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(320—4)

ANILKUMAR SEN, M A., B.L., wants to be enrolled as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

(321—4)

SRI ROBIN CHANDRA MITTRA wants to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(322—4)

SRI NIRMAL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(326—4)

SRI K. KRISHNA MARAR intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(339—4)

SRI JAYANTA KUMAR MUKHERJEE, B.L., wants to enrol as an advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(343—4)

SRI ARUN PROKAS CHATTERJEE intends to enrol as an advocate, Calcutta High Court.

(344—4)

SRI PABITRA KUMAR GHOSH, M A, B L, wants to enrol himself as an Advocate, Calcutta High Court.

(351—4)

SRI BEJOY LALL DEY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(352—4)

MR. JYOTIRMOY SEN, M.Sc., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(358—4)

SM. JYOTIRMOYEE MITRA, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court

(374—4)

SRI GIRINDRA KUMAR RAY, B.L., Pleader, intends to enrol himself as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

(380—4)

CAUTION.

PUBLIC are hereby warned not to advance any money to Sri Rabindra Nath Banerji of 8/1, Hazra Road, Kalighat, Calcutta, or to purchase his undivided share of the said or other properties at Mahestollah in 24-Parganas as he owes my clients Sri Jitendra Nath Banerjee and Sri Abanindra Nath Banerjee his brothers and co-sharers of the same address over Rupees Fifty thousand besides a mortgage decree on the Hazra Road property and monies paid to the mortgagor before and after the decree and costs and other expenses.

Any person dealing with the said properties will do so with full knowledge of all these liabilities and charges at his own risk and peril.

B. N. GHOSH, Advocate.

3-A, Clark Street, Calcutta, the 26th July 1948.

(338—4)

IN THE SUB-JUDGE'S COURT, BALASORE, ORISSA.

SUIT M. A. No. 7-48III.

NOTICE is hereby given that Surajmal Ratho of Tudikagram, post office Jalleswar, pargana Jalleswar, has instituted against Raghabji Nakhmichand Saha of Kolaghat, post office and police-station Kolaghat, M. A. No. 7-48III, in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Balasore (Orissa). The said appeal has been fixed for 11th September 1948 for hearing. The respondent may appear and contest the same if he likes on the date fixed, failing which the appeal will be heard and determined in his absence.

G. B. MISRA, Sub-Judge.

Balasore, the 11th August 1948.

(379—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 16 OF 1948.

Mir Yusuf Hossain of Meher Manjil, police-station Muchikhola, 24-Parganas, debtor.

To creditors.

ON the 6th day of August 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 3rd day of September 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 11th August 1948.

(384—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 23 OF 1948.

Peara Kahar of Halisahar, Hukum Chand Mill, police-station Naihati, 24-Parganas, debtor.

To creditors.

ON the 6th day of August 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 3rd day of September 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 11th August 1948.

(385—1)

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 6/48-49	A/74-546547 ..	100	Mohd. Amin, village Masha Mansur, post Ghaznikhal, district Bannu, N.W.F.P.
	A/74-580903 ..	100	
	A/76-363598 ..	100	
	A/62-489043 ..	100	

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 11th August 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following note of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of its value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the number. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to it is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 5/48-49 ..	A/74-574917 ..	100	Sarfraz Khan, Chok No. 166, Tehsil Sadikabad, Bahawalpur State.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 11th August 1948.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Share Certificate No. C-12280 for five shares Nos. 74242 to 74246 in the Reserve Bank of India issued in the name of Shreeram Gupta has been lost, stolen, destroyed or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way.

SHEERAM GUPTA, Shareholder.

(378—1)

LOST RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered 2395, dated 11th October 1947, and granted by the Imperial Bank of India, Local Authorities Loan Section, on submission of the undermentioned debentures. Notice of loss has been given to the Imperial Bank of India, Local Authorities Loan Section, and the undersigned is about to apply for the surrender of the securities:—

Debenture No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
P. 7037 ..	3½ per cent. Travancore Government Loan of 1956.	1,000	D.F. Fernandes.
P. 7038 ..	Ditto ..	500	
P. 7039 ..	Ditto ..	100	
P. 7040 ..	Ditto ..	100	
P. 7041 ..	Ditto ..	100	
		1,800	

Name of the proprietor—D. F. Fernandes.

Residence—E, 61-62, New Market, Calcutta.

(375—1)

LOST RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered C10908, dated 27th September 1946, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Note. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security:—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
CA 006174 ..	3½ per cent., 1842-43.	100	Samir Kumar Bhose.

Name of the holder—Samir Kumar Bhose.
Residence—8, Mohini Mohan Road, Calcutta 20.

(376—1)

LOST RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered Ex/A/158, dated 5th February 1948, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, on submission of the undermentioned Stock Certificates. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities:—

Stock Certificate No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
CA 1166 ..	3½ per cent., 1842-43.	15,000	Shyama Charan Law, Bholanath Law and Sm. Sarba Sundari Dasi, Shebaits of the Thakur Sri Sri Sridhar Jew.
CA 1131 ..	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3,000	

Names of the advertisers—Jugal Kishore Sen, Surendra Nath Sen and Rabindra Nath Sen, Joint Receivers in Suit No. 612 of 1917 under order, dated 2nd January 1948.
Residence—88, Serpentine Lane, Calcutta 14.

(377—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACTS, 1913-36, AND IN THE MATTER OF GENERAL SECURITIES TRUST, LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 209G of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that meetings of the members and creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held on Friday, the 24th September 1948, at 10-30 a.m. and 10-45 a.m., respectively, at B4, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, when the liquidators will lay before the meetings an account of their acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the year from 29th June 1947 to 28th June 1948 and a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the position of the liquidation.

GEORGE R. CROOKS,
for self and co-liquidators.

Calcutta, the 10th August 1948.

(382—1)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 40 of 1940.

Estate E. F. Fletcher—2nd D/A at Rs. 6 per cent.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend in the above estate has been declared and will be paid to creditors on their applying to the undersigned with necessary documents in support of their claims.

M. A. HAQUE, Official Assignee.

6, Council House Street, Calcutta, the 9th August 1948.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1948

PART IV—Bills introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1390L.—14th August, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE BENGAL MOTOR SPIRIT SALES TAXATION (WEST BENGAL AMENDMENT) BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

further to amend the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941 for the purpose and in the manner hereinafter appearing; **Ben. Act V of 1941.**

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1948.

The Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Section 2.)

Amendment of Section 3 of Bengal Act V of 1941.

2. After sub-section (*4*) of section 3 of the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— Ben. Act V of 1941.

"(*5*) No tax shall be levied under this Act on the sale of any motor spirit to Diplomatic and Consular Officers of such countries as may be specified in this behalf by the Provincial Government by notification in the *Official Gazette*."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to empower the Provincial Government to exempt from taxation under the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941, sales of motor spirit to Diplomatic and Consular Officers of such countries as may be specified by the Provincial Government.

Members of Indian Diplomatic and Consular Services stationed in the United States of America are granted special exemption from customs and excise duties and sales tax on petrol. Government of India have, on a reciprocal basis, agreed to grant exemption from customs and excise duties on petrol to the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the Government of the United States of America and have enquired whether the Government of West Bengal are prepared to grant exemption of sales tax on petrol to them in these circumstances. The purpose of this amendment is to take power necessary to grant such exemption to Diplomatic and Consular Officers of such countries as may be specified by the Provincial Government.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th August, 1948.

N. R. SARKER,
Member-in-Charge.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1948

PART V—Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor-General and Ordinances promulgated by the Governor-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 27th March 1948 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XV OF 1948.

An Act to establish the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish an Industrial Finance Corporation for the purpose of making medium and long-term credits more readily available to industrial concerns in India, particularly in circumstances where normal banking accommodation is inappropriate or recourse to capital issue methods is impracticable;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(*1*) This Act may be called the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to all the Provinces of India and shall extend to such acceding States as shall by their Instrument of Accession accept the subject-matter of this Act as a matter with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for such States.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

2. Interpretation.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Corporation;

(*b*) "Corporation" means the Industrial Finance Corporation of India established by this Act;

(*c*) "industrial concern" means any public limited company or co-operative society incorporated by an Act of the Legislature or under any law for the time being in force and registered in India and engaged in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power;

(*d*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules or regulations made under this Act;

(*e*) "Reserve Bank" means the Reserve Bank of India;

(*f*) "scheduled bank" means a bank for the time being included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934);

(*g*) "underwriting" means contracting, with or without conditions, to subscribe for stocks, shares, bonds or debentures of an industrial concern with a view to the resale of the whole or any part thereof.

3. Establishment and incorporation of Corporation.—(*1*) A Corporation to be called the Industrial Finance Corporation of India shall be established for the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) The Corporation shall be a body corporate by the name of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

4. Share capital and shareholders.—(*1*) The authorised capital of the Corporation shall be ten crores of rupees divided into twenty thousand fully paid up shares of five thousand rupees each of which ten thousand shares of the total value of five crores of rupees shall be issued in the first instance, and the remaining shares may be issued with the sanction of the Central Government from time to time as and when the Corporation may deem fit.

(*2*) Of the capital issued in the first instance, the Central Government and the Reserve Bank shall each subscribe for two thousand shares.

(*3*) On application made before such date as may be notified by the Central Government in the official Gazette in this behalf, scheduled banks may subscribe for two thousand five hundred shares, and insurance companies, investment trusts and other like financial institutions for two thousand five hundred shares, and co-operative banks for one thousand shares of the Corporation:

Provided that no institution shall be allotted more than ten per cent. of the shares reserved for the class of institutions to which it belongs.

(*4*) The allotment of shares to the applicants mentioned in sub-section (*3*) shall be made by the Board in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf.

(*5*) If any shares referred to in sub-section (*3*) remain unallotted, they shall be subscribed for by the Central Government and the Reserve Bank in such proportion as may be agreed on between them:

Provided that the Central Government and the Reserve Bank may dispose of the shares subscribed for by them in pursuance of this sub-section to any scheduled bank, insurance company, investment trust or other like financial institution or any co-operative bank to which shares of the Corporation may be transferred under sub-section (*7*).

(*6*) If and when the remaining shares or any part thereof are issued, the Central Government and the Reserve Bank shall, and the institutions referred to in sub-section (*3*) of this section may, subscribe for such shares in the same proportion as for the first issue, and the provisions of sub-sections (*4*) and (*5*) of this section shall also apply to such shares.

(*7*) Shares of the Corporation shall not be transferable except to the Central Government, the Reserve Bank, any scheduled bank, any insurance company, any investment trust or any other like financial institution or any co-operative bank in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf.

5. Guarantee by Central Government.—The shares of the Corporation shall be guaranteed by the Central Government as to the repayment of the principal and the payment of the annual dividend at such minimum rate as may be fixed by the Central Government by notification published in the official Gazette at the time of issuing the shares.

6. Management.—(*1*) The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Corporation shall be entrusted to a Board of Directors which, with the assistance of an Executive Committee and a Managing Director, may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Corporation.

(*2*) The Board in discharging its functions shall act on business principles due regard being had by it to the interests of industry, commerce and the general public.

(*3*) In the discharge of its said functions, the Board shall be guided by such instructions on questions of policy as may be given to it by the Central Government.

(*4*) If any dispute arises between the Central Government and the Board as to whether a question is or is not a question of policy, the decision of the Central Government shall be final.

(*5*) If the Board fails to carry out the instructions on the question of policy laid down by the Central Government, the Central Government shall have the power to supersede the Board and appoint a new Board in its place to function until a properly constituted Board is set up. The decision of the Central Government as to the grounds for superseding the Board shall not be questioned in any Court of Law.

7. Powers of Executive Committee.—(*1*) Subject to such general or special directions as the Board may from time time give, the Executive Committee shall be competent to deal with any matter within the competence of the Board.

(*2*) The minutes of every meeting of the Executive Committee shall be laid before the Board at its next following meeting.

8. Advisory Committee.—The Corporation may from time to time appoint one or more Advisory Committee or Committees for the purpose of assisting the Corporation in the efficient discharge of its functions and in particular for the purpose of securing that those functions are exercised with due regard to the circumstances, conditions prevailing in and requirements of particular areas.

9. Managing Director.—The Managing Director shall—

(*a*) be a whole-time officer of the Corporation;

(*b*) perform such duties as the Board may, by regulations, entrust or delegate to him;

(*c*) hold office for four years and be eligible for re-appointment;

(*d*) receive such salary and allowances as the Board, with the approval of the Central Government, may determine.

10. Board of Directors.—The Board of Directors shall consist of the following, namely:—

(*a*) three Directors nominated by the Central Government;

(*b*) two Directors nominated by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank;

(*c*) two Directors elected in the prescribed manner by the scheduled banks who are shareholders of the Corporation;

(*d*) two Directors elected in the prescribed manner by the shareholders of the Corporation, other than the Central Government, the Reserve Bank, the scheduled banks and co-operative banks;

(*e*) two Directors elected in the prescribed manner by the co-operative banks who are shareholders of the Corporation;

(*f*) one Managing Director appointed by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendation—

(*i*) in the case of the first appointment, of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank;

(*ii*) in the case of subsequent appointments, of the Board:

Provided that on the first constitution of the Board the Directors referred to in clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) shall be nominated by the Central Government to represent the classes of shareholders respectively specified in the said clauses, and Directors nominated under this proviso shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be elected Directors:

Provided further that all Directors of the Board first constituted other than the Managing Director shall retire at the end of the first year.

11. Terms of office and retirement of Directors.—(*1*) A nominated Director shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.

(*2*) An elected Director shall hold office for four years:

Provided that one out of the two directors elected to represent the shareholders referred to in each of the clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of section 10 shall retire at the end of two years after the first election; the directors so to retire shall be determined by lot:

Provided further that an elected Director shall be required to continue in his office until his successor has been elected:

Provided further that a Director shall be eligible for re-election for not more than two full consecutive terms after the rotation of elected Directors has begun.

(*3*) A casual vacancy in the office of an elected Director shall be filled by election and a Director so elected shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor:

Provided that no casual vacancy occurring within three months of the date of expiry of the normal term of office of an elected Director need be filled under this sub-section.

(*4*) Directors other than the Managing Director and not being servants of the Government, shall be paid such fees for attending meetings of the Board and if they are members thereof, of the Executive Committee, as may be prescribed.

(*5*) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board.

12. **Disqualification.**—No person shall be a Director who—

(*a*) is a salaried official of the Corporation other than a Managing Director; or

(*b*) is, or at any time has been, adjudicated insolvent or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors; or

(*c*) is found to be a lunatic or becomes of unsound mind; or

(*d*) is or has been convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude.

13. **Director's absence from three consecutive meetings.**—A person shall cease to be a Director if he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Board without leave of absence.

14. **Appointment of officers, advisers, etc.**—The Corporation may appoint such officers, advisers and employees as it considers necessary for the efficient performance of its functions.

15. **Chairman of the Board.**—(*1*) The Chairman of the Board shall be one of the Directors (not being the Managing Director) nominated in this behalf by the Central Government after considering, except in the case of the nomination of the first Chairman, the recommendation of the Board:

Provided that the nomination of the Chairman for any period (other than the first period) shall be made only after the vacancies in the office of Directors occurring by efflux of time in that period have been filled by nomination or election, as the case may be.

(*2*) The Chairman shall hold office for two years or until his successor is nominated:

Provided that a Chairman shall, so long as he remains a Director, be eligible for renomination as Chairman.

16. **Executive Committee.**—(*1*) The Executive Committee shall consist of the Managing Director (who shall be Chairman of the Committee), two Directors elected by the nominated Directors and two Directors elected by the elected Directors.

(*2*) A Director elected to be a member of the Executive Committee shall hold office as such for the rest of his term of office as Director for which he is so elected.

17. **Meetings of Board and Committee.**—(*1*) Meetings of the Board and of the Executive Committee shall be held at such times and at such places as may be prescribed:

Provided that until regulations have been made in this behalf such meetings shall be convened by the Managing Director.

(*2*) To constitute a quorum at a meeting of—

(*a*) the Board, not less than five Directors shall be present, of whom not less than two shall be nominated Directors and at least one an elected Director;

(*b*) the Executive Committee, not less than three members shall be present, of whom at least one shall be a nominated Director and one an elected Director.

(*3*) At a meeting of the Board or of the Executive Committee, each Director or member of the Committee, as the case may be, shall have one vote, and in the event of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(*4*) No Director shall vote on any matter concerning an industrial concern in which he is directly or indirectly interested.

(*5*) If for any reason the Chairman is unable to be present at a meeting—

(*a*) of the Board, a Director (other than the Managing Director) authorised by the Chairman in writing in this behalf shall preside at that meeting and in default of such authorisation the Board may elect a Chairman to preside at that meeting;

(*b*) of the Executive Committee, a member authorised in writing by the Managing Director shall preside at that meeting and in default of such authorisation the Executive Committee may elect a Chairman to preside at that meeting.

18. **Offices and agencies.**—The Corporation shall establish its head office in Delhi and offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras, and may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, establish offices or agencies in other places in India.

19. **Deposit Accounts.**—The Corporation may open Deposit Accounts with the Reserve Bank or with any agency of the Reserve Bank other than a Government treasury.

20. **Investment of funds.**—The Corporation may invest its funds in the securities of the Central Government or of any Provincial Government.

21. **Borrowing powers.**—(*1*) The Corporation may issue and sell bonds and debentures carrying interest for the purpose of raising its working capital:

Provided that the total amount of bonds and debentures issued and outstanding and of the contingent liabilities of the Corporation in the form of guarantees given by it or underwriting agreements entered into by it shall not at any time exceed five times the amount of the paid up share capital and the reserve fund of the Corporation.

(*2*) Bonds and debentures of the Corporation shall be guaranteed by the Central Government as to the repayment of principal and the payment of interest at such rate as may be fixed by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Board at the time the bonds and debentures are issued.

22. **Deposits with the Corporation.**—The Corporation may accept deposits from the public repayable after the expiry of a period which shall not be less than five years from the date of the making of the deposit, and on such other terms as it thinks fit:

Provided that the total amount of such deposits shall not at any time exceed ten crores of rupees.

23. **Business which the Corporation may transact.**—(*1*) The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be authorised to carry on and transact the following kinds of business, namely:—

(*a*) guaranteeing, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, loans raised by industrial concerns which—

(*i*) are repayable within a period not exceeding twenty-five years, and

(*ii*) are floated in the public market;

(*b*) underwriting the issue of stock, shares, bonds or debentures by industrial concerns;

(*c*) receiving in consideration of the services mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) such commission as may be agreed upon;

(*d*) retaining as part of its assets any stock, shares, bonds or debentures which it may have to take up in fulfilment of its underwriting liabilities, so however that it disposes of the stock, shares, bonds or debentures so acquired as early as practicable and in any case within a period of seven years from the date of such acquisition;

(*e*) granting loans or advances to, or subscribing to debentures of, industrial concerns, repayable within a period not exceeding twenty-five years from the date on which they are granted or subscribed to, as the case may be; and (*f*) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act.

(*2*) No accommodation shall be given under sub-clauses (*a*) and (*e*), unless it is secured by a sufficient pledge, mortgage, hypothecation or assignment of Government or other securities, stocks, shares or secured debentures, bullion, movable or immovable property or other tangible assets in the manner prescribed by regulations.

24. Limit of accommodation.—The Corporation shall not enter into any arrangement under clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 23 with a single industrial concern for an amount equivalent in the aggregate to more than ten per cent. of the paid up share capital of the Corporation but in no case exceeding fifty lakhs of rupees.

25. Power to impose conditions for accommodation.—(*1*) In entering into any arrangement under section 23 with an industrial concern, the Corporation may impose such conditions as it may think necessary or expedient for protecting the interests of the Corporation, and securing that the accommodation granted by it is put to the best use by the industrial concern.

(*2*) Where one of the conditions imposed is that a Director shall be appointed by the Corporation on the Board of Directors of the industrial concern to protect the interests of the Corporation, such condition shall be valid notwithstanding' anything contained in the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), or any other law for the time being in force.

26. Prohibited business.—The Corporation shall not—

(*a*) accept deposits except as provided by this Act;

(*b*) subscribe directly to the shares or stock of any company having limited liability:

Provided that nothing in clause (*b*) shall affect the right of the Corporation to acquire any shares, bonds or debentures of a company having limited liability in fulfilment of any underwriting agreement entered into by the Corporation.

27. Loans in foreign currency.—(*1*) The Corporation may, for the purpose of making loans or advances to industrial concerns, requiring to be financed in foreign currency, borrow, with the previous consent of the Central Government, such currency through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or otherwise, and may pledge, mortgage, hypothecate or assign to the said Bank or other foreign lender all or any part of the security taken by the Corporation from the industrial concerns for the loans or advances granted in foreign currency.

(*2*) All loans and advances made to industrial concerns in foreign currency shall be repaid in the currency in which they are made or its equivalent in Indian currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of repayment.

28. Rights of Corporation in case of default.—(*1*) Where any industrial concern which is under a liability to the Corporation under an agreement makes any default in repayment or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of its agreement with the Corporation, the Corporation shall have the right to take over the management of the concern, as well as the right to sell and realise the property pledged, mortgaged, hypothecated or assigned to the Corporation.

(*2*) Any transfer of property made by the Corporation in exercise of its powers of sale and realization under sub-section (*1*) shall vest in the transferee all rights in or to the property transferred as if the sale had been made by the owner of the property.

(*3*) The Corporation shall have the same rights and powers with respect to goods manufactured or produced wholly or partly from goods forming part of security held by it, as it had with respect to the original goods.

(*4*) Where the Corporation takes over the management of a concern under the provisions of sub-section (*1*), it shall be deemed to be the owner of such concern for purposes of suits by or against such concern and shall sue and be sued in the name of the owner of the concern.

29. Power to call for repayment before agreed period.—Notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, the Corporation may by notice require any industrial concern, to which it has granted any loan or advance, forthwith to discharge in full its liabilities to the Corporation—

(*a*) if it appears to the Board that false or misleading information in any material particular was given in the application for the loan or advance; or

(*b*) if the industrial concern has failed to comply with the terms of its contract with the Corporation in the matter of the loan or advance; or

(*c*) if there is a reasonable apprehension that the industrial concern is unable to pay its debts or that proceedings for liquidation may be commenced in respect thereof; or

(*d*) if the property pledged, mortgaged, hypothecated or assigned to the Corporation as security for the loan or advance is not insured and kept insured by the industrial concern to the satisfaction of the Corporation; or depreciates in value, in the opinion of the Board, by more than twenty per cent., and further security to the satisfaction of the Board is not given; or

(*e*) if, without the permission of the Board, machinery or other equipment, whether forming part of the security or otherwise, is removed from the premises of the industrial concern without being replaced; or

(*f*) if for any reason it is necessary in the opinion of the Board to protect the interests of the Corporation.

30. Special provisions for enforcement of claims by the Corporation.—(*1*) Where by reason of the breach of any condition of an agreement between the Corporation and an industrial concern the Corporation becomes entitled to call for the immediate payment of any loan or advance granted by it, before the due date or where the due date has expired, and the industrial concern fails to repay such loan or advance, any officer of the Corporation generally or especially authorised by the Board in this behalf may apply to the District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the industrial concern carries on the whole or a substantial part of its business for one or more of the following reliefs, namely:—

(*a*) for an order for the sale of the property pledged, mortgaged, hypothecated or assigned to the Corporation as security for the loan or advance, or

(*b*) for transferring the management of the industrial concern to the Corporation, or

(*c*) for an *ad interim* injunction where there is apprehension of the machinery or the equipment being removed from the premises of the industrial concern without the permission of the Board.

(*2*) An application under sub-section (*1*) shall state the nature and extent of the liability of the industrial concern to the Corporation, the ground on which it is made and such other particulars [illegible] may be prescribed.

(3) When the application is for the reliefs mentioned in sub-clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of sub-section (1) the District Judge shall pass an *ad interim* order attaching the security or so much of the property of the industrial concern as would on being sold realise in his estimation an amount equivalent in value to the outstanding liability of the industrial concern to the Corporation together with the costs of the proceedings taken under this section with or without an *ad interim* injunction restraining the industrial concern from transferring or removing its machinery or equipment.

(4) Where the application is for the relief mentioned in sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) the District Judge shall grant an *ad interim* injunction restraining the industrial concern from transferring or removing its machinery or equipment and issue a notice calling upon the industrial concern to show cause on a date to be specified in the notice why the management of the industrial concern should not be transferred to the Corporation.

(5) Before passing any order under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4), the District Judge may, if he thinks fit, examine the officer making the application.

(6) At the same time as he passes an order under sub-section (3), the District Judge shall issue to the industrial concern a notice accompanied by copies of the order, the application and the evidence, if any, recorded by him, calling upon it to show cause on a date to be specified in the notice why the *ad interim* order of attachment should not be made absolute or the injunction confirmed.

(7) If no cause is shown on or before the date specified in the notice under sub-sections (4) and (6), the District Judge shall forthwith make the *ad interim* order absolute and direct the sale of the attached property or transfer the management of the industrial concern to the Corporation or confirm the injunction.

(8) If cause is shown the District Judge shall proceed to investigate the claim of the Corporation and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (V of 1908), shall as far as practicable apply to such proceedings.

(9) On an investigation made under sub-section (8) the District Judge shall pass an order—

(*a*) confirming the order of attachment and directing the sale of the attached property, or

(*b*) varying the order of attachment so as to release a portion of the property from attachment and directing the sale of the remainder of the attached property, or

(*c*) releasing the property from attachment, if he is satisfied that it is not necessary in the interests of the Corporation, or

(*d*) confirming or dissolving the injunction, or

(*e*) transferring the management of the industrial concern to the Corporation or rejecting the claim made in this behalf:

Provided that when making any order under clause (*c*), the District Judge may make such further orders as he thinks necessary to protect the interests of the Corporation, and may apportion the costs of the proceedings in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided further that unless the Corporation intimates to the District Judge that it will not appeal against any order releasing any property from attachment, such order shall not be given effect to until the expiry of the period fixed under sub-section (11) within which an appeal may be preferred, or if an appeal is preferred, unless the High Court otherwise directs, until the appeal is disposed of.

(10) An order of attachment or sale of property under this section shall be carried into effect as far as may be practicable in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (V of 1908), for the attachment or sale of property in execution of a decree, as if the Corporation were the decree-holder.

(11) Any party aggrieved by an order under sub-section (7) or sub-section (9) may, within thirty days from the date of the order, appeal to the High Court, and upon such appeal, the High Court may after hearing the parties pass such orders as it thinks proper.

(12) Nothing in this section shall be construed, where proceedings for liquidation in respect of the industrial concern have commenced before an application is made under sub-section (1) as giving to the Corporation any preference over the other creditors of the industrial concern not conferred on it by any other law.

(13) The functions of a District Judge under this section shall, in a Presidency-town, be exercised by the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court.

31. Act XVIII of 1891 to apply to the books of the Corporation.—The Corporation shall be deemed to be a bank for the purposes of the Banker's Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVIII of 1891).

32. Disposal of profits.—(1) The Corporation shall establish a reserve fund.

(2) After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation of assets and all other matters which are usually provided for by bankers, the Corporation may out of its net annual profits declare a dividend:

Provided that for so long as the reserve fund is less than the paid up share capital of the Corporation and until there has been repaid to the Central Government such sums, if any, as that Government may have paid under the guarantee given in pursuance of section 5 or under any guarantee given in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 21, the rate of such dividend shall not exceed the rate guaranteed by the Central Government under section 5:

Provided further that under no circumstances shall any such dividend exceed the rate of five per cent. per annum and if in respect of any financial year after the reserve fund becomes equal to the share capital of the Corporation there is, after declaring a dividend at that rate any surplus in the net profits, such surplus shall be paid to the Central Government.

33. General meetings.—(1) A general meeting (hereinafter referred to as the annual general meeting) shall be held annually at a place in India where there is an office of the Corporation within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Corporation are closed; and a general meeting may be convened by the Board at any other time.

(2) The shareholders present at the annual general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Board on the working of the Corporation throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance-sheet and accounts.

34. Audit.—(1) The affairs of the Corporation shall be audited by not less than two auditors qualified under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), to act as auditors of companies who shall be appointed by the Central Government on such remuneration as the Central Government may fix, and such remuneration shall be paid by the Corporation.

(2) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet of the Corporation, and it shall be his duty to examine it together with the

accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Corporation, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Corporation, and may in relation to such accounts examine any Director or officer of the Corporation.

(*3*) The Auditors shall make a report to the share-holders upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether in their opinion the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Corporation, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Board whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory.

(*4*) The Central Government may at any time issue directions to the auditors requiring them to report to it upon the adequacy of measures taken by the Corporation for the protection of its shareholders and creditors or upon the sufficiency of their procedure in auditing the affairs of the Corporation, and may at any time enlarge or extend the scope of the audit or direct that a different procedure in audit be adopted or direct that any other examination be made by the auditors if in its opinion the public interest so requires.

35. Returns.—(*1*) The Corporation shall furnish a statement in the prescribed form of its assets and liabilities as at the close of business on the last Friday of each month, or if that day is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), as at the close of business on the preceding working day, to all share-holders within ten days from the date to which the statement relates.

(*2*) The Corporation shall furnish in the prescribed form to the Central Government and to the Reserve Bank at least once in every year or as frequently as the Central Government or the Reserve Bank may require a classification of its loans and investments and of loans guaranteed by it and underwriting agreements entered into by it.

(*3*) The Corporation shall furnish to the Central Government and the Reserve Bank within two months of the close of the financial year a statement in the prescribed form of its assets and liabilities as at the close of that year together with a profit and loss account for the year and a report of the working of the Corporation during the year, and copies of the said statement, account and report shall be published in the official Gazette and shall be laid before the Central Legislature.

36. Acquisition of shares by the Central Government.—In the event of the Central Government at any time deciding to acquire the shares held by shareholders other than the Central Government and the Reserve Bank the shareholders shall be paid for the shares so acquired an amount equal to the paid up value of the shares together with a premium calculated at the rate of one per cent. of the paid up value for every year from the date of issue to the date of acquisition, subject to a maximum of ten per cent.

37. Liquidation of Corporation.—No provision of law relating to the winding up of companies or corporations shall apply to the Corporation, and the Corporation shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Central Government and in such manner as it may direct.

38. Indemnity of Directors.—(*1*) Every Director shall be indemnified by the Corporation against all losses and expenses incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties, except such as are caused by his own wilful act or default.

(*2*) A Director shall not be responsible for any other Director or for any officer or servant of the Corporation or for any loss or expense resulting to the Corporation by the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to, any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the Corporation, or by the wrongful act of any person under obligation to the Corporation, or by anything done in good faith in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto.

39. Declaration of fidelity and secrecy.—Every Director, auditor, officer or servant of the Corporation shall, before entering upon his duties, make a declaration of fidelity and secrecy in the form set out in the Schedule.

40. Provision relating to income-tax and super-tax.—For the purposes of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Corporation shall be deemed to be a company within the meaning of that Act and shall be liable to income-tax and super-tax accordingly on its income, profits and gains:

Provided that any sum paid by the Central Government under the guarantee given in pursuance of section 5 or under any guarantee given in pursuance of sub-section (*2*) of section 21 shall not be treated as the income, profits and gains of the Corporation, and any interest on debentures or bonds paid by the Corporation out of such sum shall not be treated as expenditure incurred by it:

Provided further that in the case of any share-holder, such portion of a dividend as has been paid out of any such sum advanced by the Central Government, shall be deemed to be his income from "interest on securities", declared to be income-tax free within the meaning of section 8 of the said Act.

41. Offences.—(*1*) Whoever in any bill of lading, warehouse receipt or other instrument given to the Corporation whereby security is given or is purported to be given to the Corporation for any accommodation granted by it under this Act wilfully makes any false statement, or knowingly permits any false statement to be made, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.

(*2*) Whoever without the consent in writing of the Corporation uses the name of the Corporation in any prospectus or advertisement shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

(*3*) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act otherwise than on a complaint in writing signed by an officer of the Corporation authorised by the Board in this behalf.

42. Power of Central Government to make rules.—The Central Government may make rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to give effect to the provisions of this Act, and where there is any inconsistency between the rules and the regulations made under this Act the rules shall prevail.

43. Power of Board to make regulations.—(*1*) The Board may, after consultation with the Reserve Bank and with the previous sanction of the Central Government, make regulations not inconsistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(*a*) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the validity of elections;

(*b*) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which the first allotment of shares of the Corporation shall be made;

(*c*) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which the shares of the Corporation may be held and transferred, and generally all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders;

(*d*) the manner in which general meetings shall be convened, the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which voting rights may be exercised;

(*e*) the calling of meetings of the Board and of the Executive Committee, fees for attending meetings thereof and the conduct of business thereat;

(*f*) the manner and terms of issue and redemption of bonds and debentures by the Corporation;

(*g*) the conditions which the Corporation may impose in granting loans or advances;

(*h*) the manner of determining the sufficiency of the security taken under sub-section (*2*) of section 23;

(*i*) the manner and conditions subject to which the Corporation may borrow in foreign currency from foreign lenders;

(*j*) the forms of returns and statements required under this Act;

(*k*) the duties and conduct of officers and servants and agents of the Corporation;

(*l*) the disclosure of interest, direct or indirect, of a Director in any industrial concern;

(*m*) taking over the management of and managing an industrial concern committing a breach of its agreement with the Corporation;

(*n*) appointment of *ad hoc* committees for technical and other advice for purposes of this Act; and

(*o*) generally, the efficient conduct of the affairs of the Corporation.

(*3*) All regulations made under this section shall be published in the official Gazette and shall come into force on such publication and shall also be laid on the table of the Legislature.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See* section 39.)

Declaration of Fidelity and Secrecy.

I,..............................., do declare that I will faithfully, truly and to the best of my judgment, skill and ability, execute and perform the duties required of me as a Director, officer, employee or auditor (as the case may be) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and which properly relate to any office or position in the said Corporation held by me.

I further declare that I will not communicate or allow to be communicated to any person not legally entitled thereto any information relating to the affairs of the Corporation nor will I allow any such person to inspect or have access to any books or documents belonging to or in the possession of the Corporation and relating to the business of the Corporation.

Signature.................................

Signed before me.

Signature.................................

Designation.............................

Date.............................

S. A. LAL, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

New Delhi, the 1st July 1948.

ORDINANCE No. XVI OF 1948.

AN

ORDINANCE

to provide for the control of the transfer of certain securities.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the control of the transfer of certain securities which may be detrimental to the interests of India;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, c. 2), the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Securities (Hyderabad) Ordinance, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.—In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*i*) "Bank" means the Reserve Bank of India;

(*ii*) "Public Debt Office" means the office of the Reserve Bank of India on the books of which the Government security is registered or may be registered;

(*iii*) "security" means—

(*a*) a Government security as defined in clause (*2*) of section 2 of the Public Debt (Central Government) Act, 1944 (XVIII of 1944);

(*b*) a Government security as defined in clause (*a*) of section 2 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920);

(*c*) a security issued by any local authority in respect of any money borrowed by it;

(*iv*) "security held by Hyderabad" means any security which is or was held by or on behalf of—

(*a*) His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad,

(*b*) the Government of Hyderabad,

(*c*) any officer of the Government of Hyderabad in his official capacity, or

(*d*) the Hyderabad State Bank;

(*v*) "transfer," in relation to a security, includes the transfer of any interest in the security.

3. Transfer of certain securities to be with the approval of the Central Government.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force—

(*i*) the Public Debt Office shall not without the approval in writing of the Central Government act on any instrument of transfer of any security held by Hyderabad in the form of stock presented to it on or after the 1st day of June, 1948, and without such approval no such instrument shall confer any rights or remedies in respect of the security on the transferee;

(*ii*) no transfer of a security held by Hyderabad otherwise than in the form of stock made on or after the 1st day of April, 1948, shall be deemed to have been effective so as to confer any rights or remedies in respect of the security on the transferee unless the transferee obtains the approval in writing of the Central Government to such transfer.

4. Decision of Central Government on certain questions to be final.—If any question arises whether a security is a security held by Hyderabad, or whether the security was presented on or after the 1st day of June, 1948, or, as the case may be, transferred on or after the 1st day of April, 1948, or whether the transferee of such a security has a good title thereto, the question shall be referred to the Central Government, and the decision of the Central Government thereon shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Court.

5. Declaration of holdings of securities held on behalf of Hyderabad.—(*1*) Every person holding any securities on behalf of—

(*a*) His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, or

(*b*) the Government of Hyderabad, or

(*c*) any officer of the Government of Hyderabad in his official capacity, or

(*d*) the Hyderabad State Bank,

shall, within a period of fifteen days from the date of the commencement of this Ordinance or from the date on which he so holds any securities, whichever is later, make a declaration of such holding to the Bank giving full particulars as to the description, number and face value of such securities.

(*2*) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (*1*), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both; and any Court trying such person may direct that any securities in respect of which the Court is satisfied that an offence has been committed shall be forfeited to the Central Government.

6. Power to impound security transferred in contravention of Ordinance.—When any security held by Hyderabad otherwise than in the form of stock purporting to have been transferred on or after the 1st day of April, 1948, is presented to the Bank, the Bank may impound the same, and shall report the matter to the Central Government for orders thereon.

7. Cognizance of offences.—No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 5 except upon a complaint made in writing by a person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government, and no Court inferior to the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any such offence.

8. Delegation of functions.—The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, entrust any of its functions under this Ordinance to any officer or authority specified in this behalf.

9. Bar of legal proceeding.—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, the Bank or any person or authority for anything done or intended to be done in good faith in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Governor General.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

Registered No. C207

No. 34 of 1948.

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1948

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SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crops, etc., for the week ending the 4th August 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province. The weather was on the whole favourable. Aman transplantation was continuing. Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in five subdivisions and cattle-disease was reported from five subdivisions. Wages of labourers varied from rupee one to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar ..	6·40	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Normal .	Sufficient ..	....	Sufficient ..	Nil .	Rs. 1-12
Diamond Harbour	14·42	2 1/16	2¼	Seasonable ..	Aman transplantation nearing completion.	Ditto ..	....	Ditto ..	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Barrackpore ..	3·75	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable ..	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto ..	Crops, 80 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8.
Baraset ..	4·12	1 9/16	1 9/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	Ditto ..	Aus, 60 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Basirhat ..	5·74	1 15/16	1⅞	Favourable ..	....	Ditto ..	Fair ..	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2.
Bongaon ..	4·11	1 9/16	(a)	Ditto ..	Weeding of Aus and jute over.	Insufficient	Fair ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2, high.
Nadia.										
Sadar .	3·00	2	1 13/16	Seasonable .	Aman healthy	....	Good ..	....	Nil ..	Rs. 2.
Ranaghat ..	17 49	1 11/16	1¾	Ditto ..	Weeding continues.	Sufficient ..	Fair ..	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2.
Murshidabad.										
Sadar ..	5·41	1⅞	1⅞	Wet, favourable	Sowing of Aus and jute over.	Sufficient ..	Aus, 70 per cent.	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12, high.
Lalbagh .	1 06	1⅞	1¾	Seasonable ..	Transplantation continues.	Available .	Good ..	Available .	Nil ..	Rs 1-6 normal.
Jangipore .	4·98	2	1 15/16	Ditto ..	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto ..	.... ..	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs 1-14, high.
Kandi ..	3·90	2¼	2¼	Cloudy, favourable.	Ditto	Sufficient ..	Cane, fair ..	....	Cattle-disease reported from Kumarsanda.	Rs. 1-4, high.
Burdwan.										
Sadar ..	6·80	2 3/16	2⅛	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal	....	....	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Asansol ..	6 10	2¼	2 3/16	Ditto ..	....	Sufficient ..	Good ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12.
Katwa ..	6·73	2 7/16	2⅜	Favourable	Ploughing for Aman continues.	Ditto .	Aus, 75 per cent.	....	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12, high.
Kalna ..	5·84	2	2	Ditto ..	....	....	Aus, fair ..	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2, high.

(a) Report not received.

Districts and subdivisions	Total rainfall during the week	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops	Stage and progress of agricultural operations	Scarcity of seeds, if any	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn).	Fodder condition	Cattle-disease	Labour wages without food.
		This week	Previous week.							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Birbhum.										
Sadar	4 89	2 7/16	2 0/16	Wet favourable	Aman transplantation brisk	..	Cane, good	Insufficient	Cattle disease reported from Dubrajpur and Suri police-stations	Rs 2
Rampurhat	4 44	2 3/16	2¼	Cloudy, favourable	Ploughing and sowing normal	.	Cane, fair	...	Nil	Rs 1-8
Bankura.										
Sadar	5 01	2¼	2 5/16	Cloudy	Aman transplantation continues	Sufficient	Aus and Aman, 60 per cent	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, high.
Vishnupur	3 60	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Ditto	Ditto	Crops, fair	Ditto	Cattle-disease reported from Vishnupur police-station	Rs. 1 10, normal
Midnapore.										
Sadar	10 61	2 7/16	2 7/16	Seasonable favourable	Aman transplantation continues	Sufficient	Satisfactory (South)	Ample	Nil	Rs 1 4, high (North) Rs 1 (South)
Contai	1 83	2 7/16	2 7/16	Cloudy		..	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, high
Tamluk	5 60	2½	2½	Wet favourable	Aman transplantation continues	Sufficient	Aus 75 per cent	Ditto	Nil	Rs 2, high
Ghatal	8 68	2¼	2 5/16	Wet, seasonable	Aman transplantation brisk	Ditto	Aus, 40 per cent	Ditto	Rinderpest in Chandrakona police-station	Rs. 3
Jhargram	3 24	2 5/16	2½	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues	....	.	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-2, normal.
Hooghly.										
Sadar	4 74	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Ploughing for Aman continues	Sufficient	Good	Sufficient	Cattle-disease reported from Polba police-station	Rs 1 12, normal
Serampore	5 80	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation normal	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent	...	Nil	Rs 2, high
Arambagh	4 34	1½	1½	Ditto	Aman transplantation continues	Ditto	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-12, high.
Howrah.										
Sadar	(n)	2 7/16	2 7/16		...	..	....	...	...	.
Uluberia	4 95	1 11/16	1 9/16	Seasonable	Transplantation continues	Sufficient	Good	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10.
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar	12 89	1 9/16	1 7/16	Wet favourable	Aman transplantation normal	...	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 2-8, high
Alipur-Duar	15 56	1½	1½	Wet, unfavourable	Aman transplantation continues	Sufficient	....	Ditto	Nil	Rs 3, high
Darjeeling										
Sadar	5·00	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation over	Sufficient	Aman, 70 per cent	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8, high.
Kurseong	11 52	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable	Good	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-8
Siliguri	12 24	1½	1½	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues	Ditto	Aman, 70 per cent	Ditto	Nil	Rs 2-8.
Kalimpong	8 00	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Maize, fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-8, high.
Malda	4 16	1½	1 9/16	Wet, unfavourable.	Ditto	No demand	Not so favourable	Insufficient	Nil	Rs 1-10
West Dinajpur	..	2 11/16	2 11/16	Unfavourable	Aman transplantation suspended due to heavy rains and flood	Sufficient	Unsatisfactory	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-8.

(n) Report not received

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 10th August 1948.

BOARD OF REVENUE, WEST BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION No. 4398-Misc.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1948.

The price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, now constituting West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), for the period from 1st January 1947 to 31st March 1947, having been approved by the Board of Revenue, West Bengal, are published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, West Bengal,
S. C. CHATTERJEE, *Secretary*.

Price-list (retail) of Staple Food-Crops in the local areas of West Bengal, now constituting West Bengal prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from January to March 1947.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1947.
				January 1947.	February 1947.	March 1947.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.p.	Rs. a. p.
Burdwan.							
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Burdwan Nutanganj.	Rice ..	Last day of every month ..	12 8 0	12 14 9	12 10 0	12 10 11
Asansol ..	Raniganj ..	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	16 0 0	13 5 6	17 8 0	15 9 10
Katwa ..	Katwa ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	10 12 0	11 7 0	12 9 6	11 9 6
Kalna ..	Kalna ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	13 4 0	12 14 6	13 5 0	13 2 6
Birbhum.							
Sadar ..	Suri ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	11 6 10	11 15 0	11 2 0	11 7 11
Rampur Hat ..	Rampur Hât ..	Do. ..	Last Monday or Friday of every month.	11 12 0	11 15 0	11 5 6	11 10 10
Bankura.							
Sadar ..	Bankura ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	13 12 0	13 12 0	15 0 0	14 2 8
Vishnupur ..	Vishnupur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	12 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 5 4
Midnapore.							
Sadar ..	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	13 5 3	13 5 3	13 5 3	13 5 3
Jhargram ..	Jhargram ..	Do. ..	First Sunday of each month	10 10 8	13 5 0	11 7 0	11 12 10
Ghatal ..	Ghatal Municipal Market.	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	13 5 4	..	13 5 4	13 5 4
Tamluk ..	Tamluk Bazar ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	12 0 0	11 8 0	12 7 0	11 15 8
Contai ..	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai.	Do. ..	Last market day, *i.e.*, last Sunday or Thursday, whichever is nearer to the last day of every month.	10 10 8	10 8 0	10 0 0	10 6 3
Hooghly.							
Sadar ..	Hooghly ..	Do. ..	Last Thursday of every month	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
Serampore ..	Serampore ..	Do. ..	First or last Saturday of every month.	15 0 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	15 13 4
Arambagh ..	Arambagh ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	13 2 0	13 6 0	13 8 0	13 5 4
Howrah.							
Sadar ..	Ramkristopur ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	15 8 0	16 10 6	16 8 0	16 3 0
Uluberia ..	Uluberia ..	Do. ..	Last Saturday of every month.	15 12 0	16 8 0	16 4 0	16 2 8

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1947.
				January 1947.	February 1947.	March 1947.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24-Parganas.							
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Chetla Hât ..	Rice ..	Last Wednesday of every month.	15 0 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	15 13 4
Barasat and Barrackpore.	Barasat ..	Do. ..	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	14 0 0	13 5 3	14 6 0	13 14 5
Diamond Harbour.	Magrahât ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	13 9 0	13 9 0	13 5 3	13 7 9
Basirhat ..	Baduria ..	Do. ..	Second Tuesday of every month.	13 7 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	14 2 4
Bongaon ..	Bongaon ..	Do. ..	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Nadia.							
Sadar ..	Goari ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0
Ranaghat ..	Ranaghat ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0
Murshidabad.							
Sadar ..	Berhampore Khagra.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	14 11 0	14 12 0	15 0 0	14 13 0
Lalbagh ..	Jiaganj ..	Do. ..	First Monday of every month	..	..	..	..
Kandi ..	Kandi ..	Do. ..	The last market day before the 28th of every month.	..	..	..	..
Jangipur ..	Raghunathganj	Do. ..	Ditto ..	12 8 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	12 13 4
West Dinajpur.							
West Dinajpur ..	Balurghat ..	Do. ..	Last market day of every month.	10 14 0	10 14 0	11 0 0	10 14 8
Jalpaiguri.							
Subdivision—							
Alipur Duars ..	Alipur Duars ..	Rice ..	....	14 8 0	15 12 0	16 8 0	15 9 4
Sadar ..	Dinbazar ..	Do. ..	15th of every month ..	13 8 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	14 2 8
Malda.							
District of Malda ..	Balia Nawabganj	Do. ..	Second Wednesday of every month.	12 13 0	12 13 0	12 12 0	12 12 8

BOARD OF REVENUE, WEST BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION No. 4399-Misc.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1948.

The price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, now constituting West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), for the period from 1st April 1947 to 30th June 1947, having been approved by the Board of Revenue, West Bengal, are published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, West Bengal,
S. C. CHATTERJEE, *Secretary*.

Price-list (retail) of Staple Food-Crops in the local areas of Bengal, now constituting West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from April to June 1947.

BURDWAN DIVISION

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight. April 1947.	May 1947.	June 1947	Average price for the quarter ending the 30th June 1947.
Burdwan				Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Subdivision— Sadar .	Burdwan Nutanganj.	Rice .	Last day of every month ..	12 11 6	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 1 2
Asansol .	Raniganj ..	Do	27th of every month .	13 5 0	13 4 0	13 8 0	13 5 11
Katwa .	Katwa	Do. ..	Ditto ..	13 6 9	11 8 0	12 12 0	12 8 11
Kalna ..	Kalna ..	Do. .	28th of every month ..	13 8 0	14 4 0	13 6 0	13 11 4
Birbhum.							
Sadar .	Suri	Do. ..	Last day of every month .	11 4 0	10 13 0	..	11 8 6
Rampur Hat ..	Rampur Hat	Do. ..	Last Monday or Friday of every month	11 13 0	13 6 0	13 4 0	12 13 0
Bankura.							
Sadar .	Bankura ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Vishnupur .	Vishnupur ..	Do. ..	Ditto .. .	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Midnapore. ..							
Sadar	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ..	Ditto	13 2 0	12 12 0	13 4 0	13 0 8
Jhargram ..	Jhargram ..	Do. ..	First Sunday of each month	11 7 0	11 7 0	11 7 0	11 7 0
Ghatal ..	Ghatal Municipal Market	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	11 0 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	11 2 8
Tamluk ..	Tamluk Bazar ..	Do. ..	Ditto . ..	13 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Contai ..	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai	Do. ..	Last market day, i.e., last Sunday or Thursday, whichever is nearer to the last day of every month.	10 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 0 0
Hooghly.							
Sadar ..	Hooghly ..	Do. ..	Last Thursday of every month	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
Serampore ..	Serampore ..	Do. ..	First or last Saturday of every month.	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
Arambagh ..	Arambagh .	Do. .	Ditto	13 8 0	13 8 0	15 4 0	14 1 4
Howrah.							
Sadar ..	Ramkristopur ..	Do. .	Last day of every month .	16 4 0	13 6 0	15 2 0	14 14 8
Uluberia ..	Uluberia ..	Do. ..	Last Saturday of every month.	16 4 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 30th June 1947.
				April 1947.	May 1947.	June 1947.	
24-Parganas.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Chetla Hat .	Rice ..	Last Wednesday of every month.	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 5 4
Barasat and Barrackpore.	Barasat ..	Do. ..	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	16 8 0	17 0 0	15 8 0	13 0 0
Diamond Harbour.	Magrahât ..	Do. ..	Ditto	11 8 0	13 4 0	16 0 0	13 9 4
Basirhat ..	Baduria ..	Do. ..	Second Tuesday of every month.	12 9 0	13 6 0	17 0 0	14 5 0
Bongaon ..	Bongaon ..	Do. ..	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	15 12 0	15 12 0	16 0 0	15 13 4
Nadia.							
Sadar ..	Goari ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0
Ranaghat ..	Ranaghat ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	13 4 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 6 8
Murshidabad.							
Sadar ..	Berhampore Khagra.	Do. ..	Ditto	14 8 0	15 0 0	15 8 0	15 0 0
Lalbagh ..	Jiaganj ..	Do. ..	First Monday of every month	..	..	..	..
Kandi ..	Kandi ..	Do. ..	The last market day before the 28th of every month.	..	..	..	..
Jangipur ..	Raghunathganj	Do. ..	Ditto	13 8 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	15 8 0
West Dinajpur.							
West Dinajpur	....	....	....	11 4 0	11 14 0	11 9 0	11 9 0
Jalpaiguri.							
Alipur Duars ..	Alipur Duars ..	Rice ..	...	1 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Sadar ..	Dinbazar ..	Do. ..	15th of every month ..	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Malda.							
District of Malda	Balia Nawabganj	Do. ..	Second Wednesday of every month.	13 0 0	13 0 0	17 8 0	14 8 0

BOARD OF REVENUE, WEST BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION No. 4400 Misc.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1948.

The price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, now constituting West Bengal, prepared nder section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), for the period from 1st July 1947 to 30th eptember 1947, having been approved by the Board of Revenue, West Bengal, are published for general nformation.

By order of the Board of Revenue, West Bengal,
S. C. CHATTERJEE, *Secretary*.

rice-list (retail) of Staple Food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, now constituting West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from July to September 1947.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 30th September 1947.
				July 1947.	August 1947.	September 1947.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Burdwan.							
ubdivision—							
Sadar ..	Burdwan Nutanganj.	Rice ..	Last day of every month ..	15 12 0	17 12 0	16 8 0	16 10 8
Asansol ..	Raniganj ..	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 4 0	15 6 8
Katwa ..	Katwa ..	Do. ..	Ditto	16 0 0	15 12 0	15 12 0	15 13 4
Kalna ..	Kalna ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 12 0
Birbhum.							
Sadar ..	Suri ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	11 4 0	12 10 0	12 8 0	12 2 0
Rampur Hat ..	Rampur Hat ..	Do. ..	Last Monday or Friday .. of every month.	14 4 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 1 4
Bankura.							
Sadar ..	Bankura ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	15 0 0	15 0 0	13 12 0	14 9 4
Vishnupur ..	Vishnupur ..	Do. ..	Ditto	11 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	12 0 0
Midnapore.							
Sadar ..	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ..	Ditto	13 5 3	13 5 3	13 5 3	13 5 3
Jhargram ..	Jhargram ..	Do. ..	First Sunday of each month	13 4 0	13 4 0	14 7 6	13 10 6
Ghatal ..	Ghatal Municipal Market.	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	13 4 0	13 4 0	14 8 0	13 10 8
Tamluk ..	Tamluk Bazar ..	Do. ..	Ditto	14 10 0	15 2 0	16 12 0	15 8 0
Contai ..	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai.	Do. ..	Last market day, *i.e.*, last Sunday or Thursday, whichever is nearer to the last day of every month.	11 8 0	11 8 0	12 4 0	11 12 0
Hooghly.							
Sadar ..	Hooghly ..	Do. ..	Last Thursday of every month	16 0 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 2 8
Serampore ..	Serampore ..	Do. ..	First or last Saturday of every month.	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
Arambagh ..	Arambagh ..	Do. ..	Ditto	16 0 0	15 12 0	15 12 0	15 13 4
Howrah.							
Sadar ..	Ramkristopur ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
Uluberia ..	Uluberia ..	Do. ..	Last Saturday of every month.	15 2 0	16 2 0	16 4 0	15 13 4

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 30th September 1947.
				July 1947.	August 1947.	September 1947.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.p.	Rs. a. p.
24-Parganas.							
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Chotla Hat ..	Rice ..	Last Wednesday of every month.	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
Barasat and Barrackpore.	Barasat ..	Do. ..	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Diamond Harbour.	Magrahat ..	Do. ..	Ditto .. .	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	15 5 4
Basirhat ..	Baduria ..	Do. ..	Second Tuesday of every month.	16 10 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
Bongaon ..	Bongaon ..	Do. ..	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month except February in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	13 4 0	14 6 0	15 12 0	14 7 4
Nadia.							
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Gouri ..	Rice ..	Last day of every month ..	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0
Ranaghat ..	Ranaghat ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	15 8 0	15 12 0	15 8 0	15 9 4
Murshidabad.							
Sadar ..	Berhampore Khagra.	Do. ..	Ditto	15 2 0	15 6 0	16 4 0	15 9 4
Lalbagh ..	Jiaganj ..	Do. ..	First Monday of every month	..	13 5 6	..	13 5 6
Kandi ..	Kandi ..	Do. ..	The last market day before the 28th of every month.	..	..	..	..
Jangipur ..	Raghunathganj	Do. ..	Ditto	15 0 0	15 8 0	16 0 0	15 8 0
West Dinajpur.							
West Dinajpur	Balurghat ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	14 9 0	14 4 0	16 4 0	15 0 4
Jalpaiguri.							
Alipur Duars ..	Alipur Duars ..	Rice ..	....	15 8 0	15 12 0	16 0 0	15 12 0
Sadar ..	Dinbazar ..	Do. ..	15th of every month ..	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Malda.							
District of Malda	Balia Nawabganj	Do. ..	Second Wednesday of every month.	15 0 0	16 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0

BOARD OF REVENUE, WEST BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION No. 4401-Misc.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1948.

The price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), for the period from 1st October 1947 to 31st December 1947, having been approved by the Board of Revenue, West Bengal, are published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, West Bengal,
S. C. CHATTERJEE, *Secretary*.

Price-list (retail) of Staple Food-Crops in the local areas of West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from October to December 1947.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1947.
				October 1947.	November 1947.	December 1947.	
Burdwan.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Subdivision—Sadar ..	Burdwan Nutanganj.	Rice ..	Last day of every month ..	13 5 3	13 7 6	16 4 0	14 5 7
Asansol ..	Raniganj ..	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	16 0 0	13 5 3	16 0 0	15 1 9
Katwa ..	Katwa ..	Do. ..	Ditto	13 5 6	12 8 0	16 0 0	13 15 2
Kalna ..	Kalna ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	14 6 0	14 6 0	14 6 0	14 6 0
Birbhum.							
Sadar ..	Suri ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	13 0 0	11 10 0	12 15 0	12 8 4
Rampur Hât ..	Rampur Hât ..	Do. ..	Last Monday or Friday of every month.	14 0 0	14 0 0	13 5 6	13 12 6
Bankura.							
Sadar ..	Bankura ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	12 8 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	12 10 8
Vishnupur ..	Vishnupur ..	Do. ..	Ditto	12 14 0	13 0 0	13 6 0	13 6 8
Midnapore.							
Sadar ..	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ..	Ditto	13 5 3	13 5 3	13 5 3	13 5 3
Jhargram ..	Jhargram ..	Do. ..	First Sunday of every month	13 4 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 1 4
Ghatal ..	Ghatal Municipal Market.	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	13 4 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	13 14 8
Tamluk ..	Tamluk Bazar ..	Do. ..	Ditto	15 9 0	15 8 0	15 10 0	15 9 0
Contai ..	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai.	Do. ..	Last market day, *i.e.*, last Sunday or Thursday, whichever is nearer to the last day of every month.	11 9 0	12 6 0	16 0 0	13 5 0
Hooghly.							
Sadar ..	Hooghly ..	Do. ..	Last Thursday of every month	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 4 0	15 6 8
Serampore ..	Serampore ..	Do. ..	First or last Saturday of every month.	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
Arambagh ..	Arambagh ..	Do. ..	Ditto	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Howrah.							
Sadar ..	Ramkristopur ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	16 0 0	15 12 0	15 12 0	15 13 4
Uluberia ..	Uluberia ..	Do. ..	Last Saturday of every month.	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1947.
				October 1947.	November 1947.	December 1947.	
24-Parganas.							
Subdivision—				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sadar ..	Chetla Hât ..	Rice ..	Last Wednesday of every month.	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
Barasat and Barrackpore.	Barasat ..	Do. ..	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Diamond Harbour.	Magrahât ..	Do. ..	Ditto	14 12 0	14 8 0	15 0 0	14 12 0
Basirhat ..	Baduria ..	Do. ..	Second Tuesday of every month.	15 12 0	16 0 0	15 8 0	15 12 0
Bongaon ..	Bongaon ..	Do. ..	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month except February in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	16 0 0	16 12 0	16 0 0	16 4 0
Nadia.							
Sadar ..	Gouri ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	13 4 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 9 4
Ranaghat ..	Ranaghat ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	14 8 0	15 0 0	15 4 0	14 14 8
Murshidabad.							
Sadar ..	Berhampore Khagra.	Do. ..	Ditto	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
Lalbagh ..	Jiaganj ..	Do. ..	First Monday of every month	..	..	..	..
Kandi ..	Kandi ..	Do. ..	The last market day before the 28th of every month.	..	15 0 0	..	15 0 0
Jangipur ..	Raghunathganj	Do. ..	Ditto	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 5 4
West Dinajpur	Balughat ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month. ..	16 14 0	17 10 0	10 0 0	14 13 4
Jalpaiguri.							
Alipur Duars ..	Alipur Duars ..	Do. ..	....	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sadar ..	Dinbazar ..	Do. ..	15th of every month ..	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Malda.							
District of Malda	Balia Nawabganj	Do. ..	Second Wednesday of every month.	17 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 10 8

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE, WEST BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 20th July 1948.

Forecast of Rabi Crops of West Bengal for 1947-48.

Character of the season.—Sowing of Rabi crops was delayed in the districts of Murshidabad and Jalpaiguri due to excessive rains during September and early October. Untimely rainfall during February caused some damage to Rabi crops in the districts of 24-Parganas, Nadia, Midnapore, Hooghly and Howrah. In the districts of Darjeeling, Malda and West Dinajpur weather and its effect on the crops have been favourable. The weather conditions have, on the whole, been fair.

Area and yield.—The areas sown with different Rabi (*i*) food crops and (*ii*) non-food crops shown in this forecast are estimated at (*i*) 1,061,800 acres and (*ii*) 192,800 acres this year as against (*i*) 1,010,400 acres and (*ii*) 196,400 acres respectively of last year. The outturn of different Rabi crops is estimated at 72 per cent. of the normal this year as against 76 per cent. of the normal last year.

Summer rice.—25,300 acres are estimated to be under Summer rice this year compared to 46,100 acres last year, the average yield per acre being estimated at 74 per cent. of the normal this year as against 72 per cent. of the normal last year. Calculated on the basis of the normal yield equal to 13·6 maunds of clean rice per acre, the total outturn works out to 9,400 tons this year as against 16,600 tons last year.

Barley.—42,000 acres are estimated to be under barley this year as compared to 59,100 acres last year, the average yield per acre being estimated at 71 per cent. of the normal this year as against 76 per cent. of the normal last year. Calculated on the basis of the normal yield equal to 10·75 maunds per acre, the gross yield of the Province works out to 11,800 tons this year as against 17,700 tons last year.

Gram.—233,400 acres are estimated to be under gram this year compared to 240,900 acres last year, the average yield per acre being estimated at 63 per cent. of the normal this year as against 65 per cent. of the normal last year. Calculated on the basis of the normal yield equal to 9·75 maunds per acre the gross yield of the crop works out to 52,700 tons this year as against 56,100 tons last year.

Tobacco crop.—26,100 acres are estimated to be under tobacco crop this year compared to 30,600 acres last year, the average yield per acre being estimated at 70 per cent. of the normal this year as against 69 per cent. of the normal last year. Calculated on the basis of the normal yield equal to 14 maunds per acre the gross yield of the crop for the Province works out to 9,400 tons this year as against 10,900 tons last year.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

APPENDIX.

Forecast of the Rabi Crops of West Bengal for 1947-48.

	District and name of crop.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	Estimated area under each crop.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Remarks.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
	24-Parganas.								
1	Boro or Summer rice ..	500	100	500	75	83	October-November. Normal.	February-March. Normal.	The weather conditions have been normal.
2	Gram ..	5,800	4,600	4,500	92	83			
3	Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat).	2,600	700	300	92	83			
4	Other Rabi pulses ..	116,900	100,600	117,000	85	83			
5	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops).	8,200	40,000	81,100	83	83			
6	Other Rabi food crops (excluding wheat).	1,900	1,900	2,000	83	83			
	Total food crops ..	135,900	156,900	155,400	85	83			
7	Tobacco ..	2,600	1,900	2,700	83	92			
8	Rabi fodder crops (excluding any crops shown above).	..	100	..	70	..			
9	Sunn hemp ..	..	300	300	92	92			
10	Other condiments and spices.	3,300	3,400	2,000	92	100			
11	Other Rabi non-food crops (excluding crops shown above).	300	..	..	..	..			
	Total non-food crops ..	6,200	5,700	5,000	80	95			
	Grand Total ..	142,100	162,600	160,400	85	83			
	Nadia.								
1	Barley ..	2,300	1,700	1,900	50	60	Middle of October. Normal.	....	The increase in area is due to high price of crops. The weather conditions have been fair.
2	Boro or Summer rice	(43)	..	400	..	60			
3	Gram ..	71,000	74,000	85,500	50	50			
4	Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat).	9,500	13,500	15,500	50	50	Middle of January. Normal.		
5	Other Rabi pulses ..	71,000	60,000	70,300	50	50			
6	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops).	8,000	6,100	6,500	50	53			
7	Other Rabi food crops (excluding Wheat).	1,100	1,000	1,200	50	50			
	Total food crops .	163,800	156,300	181,300	50	50			

	District and name of crop	Estimated normal area under each crop	Estimated area under each crop		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year and whether those dates were early, normal or late	Remarks
			Last year	This year	Last year	This year			
	Nadia.—*concld*	Acres	Acres	Acres					
8	Tobacco	3,800	3,200	3,300	60	55	. . .		Outturn is low due to untimely rainfall at flowering time
9	Rabi fodder crops (excluding any crop shown above)	6,100	4 800	5,000	50	45			
10	Condiments and spices .	3 800	3,300	3,800	60	60			
11	Other Rabi non food crop (excluding the crops shown above)	300	200	200	50	50			
	Total non-food crops	14,000	11,500	12,300	56	52			
	Grand Total	177 800	167 800	193 600	50	50			
	Murshidabad								
1	Barley .	12,700	27,200	22,400	87	75	Last week of November Late		Sowing of Rabi seeds was delayed due to heavy downpours during September and early October 1947. In Kandi subdivision a heavy shower of rain accompanied by hailstorms during second week of February caused some damage to the crops
2	Boro or Summer rice	2,100	4,600	6,200	75	80			
3	Gram	133,800	111,500	105,000	73	72			
4	Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat)	15,000	5,000	1,500	62	72			
5	Other Rabi pulses	128,400	126 800	127,200	75	72			
6	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops)	20,700	2,100 12,300	18,200	80	75			
7	Other Rabi food crops (excluding Wheat)	500	400	300	63	72			
	Total food crops ..	333 200	289,900	280,800	74	78			
8	Tobacco	1,400	600	1,100	78	80			
9	Other drugs and narcotics	300	(60)	(60)	100	100			
10	Rabi fodder crops (excluding any crops shown above)	12,000	10,600	11,100	78	78			
11	Sunn hemp	200	200	200	100	100			
12	Chillies, condiments and spices	8,500	200 7,000	7,800	77	80			
13	Other Rabi non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above)	3,300	1,800	1,700	78	78			
	Total non-food crops	25,700	20,400	21,900	78	79			
	Grand Total ..	358,900	310,300	302 700	74	78			
	Burdwan								
1	Barley .	2,500	700	900	92	80	November Normal	End of February Normal	The weather conditions have been favourable
2	Boro or Summer rice	400	500	500	75	55			
3	Gram	2,600	5,900	6,200	75	83			
4	Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat)	800	1,100	1,000	100	78			
5	Other Rabi pulses	19,000	17,200	16,900	100	77			
6	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops)	17,800	12,500	12,600	100	90			
7	Other Rabi food crops (excluding Wheat)	1 800	(20)	(30)	83	92			
	Total food crops	44,900	37,900	38,100	96	82			
8	Tobacco	200	800	300	83	75			
9	Rabi fodder crops (excluding any crops shown above)	200	600	1,100	67	75			
10	Sunn hemp	100	.	.					
11	Chillies, condiments and spices	200	300	600	60	62			
12	Other Rabi non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above)	400	700	700	100	50			
	Total of non-food crops	1,100	1,900	2,700	81	66			
	Grand Total	46,000	39,800	40,800	95	81			
	Birbhum.								
1	Barley . ..	100	100	400	60	60	Middle of November Normal	End of February Normal	The decrease in area is due to want of seeds and timely rainfall
2	Boro or Summer rice								
3	Gram . ..	5,000	11,000	6,200	60	60			
4	Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat)	1,200	1,500	1,500	60	60			
5	Other Rabi pulses ..	1,200	4,000	1,200	60	60			
6	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops)	7,000	10,600	10,000	60	60			
7	Other Rabi food crops (excluding Wheat)	800	700	1,000	60	60			
	Total food crops	15,300	27,900	20,300	60	60			
8	Condiments and spices	..	200	(40)	60	60			
9	Other Rabi non food crops (excluding the crops shown above)	500	500	600	60	60			
	Total non-food crops	500	700	600	60	60			
	Grand Total	15,800	28,600	20,900	60	60			

District and name of crop	Estimated normal area under each crop.	Estimated area under each crop		Estimated out turn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late	Remarks
		Last year	This year	Last year.	This year			
	Acres	Acres	Acres					
Bankura.								
1 Barley	2,000	2,200	1,800	83	75	November. Normal	..	The rainfall from November 1947 to January 1948 was below normal for which Rabi crops were affected in the beginning but rainfall in February, March 1948 helped the growth of the crops.
2 Boro or Summer rice	400	300	300	83	75			
2(*a*) Rabi jowar, if any		300		83				
3 Gram	1,900	1,600	1,600	83	75			
4 Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat)	500	3,400	3,800	83	75			
5 Other Rabi pulses	6,000	5,300	5,200	83	75			
6 Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops)	4,300	7,800	7,400	83	75			
6(*a*) Tur or Arahar		300	.	83				
7 Other Rabi food (excluding Wheat)	1,200	2,000	2,100	83	75			
Total food crops	16,300	23,200	22,200	83	75			
8 Tobacco	600	300	100	75	75			
9 Other drugs and narcotics	(50)	100	.	75				
10 Rabi fodder crops (excluding any crop shown above)	(50)	200	200	75	75			
11 Sunn hemp	400	200	100	75	75			
12 Chillies	100	100	600	75	75			
13 Condiments and spices	1,400	700		75	75			
14 Other Rabi non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above)	1,200	2,300	2,400	75	75			
Total non-food crops	3,700	3,900	3,400	75	75			
Grand Total	20,000	27,100	25,600	82	75			
Midnapore.								
1 Barley	500	200	100	60	65	December Normal	March-April Normal	The weather conditions have not been favourable Increase in the area is due to high price of crops. Some damage to potato was reported due to untimely rainfall in February 1948.
2 Boro or Summer rice	7,100	18,500	4,600	65	68			
3 Gram	800	2,200	2,400	60	56	December-February Normal	Last part of April. Late	
4 Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat)	10,000	4,500	8,200	55	50			
5 Other Rabi pulses	24,300	5,500	78,200	75	68			
5(*a*) Tur or Arahar		2,500		60	.	November. Normal.	March Normal	
6 Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops)	17,000	16,700 5,300	21,300	80 65	70			
7 Other Rabi food crops (excluding Wheat).	14,700	8,100	6,900	65	65		March Normal	
Total food crops	74,400	58,500	121,700	69	67			
8 Tobacco	700	900	800	65	65	November-December. Normal.	February-March. Normal.	
9 Rabi fodder crops (excluding any crops shown above)	500	.			.		.	
10 Sunn hemp	500	500	700	75	70			
11 Other Rabi fibres	600	100	.	70				
12 Condiment and spices	3,300	400 1,100	1,400	65 60	68			
13 Other Rabi non-fodder crops (excluding the crops shown above)	1,900	500	500	65	63			
Total non-food crops	7,500	3,500	3,400	65	67			
Grand Total	81,900	62,000	125,100	69	67			
Hooghly.								
1 Barley	300	100	100	80	70	Middle of November. Normal.	..	The weather conditions have been favourable. There has been some damage on account of heavy shower in February
2 Boro or Summer rice	3,200	1,500	2,000	80	70			
3 Gram	5,000	4,000	3,000	80	70			
4 Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat)	2,200	1,600	1,000	80	70			
5 Other Rabi pulses	25,100	13,500	14,500	80	70			
6 Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops).	15,000	1,800 30,000	24,500	80	70			
7 Other Rabi food crops (excluding Wheat)	13,800	8,300	7,500	80	70			
Total food crops	64,600	60,800	52,600	80	70			
8 Tobacco	1,000	600	400	80	70			
9 Other Rabi non food crops (excluding the crops shown above)	1,500	700	600	80	70			
Total non-fodder crop	2,500	1,300	1,000	80	70			
Grand Total	67,100	62,100	53,600	80	60			

	District and name of crop.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	Estimated area under each crop.		Estimated out-turn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Remarks.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
	Howrah.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
1	Barley	..	..	..	..	..	Middle of November. Normal.		
2	Boro or Summer rice ..	2,100	2,200	100	83	50			
3	Gram	900	1,100	900	83	60			
4	Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat).	2,900	300	600	75	60			
5	Other Rabi pulses ..	30,000	16,900	26,800	100	66			
6	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops).	11,000	5,100 9,500	7,500 8,000	67 75	60			
	Total food crops ..	46,900	35,100	43,900	87	64			
7	Tobacco	200	(30)	(30)	67	60			
8	Other drugs and narcotics	100	600	1,400	83	92			
9	Sunn hemp	100	100	100	92	50			
10	Condiments and spices ..	800	200	300	83	50			
11	Other Rabi non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above).	100	100	100	58	50			
	Total of non-food crops	1,300	1,000	1,900	81	81			
	Grand Total ..	48,200	36,100	45,800	87	65			
	West Dinajpur.								
1	Ba[illegible]	1,000	200	800	38	42	Middle of October. Normal	End of February. Normal.	The weather conditions have been fair.
2	Boro or Summer rice ..	600	500	500	50	50			
3	Gram	1,300	1,300	1,300	50	67			
4	Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat).	400	400	400	58	75			
5	Other Rabi pulses ..	3,100	3,000	3,000	33	42			
6	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops).	1,200	1,200	1,200	33	33			
7	Other Rabi fruit crops (excluding Wheat).	600	600	600	16	25			
	Total food crops ..	8,200	7,200	7,800	37	46			
8	Tobacco	2,100	1,900	1,900	42	42			
9	Condiments and spices ..	200	100	100	42	42			
	Total non-food crops ..	2,300	2,000	2,000	42	42			
	Grand Total ..	10,500	9,200	9,800	38	45			
	Jalpaiguri.								
1	Barley	700	1,000	..	50	..	Middle of November.	Middle of February.	The weather conditions have been fair.
2	Boro or Summer rice ..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat.)	1,300	1,300	1,300	75	67			
4	Other Rabi pulses ..	8,000	7,300	6,600	83	67			
5	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops).	9,600	10,400	8,100	83	83			
	Total of food crops ..	19,600	20,000	16,000	81	75			
6	Tea	53,900	65,500	65,400	100	100			
7	Tobacco	14,900	16,000	10,500	67	67			
8	Other drugs and narcotics	500	300	300	83	67			
9	Condiments and spices ..	700	700	200	83	75			
	Total non-food crops ..	70,000	82,500	76,400	93	95			
	Grand Total ..	89,600	102,500	92,400	91	92			
	Darjeeling.								
1	Barley	900	400	400	100	100	December. Normal.	March. Normal.	The weather conditions have been favourable. Hailstorm and frost during March adversely affected young vegetables and potatoes.
2	Boro or Summer rice ..	600	1,000	1,000	100	100			
3	Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat).	800	500	500	83	92			
4	Other Rabi pulses ..	1,900	2,200	2,200	100	100			
5	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops).	800	500	500	100	100			
6	Other Rabi food crops (excluding Wheat).	3,000	2,500	2,500	83	83			
	Total food crops ..	8,000	7,100	7,100	93	93			
7	Tea	30,000	54,800	54,800	100	100			
8	Tobacco	300	500	500	83	83			
9	Other drugs and narcotics	..	(40)	(40)	100	100			
10	Condiments and spices ..	500	800	800	83	83			
11	Other Rabi non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above).	700	800	800	83	83			
	Total non-food crops ..	31,500	56,900	56,900	99	99			
	Grand Total ..	39,500	64,000	64,000	98	98			

	District and name of crop.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	Estimated area under each crop.		Estimated out-turn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Remarks.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
	Malda.								
1	Barley	26,000	25,300	13,200	67	66	October-November-January. Normal.	February-March-May. Normal.	The weather conditions have been favourable.
2	Boro or Summer rice ..	16,000	16,900	9,200	75	75			
3	Gram	14,000	23,700	16,800	67	66			
4	Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat).	13,500	11,400	13,700	75	66			
5	Other Rabi pulses ..	22,500	35,000	40,600	75	75			
6	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops).	1,500	10,800	11,800	80	75			
7	Other Rabi food crops (excluding Wheat).	8,500	6,500	9,300	67	66	January. Normal.		
	Total food crops ..	102,000	129,600	114,600	72	71			
8	Tobacco	6,000	4,400	4,500	83	83			
9	Sunn hemp	..	100	300	83	83			
10	Other Rabi fibres ..	..	100	100	67	66			
11	Condiments and spices ..	1,000	500	400	92	92			
	Total non-food crops ..	7,000	5,100	5,300	84	83			
	Grand Total ..	109,000	134,700	119,900	72	72			
	Total West Bengal.								
1	Barley	49,000	59,100	42,000	76	71			
2	Boro or Summer rice ..	33,000	46,100	25,300	72	74			
3	Gram	262,100	240,900	233,400	65	63			
4	Rabi jowar	..	300	..	83	..			
5	Other Rabi cereals (excluding Wheat).	60,700	45,200	49,300	65	60			
6	Tur or Arahar ..	..	2,800	..	60	..			
7	Other Rabi pulses ..	457,400	397,300	509,700	76	71			
8	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root crops).	123,000	191,700	168,700	78	73			
9	Other Rabi food crops (excluding Wheat).	47,900	27,000	33,400	73	68			
	Total food crops ..	1,033,100	1,010,400	1,061,800	73	69			
10	Tea	88,900	120,300	120,200	100	100			
11	Tobacco	33,800	30,600	26,100	69	70			
12	Other drugs and narcotics	900	1,000	1,700	82	88			
13	Rabi fodder crops (excluding the crops shown above).	18,800	16,300	17,400	69	68			
14	Sunn hemp	1,300	1,400	1,700	84	79			
15	Other Rabi fibres ..	600	200	100	69	66			
16	Chillies, condiments and spices.	23,800	10,000	18,000	76	76			
17	Other Rabi non-food crops	10,200	7,600	7,600	77	71			
	Total non-food crops ..	173,300	196,400	192,800	89	80			
	Grand Total ..	1,206,400	1,206,800	1,254,600	76	72			

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Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1948

PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES.

ORDER.

No. 10333D.C.S.—18th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Cement Control Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance IX of 1948), read with clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) of sub-section (*2*) of that section, the Governor is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. No person shall, after the commencement of this Order, sell or store for sale any cement unless he holds a licence in this behalf under this Order and except in accordance with the conditions specified in such licence obtained from the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, or any officer authorised by him in writing in this behalf:

Provided that persons engaged in the sale or storage for sale of cement at the commencement of this Order shall, with a view to obtaining such licence, apply within fifteen days from such commencement and such persons shall be allowed to carry on their business without licence until their licences are issued.

2. No person shall dispose of or agree to dispose of any cement except in accordance with the conditions contained in a written order of the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, or the Regional Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India, Calcutta, or any officer authorised by the said Director or the Adviser, as the case may be.

3. No person shall acquire or agree to acquire any cement from any person except in accordance with the conditions contained in a written order of the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, or the Regional Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India, Calcutta, or any officer authorised by the said Director or Adviser, as the case may be.

4. No person shall sell cement at a price higher than the notified price.

Explanation.—In this paragraph the expression "notified price" means the price notified in the *Official Gazette* from time to time by the Provincial Government, of cement produced in India as well as imported from outside India.

5. No person who has obtained any cement under a written order issued by the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, or the Regional Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India, Calcutta, or any officer authorised by the said Director or the Adviser, as the case may be, shall use it for any purpose other than the purpose specified in the Order, and shall not resell or otherwise dispose of it to any other person except under a written order issued in this behalf by the said Director or Adviser or officer, as the case may be.

6. Any person disposing of cement in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 shall obtain from the person acquiring the cement the original written order issued under paragraph 3 for the acquisition thereof and shall preserve it and when required by the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, or the Regional Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India, Calcutta, or any officer authorised by the said Director or the Adviser, as the case may be, shall return it to him.

7. Any order issued under paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 may be revoked at any time by the authority issuing it and where such order is revoked, the person to whom it was issued shall forthwith return it to the authority which issued it.

8. No person or stockist who has any stock of cement in his possession and to whom a written order has been issued under paragraph 2, shall refuse to sell the same, at a price not exceeding the notified price, and the seller shall deliver the cement to the buyer within a reasonable time after payment of the price.

9. Any person applying for acquisition of cement under the provisions of paragraph 3 to the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, or to the Regional Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India, Calcutta, or any officer authorised by the said Director or Adviser, as the case may be, shall make a true and correct declaration of such particulars as may be required by the said Director, or the said Adviser by general or special order and shall furnish such other information as may be required by the said Director or Adviser or the officer, as the case may be.

10. (*1*) Every person who imports cement from any place outside West Bengal to any place within West Bengal otherwise than in accordance with an order issued by the Regional Honorary Cement Advisor to the Government of India, Calcutta, shall immediately after the arrival of the consignment report to the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, as well as to the Regional Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India, Calcutta, the following particulars:—

(1) Quantity.
(2) Place from where imported.
(3) Price actually paid.
(4) Freight, duty and other incidental charges paid.
(5) Purpose for which cement has been imported.
(6) Premises where the cement is stored or is proposed to be stored.

(*2*) If so required by the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, or the Regional Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India, Calcutta, he shall also forthwith produce the relevant documents in support of the particulars furnished by him.

11. Every stockist of cement shall keep full accounts of all stocks received and disposed of by him from time to time and of the prices at which the stocks have been sold, and shall furnish a monthly return of all stocks outstanding on the last day of the month, stocks received and disposed of during the month and the prices at which they have been disposed of. Separate returns shall be submitted for stocks controlled by the Government of India and the Provincial Government. The stockists in Calcutta shall furnish the returns to the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, and the Regional Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India, Calcutta, or such officers as may be authorised by the said Director or Adviser, as the case may be. The stockists in places other than Calcutta shall submit the returns to the District Controllers and the Subdivisional Controllers of Civil Supplies concerned. The return for a particular month shall be furnished on the 7th of the following month.

Explanation.—In this paragraph the expression "Calcutta" means the town of Calcutta as defined in section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866.

12. Any person having in his possession at the commencement of this order any quantity of cement exceeding one hundred tons which has been acquired otherwise than in accordance with a permit or written order issued by the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, or the Regional Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India, Calcutta, shall declare within fifteen days of the date of commencement of this Order the stocks in his possession and the place where they are stored. Such declaration shall in Calcutta be sent to the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, and elsewhere to the District Controllers in Sadar subdivisions and to the Subdivisional Controllers of Civil Supplies in the outlying subdivisions.

Explanation.—In this paragraph the expression "Calcutta" means the town of Calcutta as defined in section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866.

13. (*1*) Applications for licences under paragraph 1 shall be made to the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, or to any officer authorised in writing in this behalf by the said Director in Form A, and the licence shall be granted in Form B appended to this order on payment of a fee of Rs. 50 which shall be paid in non-judicial stamps.

(*2*) Every licence shall specify the area in which the licensee shall carry on business and the premises or places where cement may be stored by the licensee.

(*3*) No licensee shall carry on his business or store any cement except in the premises, area or place specified in the licence.

(*4*) If the licensee carries on business at more than one place, a separate licence shall be taken out for every such place.

(*5*) Every licence granted under this Order shall be valid up to 31st March next following the date of its issue and may, at the discretion of the authority by which the licence was granted, be renewed for successive periods of one year on application made in this behalf to such authority before expiry of the date of the validity of the licence, and on payment of fees similar to those paid for the original licence.

(*6*) The Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, or any officer authorised by him in writing in this behalf may for reasons to be recorded in writing refuse to renew a licence.

(*7*) The authority issuing the licence may cancel or suspend a licence if it is of opinion that the licensee has contravened any of the conditions specified in the licence granted to him or any direction given to him under the provisions of sub-paragraph (*8*) or for any other reason sufficient in the opinion of the authority issuing the licence.

(*8*) Every licensee or any person employed by him or acting on his behalf shall comply with any special or general directions issued in writing by the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, for securing proper distribution of cement or for carrying out the purpose of this Order, and shall also comply with such conditions as may be specified in the licence.

FORM A.

[*See* paragraph 13(*1*).]

Application for the grant of a licence under the West Bengal Cement Control Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance IX of 1948).

1. Name of applicant to whom the licence is to be issued with father's/husband's name............
....
....

2. Residential address of the applicant...............
....

3. Address of the place where business is to be conducted...
....

4. Address of the place or places of storage.......
....
....

5. Whether the applicant is a minor.................
....

I/We hereby declare that the details given above are correct.

....

Signature.

Dated..........................

Note.—A licence granted under this Ordinance is liable to be cancelled if the information supplied in this form is found to be incorrect or incomplete.

In the case of a firm the names, father's names, and addresses of all partners shall be given and all of them must sign the application. In the case of a Joint Stock Company or Co-operative Society, the name, father's name, and address of the Managing Director shall be given and he shall sign the application.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1948.

PART IV—Bills introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1405L.—17th August, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE CALCUTTA SHERIFF'S BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

to provide for certain matters relating to the office of the Sheriff of Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for certain matters relating to the office of the Sheriff of Calcutta;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Calcutta Sheriff's Act, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint.

Definition.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Appointment of the Sheriff of Calcutta.

3. (*1*) The Sheriff of Calcutta (hereinafter referred to as the Sheriff) shall be appointed annually by the Governor from a panel of three persons to be nominated on the occasion of each vacancy by the High Court in Calcutta.

(*2*) The Sheriff shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor and shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Governor may determine and no other remuneration.

Power of the High Court to control certain functions of the Sheriff.

4. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Sheriff and his officer and servants shall carry out the orders of the High Court in Calcutta in the manner determined by the said Court.

Posts of officers and servants of the Sheriff to be civil posts under the Crown.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Charter establishing the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, dated the twenty-sixth day of March 1774, or in any other law, the posts of Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta and of all such officers and servants (other than employees who are paid by the day) as may be employed for the proper performance of the duties of the Sheriff shall, on the commencement of this Act, be civil posts under the Crown in India.

The Calcutta Sheriff's Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 6—10.)

Indemnity.

6. The Sheriff and the Deputy Sheriff and their subordinates shall be exempt from liability in respect of all their acts or defaults done or committed while exercising or purporting to exercise their functions under this Act or for which they would have been liable but for this Act.

Liability of the Provincial revenues in certain cases.

7. (*1*) The revenues of the Province shall be liable to make good all sums required to discharge the liability mentioned in section 6.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to render liable the revenues of the Province or any Sheriff, or Deputy Sheriff or any of their subordinates appointed after the commencement of this Act for anything done by, or under the authority of, any Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff before the commencement of this Act.

(*3*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall prevent the Provincial Government from recovering any sum paid by it under that sub-section from the Sheriff, the Deputy Sheriff or any of their subordinates liable personally to pay such sum.

(*4*) Sums payable by the Provincial Government under sub-section (*1*) are hereby declared to be charged on the revenues of the Province.

Credit of fees to Provincial revenues.

8. The Sheriff shall transfer and pay to such authority, in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed, all fees realised by him or by any of his officers and servants after the date of the commencement of this Act, together with the balance standing on the said date to the credit of the account known as the "Sheriff's Account Number II", and such fees and balance shall be carried to the account and credit of the revenues of the Province.

The Sheriff's Pension Fund.

9. The Trustees of the fund known as "the Sheriff's Pension Fund" (hereinafter referred to as the Fund), maintained for the provision of pensions for the officers and servants employed by the Sheriff prior to the commencement of this Act, shall transfer and pay to such authority, in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed, the balance standing to the credit of the Fund at the date of the commencement of this Act, and such balance shall be carried to the account and credit of the revenues of the Province.

Pensions.

10. (*1*) All officers and servants previously employed by the Sheriff who, at the date of the commencement of this Act, are in receipt of pensions or entitled to gratuities in accordance with the rules of the Fund, shall be paid such pensions or gratuities out of the revenues of the Province.

(*2*) All officers and servants of the Sheriff, who are in his employment at the date of the commencement of this Act, shall, in respect of such employment prior to that date, be paid out of the revenues of the Province such pensions, gratuities and compensation as may be determined by the Provincial Government in accordance with the rules of the Fund:

Provided that such compensation, if any, shall not be less than that which, in similar circumstances and in accordance with the rules made in this behalf by the Provincial Government, would be admissible to persons in the service of the Provincial Government.

(*3*) Any dispute arising in connection with the amount of any pension, gratuity or compensation payable under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) shall be referred to the West Bengal Public Service Commission, the decision of which shall be final and shall not be the subject-matter of any proceedings in any Court.

(*4*) All pensions payable under this section out of the revenues of the Province shall be so payable in all respects as pensions payable for service under the Provincial Government and shall be subject to the rules made in that behalf by the Provincial Government.

(*5*) If any officer or servant of the Sheriff is permanently re-employed in the service of the Provincial Government, his employment under the Sheriff shall, for the purposes of

The Calcutta Sheriff's Bill, 1948.

(Clause 11.)

the rules relating to pay and pensions, be deemed to have been service under the Provincial Government:

Provided that,—

(*a*) if any such officer or servant desires to elect to refund any gratuity or cease to draw any pension, as the case may be, and to count for future pension his employment under the Sheriff, he shall so elect immediately on being permanently re-employed; and

(*b*) if he so elects, any period of temporary service under the Provincial Government intervening between the date of the commencement of this Act and the date of such permanent re-employment shall not be considered as a break in service, but shall not count as service for the purposes of pension.

Explanation.—Where such election is made, the whole of the pension, both for employment under the Sheriff prior to the commencement of this Act and for service in such permanent re-employment under the Provincial Government, shall be calculated at the rates provided in the rules relating to the pensions of servants of the Provincial Government, and not at the rates provided in the rules of the Fund.

Power to make rules.

11. (*1*) The Provincial Government may make rules for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act in regard to those functions of the Sheriff which are discharged under the administrative control of the Provincial Government.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for,—

(*a*) the distribution of work between the Sheriff and the Deputy Sheriff;

(*b*) the authority referred to in sections 8 and 9 and the manner in which and the time at which the fees and balances referred to in these sections shall be transferred and paid;

(*c*) the safe custody and deposit of all monies, securities and other moveables which come into the hands of the Sheriff; and

(*d*) the accounts to be maintained by the Sheriff, and the audit and inspection thereof.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The question of reorganisation of the office of the Sheriff of Calcutta has been under the consideration of the Provincial Government for a long time. After protracted discussions with the Hon'ble High Court and the Sheriff of Calcutta the views which have been accepted by the Provincial Government with regard to this matter are as follows:—

(1) The posts of the Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta and all other officers and servants as may be employed for the proper performance of the duties of the Sheriff shall be civil posts under the Crown in India, and by rules to be made under the proposed Act these functions of the Sheriff which are discharged under the administrative control of the Provincial Government may be transferred to the Deputy Sheriff.

(2) The Sheriff, the Deputy Sheriff and their subordinates shall be exempted from liability in respect of all their acts of defaults, done or committed while exercising their functions under the proposed Act, and the revenues of the Province shall be liable to make good all sums required to discharge the said liability. This will not prevent the Provincial Government from realising any sums which it might have paid, from the Sheriff, the Deputy Sheriff, or their subordinates, liable personally to pay such sums.

(3) With effect from the date of provincialisation, the income of the Sheriff by way of fees shall be carried to the account and credit of the Provincial Government, the Provincial Government prescribing by rules the method of realising such fees. (The method will no doubt be in court-fee stamps.) The fund, known as the Sheriff's Pension Fund, maintained for the provision of pensions for the officers and servants employed by the Sheriff prior to provincialisation shall also be transferred to the revenues of the Province.

(4) All officers and servants of the Sheriff who are in receipt of pensions or are entitled to gratuities will be paid, on provincialisation, pension or gratuities out of the provincial revenues in accordance with the rules of the Pension Fund. Those officers whose services may be dispensed with on provincialisation will be paid such compensation as the Provincial Government may fix. Any disputes arising in connection with the payment of pension, gratuity or compensation will be referred to the Public Service Commission and the decision of the Commission will be final.

(5) The accounts of the Sheriff's office are to be kept in such form as may be prescribed by the Provincial Government.

(6) The audit of these accounts is to be carried out in the manner and by the agency to be prescribed by the Provincial Government.

2. The present Bill has been prepared for giving effect to the above proposals.

NIHARENDU DUTT-MAZUMDAR,
Member-in-charge.

CALCUTTA:
The 13th August, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA, Secy.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1408L.—18th August, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE WEST BENGAL TAMARIND SEED POWDER CONTROL BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

to provide for the control of manufacture and distribution of tamarind seed powder.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the control of manufacture and distribution of tamarind seed powder;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the West Bengal Tamarind Seed Powder Control Act, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of West Bengal.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "licence" means a licence under this Act;

(*2*) "licensing authority" means a licensing authority appointed under section 3 having jurisdiction in the area within which the place of manufacture of tamarind seed powder of a manufacturer or the place of business of a wholesaler is situated;

(*3*) "manufacturer" means a person who manufactures tamarind seed powder;

(*4*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*5*) "tamarind seed powder" means powder made from tamarind seed; and

(*6*) "wholesaler" means a person other than a manufacturer who carries on any business involving the buying or selling of tamarind seed or tamarind seed powder in quantities weighing one maund or more in any one transaction.

Licensing authorities.

3. The Provincial Government shall appoint one or more licensing authorities having jurisdiction in such areas within the Province as may be specified in each case by the Provincial Government.

Manufacturers and wholesalers to have licences.

4. On and from such date as may be notified in this behalf in the *Official Gazette*,—

(*a*) no person other than a manufacturer who holds a valid licence, shall manufacture tamarind seed powder; and

(*b*) no person other than a wholesaler who holds a valid licence, shall buy or sell tamarind seed or tamarind seed powder in quantities weighing one maund or more in any one transaction.

The West Bengal Tamarind Seed Powder Control Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 5—11.)

Issue of licences.

5. (*1*) Applications for licences shall be made in the prescribed form to the licensing authority and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(*2*) A separate application for a licence shall be made and a separate licence obtained for each distinct place of manufacture of tamarind seed powder of a manufacturer and for every distinct place of business of a wholesaler.

(*3*) The licensing authority may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, reject any application for a licence and in such case the applicant shall be entitled to a refund of the fee accompanying the application.

(*4*) Every licence shall contain such conditions and shall be in such form as may be prescribed and every manufacturer or wholesaler to whom a licence has been issued shall be bound to comply with the conditions mentioned in the licence.

Cancellation and suspension of licences.

6. The licensing authority may, at any time for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel or suspend any licence.

Issue of duplicates.

7. (*1*) Where a licence is lost, destroyed, defaced or mutilated, a manufacturer or wholesaler may make an application to the licensing authority, in the prescribed form accompanied by the prescribed fee, for the issue of a duplicate of the licence.

(*2*) The licensing authority may in its discretion in such cases issue a duplicate of the licence or refuse to issue such duplicate and in case of refusal, the applicant shall be entitled to a refund of the fee accompanying the application.

Renewal of licences.

8. (*1*) Every licence shall be valid up to the 31st day of December next following the date of its issue and may at the discretion of the licensing authority be renewed for successive periods of one year on application made in that behalf in the prescribed form, accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(*2*) The licensing authority may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to renew a licence and in such cases the applicant shall be entitled to a refund of the fee accompanying the application.

Appeal.

9. (*1*) An appeal shall lie within the prescribed period to the prescribed officer,—

(*a*) from an order of a licensing authority under subsection (*3*) of section 5 rejecting an application for a licence;

(*b*) from an order of a licensing authority under section 6 cancelling or suspending any licence;

(*c*) from an order of a licensing authority under subsection (*2*) of section 7 refusing to issue the duplicate of a licence; and

(*d*) from an order of a licensing authority under subsection (*2*) of section 8, refusing to renew a licence.

(*2*) Every order passed on such appeal shall be final and conclusive.

Submission of periodical returns.

10. Every manufacturer or wholesaler shall submit to the licensing authority by the fifteenth day of each month a return in the prescribed form showing his receipts as well as disposal of tamarind seed or tamarind seed powder during the preceding month.

Books and accounts of stocks to be maintained and produced and inspection of premises to be permitted.

11. Every manufacturer or wholesaler shall,—

(*a*) maintain proper books, accounts and records relating to stocks of tamarind seed or tamarind seed powder;

(*b*) produce to the licensing authority or to any person authorised by it in writing in this behalf, such books, accounts or other records relating to his manufacture or business as may be demanded by the licensing authority; and

The West Bengal Tamarind Seed Powder Control Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 12—14.)

(c) permit the licensing authority or any person authorised by it in writing in this behalf to enter upon and inspect any premises used for or in connection with his manufacture or business and to examine any books, accounts, records or things on such premises.

Punishment.

12. (*1*) Every person who contravenes the provisions of section 4, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

(*2*) Every manufacturer or wholesaler who contravenes the provisions of section 10 or section 11 or who fails to comply with the conditions mentioned in the licence as required under sub-section (*4*) of section 5, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

(*3*) Every manufacturer or wholesaler who makes a statement false in any material particular in any return submitted by him under section 10 or in any book, record or other record produced under paragraph (*b*) of section 11, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Bar of proceedings.

13. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any servant of the Crown for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or under any rules made thereunder.

Power to make rules.

14. (*1*) The Provincial Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the form in which an application for a licence under sub-section (*1*) of section 5 or an application for a duplicate of a licence under section 7 or an application for the renewal of a licence under sub-section (*1*) of section 8 shall be made and the fee with which such application shall be accompanied;

(*b*) the form of licences and the conditions contained therein;

(*c*) the period within which and the officer to whom an appeal under section 9 shall be made; and

(*d*) the form in which returns under section 10 shall be submitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

With a view to eliminating the possibility of tamarind seed or tamarind seed powder being used as a food adulterant, the trade in tamarind seed and tamarind seed powder should be controlled by the introduction of a licensing system. The manufacturers and wholesale dealers of tamarind seed powder should submit periodical returns showing the acquisition and disposal of tamarind seed by them.

The Bill has been drafted with these objects in view.

CALCUTTA:
The 19th April, 1948.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN,
Member-in-charge.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA, Secy.

Printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal,
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MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1948

PART IV—Bills introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1429L.—21st August, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE CALCUTTA AND SUBURBAN POLICE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

further to amend the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866, for the purpose and in the manner hereinafter appearing;

Ben. Act IV of 1866.
Ben. Act II of 1866.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1948.

Insertion of new section 61A in Bengal Act IV of 1866.

2. After section 61 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power of Commissioner to prohibit the use or the driving of certain types of vehicles in streets or public places.

"61A. (*1*) With the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, the Commissioner of Police may, from time to time, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, prescribe the types of vehicles which shall not be driven or used in streets or public places.

(*2*) Whoever uses or drives in a street or public place a vehicle of a type the use or driving of which has been prohibited under sub-section (*1*) shall be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and the vehicle in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited to the Crown."

Insertion of new section 38A in Bengal Act II of 1866.

3. After section 38 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power of Commissioner to prohibit the use or the driving of certain types of vehicles in streets or public places.

"38A. (*1*) With the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, the Commissioner of Police may, from time to time, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, prescribe the types of vehicles which shall not be driven or used in streets or public places within such limits as may be specified in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police in the said notification.

The Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clause 3.)

(*2*) Whoever uses or drives in a street or public place within the limits specified under sub-section (*1*), a vehicle of a type the use or driving of which has been prohibited under that sub-section, shall be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and the vehicle in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited to the Crown."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Both the Calcutta Police Act 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866) and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act 1866 (Bengal Act II of 1866) contain provisions to regulate traffic, but there is no provision in either of these Acts to prohibit the use of any unsuitable type of vehicle on the roads. In order to prevent vehicles (for example, cycle-rickshaws) which might be a danger to other traffic from coming on to the roads of Calcutta and its suburbs, the present Bill has been drafted which aims at making provision for the banning of such vehicles.

CALCUTTA;
The 20th August, 1948.

B. C. ROY,
Member-in-charge.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1430L.—21st August, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE CALCUTTA HACKNEY-CARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

further to amend the Calcutta Hackney-carriage Act, 1919.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Calcutta Hackney-carriage Act, 1919, for the purpose and in the manner hereinafter appearing; Ben. Act I of 1919.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Calcutta Hackney-carriage (Amendment) Act, 1948.

Amendment of section 1 of Bengal Act I of 1919. 2. To sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the Calcutta Hackney-carriage Act, 1919 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following proviso shall be added, namely:— Ben. Act I of 1919.

"Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply in Calcutta to any type of vehicle the driving or use of which has been prohibited with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government by the Commissioner of Police under section 61A of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and section 38A of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866. Ben Act IV of 1866. Ben. Act II of 1866.

Explanation.—In this proviso,—

(*1*) 'Calcutta' means the town of Calcutta as defined in section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866;

(*2*) 'streets' and 'public places' have the same meanings as in the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866."

Amendment of section 4. 3. In section 4 of the said Act,—

(*a*) to clause (*1*) the following words shall be added, namely:—

"or, where the rickshaw is a cycle-rickshaw, any person employed to actuate the cycle-rickshaw";

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage (Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clause 4.)

(*b*) in clause (*2*) after the word "means", the words "subject to the provisions of the proviso to sub-section (*3*) of section 1 and" shall be inserted; and

(*c*) in clause (*8*) after the word "men" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"and includes a three-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, ordinarily known as a cycle-rickshaw, which is actuated by a man by means of a pedal-cycle mechanism"

Amendment of section 70. **4.** To section 70 of the said Act, the following provisos shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Registering Officer may cancel, or suspend for such period as he thinks fit, the registration of a rickshaw if in his opinion the type of the rickshaw has been so altered as to render it different from that in respect of which registration was made:

Provided further that in any area included in Calcutta under clause (*b*) of section 2, the functions of the Registering Officer shall be performed by an Officer appointed by the Commissioners of the Municipality comprising such area and the said officer shall forward to the Deputy Commissioner of Police referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 6 all papers relating to registration for record after they have been duly dealt with."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

At present there is no control over cycle-rickshaws, which are appearing in increasing numbers in the suburbs of Calcutta and in mufassal towns, because cycle-rickshaws do not come within the definition of "rickshaw" in the Calcutta Hackney-carriage Act, 1919, which has been extended to other municipal areas. In order that some control may be exercised over the use of cycle-rickshaws (and also to enable municipal authorities to levy a tax on them) it is necessary to amend the Calcutta Hackney-carriage Act, 1919 (Bengal Act I of 1919). This Bill has been drafted which aims at making the necessary provision.

CALCUTTA;
The 20th August, 1948.

B. C. ROY,
Member-in-charge.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1948.

PART IV—Bills introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1431L.—21st August, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE WEST BENGAL PREMISES RENT CONTROL (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) BILL, 1948.

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THE WEST BENGAL PREMISES RENT CONTROL (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

to make better provision for the control of rents of premises in Calcutta and in certain other areas in West Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the control of rents of premises in Calcutta and in certain other areas in West Bengal;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, commencement, extent and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification, appoint.

(*3*) It extends to the whole of Calcutta and to all areas which have been or may hereafter be constituted municipalities under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932: **Ben. Act XV of 1932.**

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification, extend this Act or any specified part thereof to any other area specified in the notification if the Provincial Government is satisfied that the area contains a number of inhabitants not less than the number required under clause (*i*) of the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 for the area to be declared a municipality and that three-fourths of the adult male population of the area are chiefly employed in pursuits other than agriculture:

Provided further that the Provincial Government may, by notification, direct that this Act or any specified part thereof shall not apply to any such area or to any such class of premises as may be specified in such notification and if any question arises as to whether, or not, any premises come within such area or class, the decision of the Provincial Government thereon shall be final.

(*4*) It shall, in the first instance, remain in force up to the 31st day of March, 1950, but if, and so often as, a resolution approving its continuance for any further period is passed by the Provincial Legislature, it shall continue in force for such further period, so, however, that it shall not, in any case, continue in force after the 31st day of March, 1953:

Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not render recoverable any sum which during the continuance thereof was irrecoverable or affect the right of a tenant to recover any sum which during the continuance of this Act was recoverable by him thereunder.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "Calcutta" has the same meaning as in clause (*11*) of section 3 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923; **Ben. Act III of 1923.**

(*2*) "Controller" means a Controller appointed under sub-section (*1*) of section 28 and includes an Additional Controller and a Deputy Controller appointed under sub-section (*2*) of that section;

(*3*) "hotel or lodging house" means an establishment where lodging with or without board or other service is provided for a monetary consideration;

(*4*) "landlord" means any person who for the time being is receiving, or is entitled to receive, the rent of any premises whether on his own account or on account, or on behalf, or for the benefit, of any other person, or as a trustee, guardian or receiver for any other person or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive the rent if the premises were let to a tenant and includes a legal representative, as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, of the landlord; **Act V of 1908.**

(*5*) "manager of a hotel" includes any person in charge of the management of a hotel;

(*6*) "notification" means a notification published in the *Official Gazette*;

The West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1948.

(Chapter II.—Provisions regarding rent and salami.*— Clauses 3–5.)*

(*7*) "owner of a lodging house" includes any person who receives, or is entitled to receive, whether on his own account, or on account, or on behalf, or for the benefit of himself and others, or as an agent, trustee, guardian or receiver for any other person, any monetary consideration from any person on account of board or lodging or other service;

(*8*) "premises" means any building or part of a building or any hut or part of a hut let separately and includes—

- (*a*) the gardens, grounds and out-houses (if any) appertaining to such building or part of a building or hut or part of a hut,
- (*b*) any furniture supplied or any fittings affixed by the landlord for use in such building or part of a building or hut or part of a hut,

but does not include a room or part of a room or other accommodation in a hotel or lodging house or a stall in a municipal market as defined in clause (*44*) of section 3 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, or in any other market maintained by or belonging to a local authority or a stall let at variable rents at different seasons of the year for the retail sale of goods in any other market as defined in clause (*39*) of section 3 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, or clause (*30*) of section 3 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932; Ben. Act. XV of 1932.

(*9*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*10*) "standard rent" in relation to any premises means—

- (*a*) where the rent of any premises has been fixed under section 9, the rent so fixed;
- (*b*) where the rent has not been so fixed, the standard rent determined in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule;

(*11*) "tenant" means any person by whom, or on whose account, rent is, or but for a special contract would be, payable for any premises and includes a legal representative, as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and a person continuing in possession after the termination of a tenancy in his favour. Act V of 1908.

CHAPTER II.

PROVISIONS REGARDING RENT AND *salami*.

Restriction on the increase of rents.

3. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, where the rent of any premises has been or is hereafter during the continuance of this Act, increased so as to exceed the standard rent, the amount of such excess shall, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, be irrecoverable:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any periodical increment of rent accrued due under any written agreement entered into before the first day of December, 1941.

(*2*) For the purposes of sub-section (*1*), the rent shall be deemed to have accrued from day to day.

Premium, *salami* or fine not to be claimed, received or asked for or advance of more than one month's rent not to be claimed or received.

4. No person shall, in consideration of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy of any premises,—

- (*a*) claim, receive, or invite offers, or ask for the payment of, any premium, *salami*, fine or any other like imposition in addition to the rent, or
- (*b*) except with the previous written consent of the Controller, claim or receive the payment of any sum exceeding one month's rent of such premises as rent in advance.

Exception in the case of long leases for purposes of development.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 4, a landlord may receive a premium or *salami* or other like sum in addition to the rent in respect of any premises which are let on a lease for a period of not less than twenty years for the purposes of development by the lessee either by building or rebuilding if the period limited by the lease is not expressed to be terminable at the option either of the landlord or of the tenant at any time within a period of five years from the date of commencement of the period so limited:

Provided that the rent payable for the premises during the continuance of this Act shall not exceed the standard rent.

Restriction on the sale of furniture in any premises let to a tenant.

6. (*1*) No person shall make the purchase of any furniture in any premises a condition of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy of such premises and no person shall sell the furniture in any premises of which he is the landlord to the tenant of such premises or to any person to whom the premises are afterwards let except under a permit in the prescribed form from the Controller.

(*2*) No landlord shall be entitled to recover as the price of any furniture in any premises on sale of such furniture to the tenant of such premises or to any person to whom the premises are afterwards let, any sum in excess of the market-value of such furniture; and the Controller may, on application made to him by any person interested and on payment of the prescribed fee, determine the market-value of such furniture recoverable under this sub-section.

Refund of rent, premium, *salami*, etc., not recoverable under the Act.

7. (*1*) Where any sum has been paid on or after the date of the commencement of this Act or within a period of six months before such date in respect of the occupation of any premises,—

(*a*) on account of rent, being a sum which is by reason of the provisions of this Act irrecoverable, or

(*b*) as premium, *salami*, fine or other like imposition in addition to the rent or as rent in advance, the claiming or the receiving of which is prohibited under this Act, or

(*c*) on account of price of any furniture in such premises, being a sum which is in excess of the market-value of such furniture and the recovery of which is prohibited under this Act,

the Controller may, on application made to him in this behalf at any time within a period of six months from the date of such payment by the tenant by whom such payment was made, order the landlord by whom such payment was received to refund such sum to such tenant or, at the option of such tenant, order the adjustment of any sum so paid in any other manner.

(*2*) An order of refund passed by the Controller under sub-section (*1*) shall be executed by the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of arrears of rent in respect of the premises in relation to which the sum ordered to be refunded was paid as if such order of refund were a decree of that Court.

Grant of certificate of standard rent by the Controller.

8. The Controller shall, on application made to him by any landlord or tenant, grant a certificate stating the standard rent referred to in sub-clause (*b*) of clause (*10*) of section 2, of any premises let or rented by such landlord or tenant, as the case may be.

Cases in which standard rent shall be fixed by the Controller.

9. In any of the following cases, the Controller shall, on application made to him by any landlord or tenant, fix the standard rent of the premises at such amount as, having regard to the provisions of this Act and the circumstances of the case including the municipal rates, taxes or cesses payable in respect of the premises, he deems just—

(*a*) where any premises have been or are erected after the first day of October, 1946;

(*b*) where by reason of any premises having been let at one time as a whole, and at another time in parts, or where for any other reason, any difficulty arises in giving effect to this Act;

(*c*) where any premises have been or are let rent-free, or at a nominal rent, or for some consideration in addition to rent;

(*d*) where some addition, improvement or alteration not included in necessary repairs or repairs which are usually made to premises in the locality, has been made at any time after the first day of October, 1946, to any premises at the landlord's expense;

(*e*) where any furniture has been supplied on or after the first day of October, 1946, by the landlord for use in any premises or where any premises which were let without any furniture on or after the said date are subsequently let furnished;

(*f*) where there has been an increase in the municipal rates, taxes or cesses in respect of any premises;

(*g*) where for any other sufficient cause the rent at which the premises were let on the first day of October, 1946, or at which the premises are for the time being let is not, in the opinion of the Controller, just and fair; or

(*h*) where the provisions of sub-section (*4*) of section 11 or of section 13 apply and there is a dispute about the rent or the apportionment of rent:

Provided that in fixing the standard rent,—

(*i*) under clause (*a*) the Controller shall take into account the prevailing rate of rent in the locality for similar accommodation with similar advantages and amenities;

(*ii*) under clause (*d*), the Controller shall not increase the rent by more than *ten per centum per annum* of the amount expended on the addition, improvement or alteration made to the premises; and

(*iii*) under clause (*e*), the Controller shall take into consideration the market-value on the date on which the standard rent is so fixed of the furniture supplied.

Date on which standard rent fixed by the Controller takes effect.

10. In every case in which the Controller fixes the standard rent, or in fixing the standard rent allows any increase in the rate of rent payable, in respect of any premises, he shall appoint a date from which the standard rent so fixed or the increase so allowed shall be deemed to have effect and such date may be any date anterior to the date of any order of the Controller under this section if the Controller deems such anterior fixation of the date just and proper in the circumstances of the case:

Provided that where the standard rent is fixed under clause (*f*) of section 9 such standard rent shall be deemed to have effect from the date on which the increase in the municipal rates, taxes or cesses came into force.

CHAPTER III.

SUITS AND PROCEEDINGS FOR EVICTION.

No order for ejectment ordinarily to be made if rent paid at allowable rate.

11. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, or the Indian Contract Act, 1872, no order or decree for the recovery of possession of any premises shall be made as long as the tenant pays to the full extent the rent allowable by this Act and performs the conditions of the tenancy:

IV of 1882. XV of 1882. IX of 1872.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply,—

(*a*) where the tenant has done any act contrary to the provisions of clause (*m*), clause (*o*) or clause (*p*) of section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, or

(*b*) where the tenant has sublet, or otherwise transferred his interest in, the premises—

(*i*) for a period exceeding six months and to the extent either of the whole or a major portion of the premises, or

(*ii*) in any manner in contravention of the terms of a contract in writing expressly prohibiting such subletting or transfer; or

(*c*) where the tenant has been using the premises or allowing the premises to be used for immoral or illegal purposes, or

(*d*) where the condition of the premises has materially deteriorated owing to acts of waste by, or negligence or default of, the tenant or any person residing with the tenant, or

(*e*) where the tenant has been guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or an annoyance to occupiers of adjoining or neighbouring premises, or

The West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1948.

(Chapter III.—Suits and proceedings for eviction.—Clause 12.)

(*f*) where the premises are *bona fide* required by the landlord either for purposes of building or rebuilding, or for his own occupation or for the occupation of any person for whose benefit the premises are held, or

(*g*) where the landlord can show any cause which may be deemed satisfactory by the Court.

(*2*) The fact that the period of the lease of the tenant has expired, or that the interest of the landlord in the premises has been transferred, shall not of itself be deemed to be a satisfactory cause within the meaning of clause (*g*) of the proviso to sub-section (*1*) provided that the tenant is ready and willing to pay to the full extent the rent allowable by this Act.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, it shall not be lawful after the commencement of this Act, for a tenant inferior to a tenant of the first degree to let in whole or in part the premises let to him except with the consent of the landlord and of the tenants of a superior degree above him.

Explanation.—In this sub-section—

(*a*) "a tenant of the first degree" means a tenant who does not hold under any other tenant;

(*b*) "a tenant inferior to a tenant of the first degree' means a tenant holding immediately or mediately under a tenant of the first degree;

(*c*) "landlord" means the landlord of a tenant of the first degree.

(*4*) Any person to whom any premises or any part thereof have been or has been lawfully sublet by a tenant shall, where the interest of the tenant in such premises or part is lawfully determined otherwise than by virtue of a decree or order obtained by the landlord on any of the grounds specified in clause (*f*) of the proviso to sub-section (*1*), be deemed to be a tenant in respect of such premises or part, as the case may be, holding directly under the landlord on the terms and conditions on which the tenant would have held under the landlord if the interest of the tenant had not been so determined:

Provided that it shall be competent for the landlord, or any person deemed under this sub-section to be a tenant holding directly under the landlord, to make an application under section 9 to the Controller for fixing the standard rent of the premises or part thereof in respect of which such person is so deemed to be a tenant and until any standard rent is fixed by the Controller on such application such person shall be liable to pay to the landlord the same rent as was payable by him in respect of the premises or part thereof, as the case may be, to the tenant before the interest of the tenant therein had been determined.

When a tenant can get the benefit of protection against eviction.

12. (*1*) No tenant shall be entitled to the benefit of section 11 in respect of any premises unless—

(*a*) he pays the rent allowable by this Act and due by him in respect of such premises to the full extent within the time fixed in the contract with his landlord or, in the absence of such contract, by the fifteenth day of the month next following that for which the rent is payable, and

(*b*) in the case where any rent has accrued due before the commencement of this Act, he also pays within one month after the date of such commencement all arrears of rent allowable by this Act and due by him in respect of such premises to the full extent together with, where the arrears are already the subject-matter of a suit or proceeding before a Court or of any decree or order of Court, interest thereon at the rate of six and a quarter *per cent. per annum* and such costs as the Court may award, and

(*c*) in the case where the Controller has, in fixing the standard rent, allowed any increase in the rate of rent payable in respect of such premises with effect from any date earlier than the date of the order, he pays also the amount that has become payable by him on account of such increase, for any period preceding the date of such order, to the full extent and within the time specified in this behalf by the Controller or, in the absence of any such specification, within one month of the date of such order, or

where the landlord refuses to accept any rent referred to in clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), or where there is a *bona fide* doubt or dispute as to the person who is entitled to receive such rent, unless the tenant deposits such rent and all subsequent rent allowable by this Act which becomes due in respect of such premises as provided in section 19 together with, in the case mentioned in clause (*b*) of subsection (*1*) of that section, the cost of transmission referred to in that clause within the time specified in that section.

Explanation.—A landlord shall not for the purposes of this section be deemed to have refused to accept any rent unless the rent is remitted within the period referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), as the case may be, of this section by postal money order to the address of the landlord and the rent so remitted is returned to the tenant by the postal authorities as undelivered either on account of the landlord having refused to accept payment thereof or for any other cause.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*3*), no suit or proceeding instituted against a tenant after the commencement of this Act for the recovery of possession of any premises on the ground of default in making any payment or deposit referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be further proceeded with if, within one month from the date of service of process on the tenant, he pays through the Court all arrears of rent allowable by this Act up to date together with interest thereon at the rate of six and a quarter *per cent. per annum* and such costs as the Court may award.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, if for three consecutive months after any rent payable by a tenant in respect of any premises has accrued due the tenant fails to pay or deposit such rent in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the interest of the tenant in such premises shall on such failure be *ipso facto* determined and he shall no longer be deemed to be a tenant.

Special provision for tenancies for not less than ten years.

13. Nothwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, where a tenant has sub-let in whole or in part any premises let to him for a period of not less than ten years, and such period expires on or after the 1st day of October, 1946, the tenant shall not be entitled to the benefit of section 11 in respect of such premises to the extent to which they have been so sublet and in such case the person to whom the premises have been sublet shall be deemed to be a tenant holding directly under the landlord on the terms and conditions on which he held under the tenant in so far as such terms and conditions are consistent with the circumstances of the case and with the provisions of this Act.

Meaning of allowable rent.

14. For the purposes of sections 11 and 12 the rent allowable by this Act in relation to any premises, means—

(*a*) where a certificate has been granted by the Controller under section 8, the standard rent stated in such certificate, or

(*b*) where the standard rent has been fixed under section 9, the standard rent so fixed, or

(*c*) where no certificate has been granted under section 8 and no standard rent has been fixed under section 9, the rent agreed upon between the landlord and the tenant omitting the excess, if any, over the standard rent.

When a tenant is entitled to restoration of possession and compensation.

15. Where the landlord recovers possession on the ground that the premises are *bona fide* required by him for purposes of building or re-building or for his own occupation or for the occupation of any person for whose benefit the premises are held, and the building or the re-building of the premises is not commenced, or the premises are not occupied by the landlord or such person, within two months of the date of vacation of the premises by the previous tenant, or the premises, having been so occupied, are re-let within six months of the said date to any person other than the previous tenant without the permission of the Controller obtained in the prescribed manner, the Controller may, on the application of the previous tenant made within seven months of his vacating the premises, by order, direct the landlord to put the previous tenant in possession of the premises or to pay him such compensation as may be fixed by the Controller, or both:

Provided that the Controller may, on the application of the landlord, extend the period within which the building or the rebuilding of the premises is to be commenced, up to two months at a time and six months in all.

Special provisions regarding certain suits or proceedings triable by Court of Small Causes of Calcutta.

16. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no suit or proceeding by a landlord against a tenant for the recovery of rent or possession of any premises which the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta is competent to try shall be instituted in, or tried by, any Court other than the said Court of Small Causes of Calcutta.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 or in any rule made thereunder, an appeal from a decree or order of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta in a suit or proceeding referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall, if presented within thirty days from the date of the decree or order, as the case may be, lie to a bench of three Judges of the said Court which shall not include the Judge who made such decree or order. XV of 1882.

(*3*) In the event of a difference of opinion among the Judges sitting in appeal under sub-section (*2*), the opinion of the majority of such Judges shall prevail.

Special procedure for suits and proceedings for eviction of tenants.

17. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, in every suit or proceeding for the recovery of possession of any premises on one or more of the grounds specified in the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 11 or on the ground of non-compliance with the provisions of this Act regarding payment or deposit of rent the Court shall at the first hearing of such suit or of the application out of which such proceeding has arisen, or as soon as may be thereafter, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard and considering any affidavits which they may file, decide first if the ground on which the suit or proceeding has been based exists:

Provided that the decision made under this sub-section shall form a part of the decree or order finally disposing of the suit or proceeding, as the case may be, and shall not be subject to any separate appeal or revision.

(*2*) If the decision referred to in sub-section (*1*) is sufficient for the final disposal of the suit or proceeding the Court may pronounce judgment or pass orders accordingly, but if the decision is not sufficient for such final disposal, the Court shall adjourn the further hearing of such suit or proceeding for the production of such further evidence or for such further argument as may be necessary for the final disposal of such suit or proceeding.

Explanation.—In this section "proceeding" does not include an execution proceeding.

Power of Court to rescind or vary decrees and orders in certain cases.

18. Where any decree or order for the recovery of possession of any premises has been made, before the date of commencement of this Act, but the possession of such premises has not been recovered from the tenant by the execution of such decree or order, the Court by which the decree or order was made may, if it is of opinion that the decree or order would not have been made if this Act had been in operation at the date of the making of the decree or order, rescind or vary the decree or order in such manner as the Court may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

The West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1948.

(Chapter IV.—Deposit of rent.—Clause 19.)

CHAPTER IV.

DEPOSIT OF RENT.

Deposit of rent by the tenant.

19. (*1*) When a landlord refuses to accept any rent referred to in section 12 remitted by postal money order by a tenant in respect of any premises, the tenant shall, in the prescribed manner,—

(*a*) deposit such rent within a fortnight of the date on which the rent so remitted is returned to the tenant by the postal authorities as undelivered, and

(*b*) unless the landlord signifies by notice in writing to the tenant his willingness to accept any subsequent rent which becomes due in respect of such premises, also deposit such rent within a fortnight of the date on which such rent becomes due, or from the expiry of the time within which such rent is required to be paid under clause (*a*) of section 12 together with the cost of transmission by postal money order of the money deposited to the landlord.

(*2*) Where any *bona fide* doubt or dispute has arisen as to the person who is entitled to receive any rent in respect of any premises, the tenant,—

(*a*) may deposit such rent, stating the circumstances under which such deposit is made, and

(*b*) may continue to deposit every subsequent amount of rent which becomes due in respect of such premises, also stating the circumstances under which such deposit is made, until such doubt has been removed or such dispute has been settled by the decision of any competent Court or by settlement between the parties,

within a fortnight of the date on which such rent becomes due or from the expiry of the time within which such rent is required to be paid under clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 12, as the case may be, in the same manner as has been prescribed for the deposit of rent under sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) On any deposit being made under sub-section (*1*) the Controller shall within fifteen days from the date of such deposit forward the same by postal money order to the address of the landlord.

(*4*) Where any money has been deposited under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) the cost of transmission thereof to the landlord by postal money order shall be recoverable from the landlord and in forwarding the money so deposited to the landlord by postal money order the Controller shall deduct therefrom such cost of such transmission and the cost of serving notice under sub-section (*5*).

(*5*) If the money sent by the Controller under sub-section (*3*) by postal money order to any landlord is returned undelivered, the Controller shall cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served by registered post on the landlord in the prescribed manner and the amount lying in deposit may, subject to such rules as may be made under this Act, be withdrawn by the landlord on application made by him to the Controller in that behalf, and if such amount is not so withdrawn before the expiration of five years from the date of service of such notice, it shall, subject to any order of any Court, be forfeited to His Majesty, and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any contract the landlord shall not be entitled to recover the said amount by suit or otherwise from the tenant by way of his dues in respect of the premises on account of which such deposit was made.

(*6*) When a deposit has been made under sub-section (*2*), the amount of such deposit shall be held by the Controller pending the removal of the doubt or the settlement of the dispute which has arisen as to the person who is entitled to receive the rent either by the decision of a competent Court or by settlement between the parties and the amount of such deposit may be withdrawn by the person who is declared by such Court to be entitled to it or who is held by the Controller to be entitled to it in accordance with such settlement.

The West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1948.

(Chapter IV.—Deposit of rent.—Chapter V.—Hotels and lodging houses.—Clauses 20—27.)

(*7*) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Crown or against any officer of the Crown in respect of anything done in good faith by the Controller receiving a deposit under this section, but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

Penalty for giving incorrect name or address of the landlord.

20. If a tenant while making a deposit of any rent under section 19 wilfully gives an incorrect name or address of his landlord, he shall, on the complaint of the landlord, be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees to be imposed after inquiry, by the Controller.

Saving as to acceptance of rent.

21. When a landlord accepts rent in respect of any premises sent by postal money order by a tenant under section 12 or by the Controller under sub-section (*3*) of section 19 or withdraws any rent deposited under section 19, the fact of this acceptance or withdrawal shall not be used in any way as evidence that he has admitted as correct any of the particulars set forth in the postal money order form or in the application for deposit of such rent or that he has waived any notice to quit given by him to the tenant.

CHAPTER V.

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES.

Fixation of fair rate and number of lodgers.

22. The Controller may, on application made by any person interested,—

(*a*) fix a fair rate to be charged for board, lodging or other service provided in a hotel or lodging house and in fixing such fair rate specify separately the rate for lodging, board or other service; or

(*b*) fix the number of lodgers to be accommodated in each room or specified accommodation in a hotel or lodging house.

Revision of fair rate and number of lodgers.

23. The Controller may from time to time revise the fair rate or the number of lodgers fixed under section 22.

Notice of fair rate and number of lodgers to be displayed.

24. The manager of a hotel or the owner of a lodging house shall, where the fair rate or the number of lodgers has been fixed under section 22 for a hotel or lodging house, display in a conspicuous part of the hotel or lodging house a notice of the fair rate and the number of lodgers so fixed.

Agreement for payment of charges in excess of fair rate.

25. An agreement for the payment of any charge in excess of the fair rate referred to in section 22 shall be null and void in respect of such excess and shall be construed as if it were an agreement for the payment only of such fair rate.

No eviction if fair rate paid.

26. No manager of a hotel or owner of a lodging house shall have any right to evict or refuse board or other service to a lodger as long as he pays or tenders payment of the fair rate fixed under section 22 and observes and performs the other conditions of the agreement in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Chapter:

Provided that a lodger shall not be entitled to the benefit of this section—

(*a*) if the lodger has been guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or an annoyance to the other lodgers of the hotel or lodging house; or

(*b*) if the lodger has continuously been absent from such hotel or lodging house for a period exceeding two months; or

(*c*) if the lodger having contracted to stay for any specified period stays beyond that period unless the Controller on an application made to him in this behalf extends the period.

Punishment.

27. (*1*) Every manager of a hotel or owner of a lodging house who accommodates lodgers or permits lodgers to be accommodated in a room or specified accommodation in a hotel or lodging house in excess of the number fixed by the Controller under section 22, except with the consent of all the lodgers of such room or specified accommodation, shall on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(*2*) Every manager of a hotel or owner of a lodging house who fails to display a notice as required under section 24 of the fair rate or the number of lodgers fixed under section 22 shall on conviction in a Criminal Court be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

CHAPTER VI.

APPOINTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER AND OTHER OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND FUNCTIONS.

Appointment of Controller and Additional and Deputy Controllers.

28. (*1*) The Provincial Government may, by notification, appoint a person to be the Controller for any area to which this Act extends to exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed upon the Controller by or under this Act in such area.

(*2*) The Provincial Government may also by notification appoint any person to be an Additional Controller or a Deputy Controller for any area to which this Act extends.

(*3*) An Additional Controller or a Deputy Controller shall exercise such of the functions of the Controller as may, subject to the control of the Provincial Government, be assigned to him by the Controller and in the discharge of these functions an Additional Controller or a Deputy Controller shall exercise the same powers and discharge the same duties as the Controller.

(*4*) The Controller may—

(*a*) transfer any case pending before him for disposal to any Additional Controller or Deputy Controller, or

(*b*) withdraw any case pending before any Additional Controller or Deputy Controller, and

(*i*) dispose of such case himself, or

(*ii*) transfer such case for disposal to any other Additional Controller or Deputy Controller.

(*5*) A Controller, an Additional Controller or a Deputy Controller appointed under this section shall be either,—

(*a*) a member—

(*i*) in Calcutta, of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service of not less than ten years' standing in such service, and

(*ii*) elsewhere, of the Executive or Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, or

(*b*) a barrister, advocate or attorney of the High Court in Calcutta of not less than ten years' standing, who has practised as such, and has experience of rent values and land acquisition cases in Calcutta.

Final hearing of certain applications.

29. (*1*) The hearing of every application made to the Controller under this Act shall be completed within a period of three months in the case of an application for exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 8 and 9, and within a period of one month in the case of an application for obtaining his permission under sub-section (*2*) of section 38, unless, for reasons to be recorded by the Controller in writing, it is not possible for him to complete the hearing within that period.

(*2*) The hearing of any application referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall, when it has begun, be continued from day to day unless, for reasons to be recorded by the Controller in writing, it is not possible so to do.

Notice to landlords and tenants before exercising powers under the Act.

30. Before exercising any of the powers conferred on him by this Act, the Controller shall give notice by registered post of his intention to do so to the landlord and to the tenant, if any, and shall cause a copy of such notice to be affixed in a conspicuous place at the office of the Controller, and shall duly consider any application received by him within the period specified in the notice from any person having any interest in the premises in respect of which such power is exercised.

Power to enter and inspect premises, to require information and to summon witnesses.

31. (*1*) For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act the Controller may,—

(*a*) enter and inspect any premises at any time between sunrise and sunset;

(*b*) authorise any officer subordinate to him to enter and inspect any premises; or

The West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1948.

(Chapter VII.—Appeal, review, jurisdiction and penalty.— Clause 32.)

(*c*) by written order require any person to produce for his inspection such accounts, rent receipts, books or other documents relevant to the inquiry, at such time and at such place, as may be specified in the order:

Provided that no premises shall be entered under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), without the consent of the occupier, unless at least twenty-four hours' previous notice in writing has been given.

(*2*) The Controller shall, subject to any rules made under this Act, and, in so far as such powers are necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to compel the production of documents by the same means and, so far as may be, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Court by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Act V of 1908.

CHAPTER VII.

APPEAL, REVIEW, JURISDICTION AND PENALTY.

Appeal and review.

32. (*1*) Any person aggrieved by an order of the Controller may, within thirty days from the date of the order, present an appeal in writing,—

(*a*) in respect of premises in the Presidency town of Calcutta, to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, and

(*b*) in respect of premises elsewhere, to the District Judge of the district in which the premises in respect of which such order is made are situated:

Provided that no appeal shall lie under this sub-section from any order made by the Controller under section 39.

(*2*) The Provincial Government may, by notification, appoint any person who has exercised the powers of a District Judge in West Bengal to hear appeals presented under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta and may, by notification, also appoint any person who is a judicial officer not below the rank of a subordinate judge to hear appeals presented under clause (*b*) of the said sub-section to a District Judge.

(*3*) The Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta to whom an appeal is presented under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) or a District Judge to whom an appeal is presented under clause (*b*) of that sub-section may transfer such appeal to any person appointed to hear any such appeal under sub-section (*2*) and may withdraw any appeal so transferred and either hear and dispose of it himself or transfer it to any other person appointed to hear such appeals under sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) The Chief Judge or the District Judge or any person appointed under sub-section (*2*) to whom an appeal is transferred under sub-section (*3*), as the case may be, shall then send for the record of the case from the Controller and after perusing such record and, if necessary, taking such evidence himself or personally making such further inquiries as he thinks fit, shall decide the appeal and shall not send it back on remand.

(*5*) Subject to such rules as may be made under this Act, any order passed under this Act by the Controller, the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta or a District Judge or a person appointed under sub-section (*2*) may be reviewed by the person who passed the order on the ground of the discovery of any new and important matter or evidence or on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record or for any other sufficient cause:

Provided that before any order is passed under this subsection which is likely to affect any person adversely such person shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(*6*) The High Court, on application made in that behalf by any person aggrieved by an order passed in appeal by the Chief Judge or the District Judge or a person appointed under sub-section (*2*), either imposing, or confirming any order passed by the Controller imposing a fine under section 20, section 33 or section 34 may, where the fine is not less than five hundred rupees and such application is made within thirty days of the date of such order, call for and examine the record of such appeal and, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, revise the order passed in such appeal.

(7) All decisions of the Chief Judge or the District Judge or a person appointed under sub-section (2), as the case may be, shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (6), be final.

Penalty for recovering rent in excess of the standard rent.

33. (*1*) Whoever knowingly—

(*a*) receives whether directly or indirectly any sum on account of the rent of any premises in excess of the standard rent, or

(*b*) receives whether directly or indirectly or invites offers, or asks, for any premium, *salami*, fine or any other like imposition in addition to the standard rent except as provided in section 5, or

(*c*) receives whether directly or indirectly any sum as rent in advance in excess of one month's rent without the written consent of the Controller,

shall, on the complaint of the party aggrieved or of the Provincial Government, be liable,—

(*i*) in the case referred to in clause (*a*), on the first occasion, to a fine which may extend to five times the amount recovered in excess of the standard rent, and on a second or subsequent occasion in regard to the same or any other premises, to a fine which may extend to ten times the amount of such excess;

(*ii*) in the case referred to in clause (*b*), on the first occasion, to a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, and on a second or subsequent occasion in regard to the same or any other premises, to a fine which may extend to five thousand rupees; and

(*iii*) in the case referred to in clause (*c*), on the first occasion, to a fine which may extend to twice the amount received in excess of one month's rent, and on a second or subsequent occasion in regard to the same or any other premises, to a fine which may extend to four times the amount so received,

to be imposed, in each case after inquiry, by the Controller.

(*2*) A person shall be deemed to receive a sum in excess of the standard rent, if he receives any consideration representing a money value in excess of such standard rent as part of such standard rent.

Penalty for disturbance of easements, etc.

34. Whoever, in any case in which an order or decree for the recovery of possession of any premises is prohibited under section 11, without the previous written consent of the Controller, or save for the purpose of effecting repairs or complying with any municipal requisition, wilfully disturbs any easement annexed to such premises, or removes, destroys, or renders unserviceable, anything provided for permanent use therewith, or discontinues any supply or service comprised in the tenancy of such premises, shall, on the complaint of the party aggrieved, be liable, on the first occasion, to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and on a second or subsequent occasion in regard to the same or any other premises, to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, to be imposed, after inquiry, by the Controller.

Payment and recovery of fine.

35. The fine imposed under section 20, section 33 or section 34 shall be paid by the person fined in the prescribed manner within thirty days from the date of the order of the Controller imposing the fine or within such further period as the Controller may allow for such payment for special reasons to be recorded by him in writing and in default of such payment the fine shall be recoverable as a public demand under the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913.

Ben. Act III of 1913.

Limitation for complaints.

36. No complaint under section 33 or section 34 shall be brought against any person after the expiration of six months from the date of the commission of the act in respect of which the complaint is brought.

The West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1948.

(Chapter VII.—Appeal, review, jurisdiction and penalty.—Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.—Clauses 37—39.)

Issue of distress warrants and other processes barred in certain cases.

37. No distress warrant shall be issued under Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, and no process under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in execution of a decree passed *ex parte* thereunder, shall be issued, either for the attachment of property or for the arrest of any tenant, in connection with the recovery of the rent of any premises situated in any area to which this Act may apply, unless the person applying for execution, when making his application, swears or affirms by affidavit or otherwise that none of the rent, in respect of which execution is applied for, is irrecoverable under this Act.

XV of 1882. Act V of 1908.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Making of repairs and taking of measures for the maintenance of essential services by the tenant on the failure or neglect of the landlord to do so.

38. (*1*) The Controller shall, on application made to him in this behalf by any tenant in possession of any premises, cause a notice to be served in the prescribed manner on the landlord thereof requiring him to make any repairs which such landlord is bound to make to the premises or to take any measures for the due maintenance of any essential supply or service, such as, the maintenance of the supply of water or electricity, the maintenance of conservancy or sanitary service and the maintenance of any lift, which such landlord is bound to maintain in the premises under the conditions of the tenancy or according to local usage.

(*2*) If after the service of such notice the landlord fails to show proper cause or neglects to make within reasonable time such repairs or to take within reasonable time such measures, as the case may be, the tenant may submit to the Controller an estimate of the cost of such repairs or measures, and may apply to him for permission to make such repairs or to take such measures himself and, thereupon, the Controller may, after giving the landlord an opportunity of being heard and after considering such estimate of cost and making such enquiries as he may consider necessary, by an order in writing, permit the tenant to make such repairs or to take such measures, as the case may be, at a cost not exceeding such amount as may be specified in the order and it shall thereafter be lawful for the tenant to make such repairs or to take such measures himself and to deduct the cost thereof, which shall in no case exceed the amount so specified, from the rent or otherwise recover it from the landlord:

Provided that the amount so deducted or recoverable in any year shall not exceed one-twelfth of the rent payable by the tenant for that year.

Taking of measures by the tenant in case of emergency.

39. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 38 if the necessity for making any repairs or for taking any measures referred to in that section, is so urgent that any delay involved in the procedure referred to therein is likely to subject the tenant to personal loss, damage or serious inconvenience, the tenant may himself cause the notice referred to in section 38 to be served in the prescribed manner on the landlord requiring him to make such repairs or to take such measures within seventy-two hours of the service of such notice and shall in every such case submit, at the same time, a copy of such notice to the Controller together with an estimate of the cost of such repairs or measures to enable the Controller to make such enquiries as he may consider necessary about the necessity of such repairs or measures and the correctness of the estimate so submitted and if, after the service of such notice, the landlord fails to make such repairs or to take such measures within the time mentioned in the notice, the tenant may himself make such repairs or take such measures, as the case may be, and after completion of such repair or measures, submit to the Controller a statement of the costs thereof and thereafter the Controller, after considering such statement and making such further enquiries as he may consider necessary, may by an order in writing, determine the amount of the cost which the tenant is entitled to recover from the landlord and the tenant may thereupon deduct the amount so determined from the rent or otherwise recover it from the landlord:

Provided that the amount so deducted or recoverable in any year shall not exceed one-twelfth of the rent payable by the tenant for that year.

Criminal liability and refund of the consideration paid in addition to the standard rent.

40. (*1*) Whoever knowingly accepts or obtains or attempts to accept or obtain, whether directly or indirectly, any sum or valuable thing or any pecuniary advantage on account of any premium, *salami* or fine in addition to the standard rent, except as provided in section 5, shall also, on conviction in a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both and, without prejudice to any other method of recovery, the Court may order the amount paid or the value of the consideration given to be repaid to the person by whom the payment was made or the consideration given.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an offence punishable under sub-section (*1*) shall be cognizable and non-bailable. Act V of 1898.

Cutting off or withholding essential supply or service.

41. (*1*) No landlord either himself or through any person purporting to act on his behalf shall without just or sufficient cause cut off or withhold any essential supply or service enjoyed by the tenant in respect of the premises let to him.

(*2*) Any landlord who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall, on conviction in a criminal court, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine or with both.

Explanation.—In this section essential supply or service includes supply of water, electricity, lights in passages and on stair-cases, lifts and conservancy or sanitary service.

Tenant may get supply of electricity to the premises without the permission of the landlord.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, a tenant may get from a licensee the supply of electricity in the premises occupied by him without the permission of the landlord.

Explanation.—In this section "licensee" has the same meaning as in clause (*h*) of section 2 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. IX of 1910.

Supply of certified copies of the order of the Controller.

43. Any person affected by any order of the Controller made under this Act, shall be entitled to be furnished with a copy thereof, duly certified by the Controller to be a correct copy, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, and such copy shall be admissible in evidence in any Court of Law to prove the order of the Controller.

Controller to be a public servant.

44. A Controller appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Repeal and saving.

45. (*1*) The West Bengal Expiring Laws Act, 1948, in so far as it enacts and continues in operation the provisions of the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946, is hereby repealed. West Ben. Act V of 1948. Ben. Ord. V of 1946.

(*2*) Any rules, orders and appointments made or deemed to have been made or anything done or any action taken or any proceedings commenced or deemed to have been done, taken or commenced under any of the provisions of the said Ordinance shall continue in force in so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this Act and shall be deemed to have been made, done, taken or commenced under the corresponding provision of this Act.

(*3*) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that all proceedings pending before the Controller at the commencement of this Act in connection with applications for permission to institute or prosecute a suit or proceeding, or to execute, or proceed with the execution of, a decree or order, for the recovery of possession of any premises from a tenant and all appeals preferred against, or applications filed for review of, orders passed on such applications and pending at such commencement, shall abate.

Bar of proceedings.

46. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer of the Crown for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Power to make rules.

47. (*1*) The Provincial Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

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(The Schedule.—Part A.)

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the form of permits referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 6 and the fee referred to in sub-section (*2*) of that section;

(*b*) the manner of obtaining the permission and executing an order referred to in section 15;

(*c*) the manner of depositing rent under sub-section (*1*) of section 19;

(*d*) the method of withdrawal of the deposit of rent by the landlord under sub-section (*5*) of section 19;

(*e*) the procedure for summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section 31;

(*f*) the procedure to be followed in inquiries under this Act, by the Controller, the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, the District Judge and any person appointed under sub-section (*2*) of section 32;

(*g*) the procedure for review of orders referred to in sub-section (*6*) of section 32;

(*h*) the manner of payment of the fine referred to in section 35;

(*i*) the manner of service of notices issued under this Act;

(*j*) the charging or remitting of costs and fees and the fixing of a scale of costs and fees.

(*3*) All rules made under this Act shall, as soon as may be after they have come into force, be laid before the Provincial Legislature.

The Schedule.

[*See* section 2(*10*).]

PART A.

Provisions for determining the standard rent of premises in Calcutta.

1. In this part of this Schedule "basic rent" in relation to any premises means—

(*a*) where the rent of the premises has been fixed by the Controller under the Calcutta House Rent Control Order, 1943, or the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946, the rent so fixed, **Ben. Ord. V of 1946.**

(*b*) where the rent of the premises has not been so fixed the rent which would, in the opinion of the Controller, have been fixed under the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946.

2. Where the premises are used for residential purposes or mainly for residential purposes, the standard rent shall be the basic rent increased by—

(*a*) 6¼ *per cent.* if the basic rent *per mensem* is not more than Rs. 50,

(*b*) 12½ *per cent.* if the basic rent *per mensem* is more than Rs. 50 but not more than Rs. 150,

(*c*) 18¾ *per cent.* if the basic rent *per mensem* is more than Rs. 150 but not more than Rs. 300,

(*d*) 20 *per cent.* if the basic rent *per mensem* is more than Rs. 300.

Explanation.—In this paragraph and in the next succeeding paragraph of this part of this Schedule, the expression "residential purposes" includes purposes of being used as a hospital, an orphanage, or an educational or charitable institution.

3. Where the premises are used otherwise than for residential purposes or mainly for residential purposes, the standard rent shall be the basic rent increased by—

(*a*) 12½ *per cent.* if the basic rent *per mensem* is not more than Rs. 75,

(*b*) 25 *per cent.* if the basic rent *per mensem* is more than Rs. 75 but not more than Rs. 150, (*c*) 37½ *per cent.* if the basic rent *per mensem* is more than Rs. 150 but not more than Rs. 300,

(*d*) 40 *per cent.* if the basic rent *per mensem* is more than Rs. 300.

4. Where any premises have been sub-let, the standard rent shall be the rent determined according to paragraph 2 or 3, as the case may be, omitting the excess, if any, beyond 6¼ *per cent.* over the standard rent or a proportionate part thereof payable by the tenant who sub-lets the premises according as the premises are sub-let in whole or in part.

PART B.

Provisions for determining the standard rent of premises in areas other than Calcutta.

1. In this part of this Schedule "basic rent" in relation to any premises means—

(*a*) Where the rent of the premises has been fixed by the Controller under the Bengal House Rent Control Order, 1942, or the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946, the rent so fixed. **Ben. Ord V of 1946.**

(*b*) Where the rent of the premises has not been so fixed the rent which would, in the opinion of the Controller, have been fixed under the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946.

2. Where the premises are used for residential purposes or mainly for residential purposes, the standard rent shall be the basic rent increased by—

(*a*) 10 *per cent.*, if the basic rent *per mensem* is not more than Rs. 25,

(*b*) 20 *per cent.*, if the basic rent *per mensem* is more than Rs. 25 but not more than Rs. 75,

(*c*) 25 *per cent.*, if the basic rent *per mensem* is more than Rs. 75.

Explanation.—In this paragraph and in the next succeeding paragraph of this part of this Schedule the expression "residential purposes" includes purposes of being used as a hospital, an orphanage or an educational or charitable institution.

3. Where the premises are used otherwise than for residential purposes or mainly for residential purposes, the standard rent shall be the basic rent increased by—

(*a*) 20 *per cent.*, if the basic rent *per mensem* is not more than Rs. 15,

(*b*) 40 *per cent.*, if the basic rent *per mensem* is more than Rs. 15, but not more than Rs. 30,

(*c*) 50 *per cent.*, if the basic rent *per mensem* is more than Rs. 30.

4. Where any premises have been sub-let, the standard rent shall be the rent determined according to paragraph 2 or 3, as the case may be, omitting the excess, if any, beyond 6¼ *per cent.*, over the standard rent or a proportionate part thereof payable by the tenant who sub-lets the premises according as the premises are sub-let in whole or in part.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1947, as reported by the Select Committee, which was taken up for consideration in the last Budget Session of the Assembly, could not be passed into law for want of time. As, however, the measure was very urgent, it was proposed to promulgate an Ordinance embodying all the provisions of the Bill as reported by the Select Committee with some minor amendments and His Excellency the Governor-General's approval thereto was sought under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935. The Government of India, however, suggested that as the contents of the Bill had already been before the legislature, it would be preferable instead of promulgating an Ordinance, to place the same before the legislature.

Accordingly the present Bill has been framed embodying, with slight alterations, all the provisions of the Bill which was considered by the Select Committee in the last Session.

CALCUTTA;
The 20th August, 1948.

BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA,
Member-in-charge.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

Printe[illegible]hed by the Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal, at We[illegible]engal Government Press, Alipore, on the 24th August 1948.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 23 1948

PART IV—Bills introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assemblv.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1434L.—23rd August, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE BENGAL NON-AGRICULTURAL TENANCY (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) WEST BENGAL AMENDMENT BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

further to amend the Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1940.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1940, for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter appearing; Ben. Act IX of 1940.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) West Bengal Amendment Act, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the date on which the Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) West Bengal Amendment Ordinance, 1948, ceases to operate. West Ben. Ord. V of 1948.

Amendment of section 1 of Bengal Act IX of 1940.

2. In sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1940 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), for the words "eight years" the words "nine years" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 2.

3. For section 2 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(*1*) 'municipal area' means any area constituted a municipality under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932; and Ben. Act XV of 1932.

(*2*) 'non-agricultural tenant' means a tenant who holds under another person, and is liable to pay rent to such person for, non-agricultural land which, under the terms of any agreement, such tenant is entitled to use for any homestead or residential purpose or for the conduct thereon of any commercial or industrial enterprise or any trade or business, and includes a tenant who holds agricultural land within any municipal area, but does not include a tenant who holds non-agricultural land together with any structure thereon erected or owned by the person under whom such tenant holds or by the superior or predecessor in interest of such person.".

The Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) West Bengal Amendment Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 4—8.)

Substitution of new section for section 4.

4. For section 4 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Setting aside of certain orders for delivery of possession.

"4. Nothwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force,—

(*a*) a non-agricultural tenant other than a tenant holding agricultural land within any municipal area, or a person who but for his ejectment in execution of a decree for ejectment would have been deemed to be a non-agricultural tenant other than a tenant holding agricultural land within any municipal area for the purposes of this Act, if he has been ejected between the thirtieth day of January, 1940, and the date of the commencement of this Act in execution of a decree for ejectment to which the provisions of section 3 are applicable, may, within three months from the date of the commencement of this Act, and

(*b*) a tenant holding agricultural land within any municipal area, or a person who but for his ejectment in execution of a decree for ejectment would have been deemed to be a tenant holding agricultural land within any municipal area, if he has been ejected between the 24th day of April, 1948 and the date of the commencement of the Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) West Bengal Amendment Act, 1948, in execution of a decree for ejectment to which the provisions of section 3 are applicable may, within three months from the date of the commencement of the said Act,

apply, without payment of any fee under the Court-fees Act, 1870, to the Court which made the order for delivery of possession to have such order set aside; and such Court, if satisfied that the order was made between the dates specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), as the case may be, and in any proceeding in execution of a decree for ejectment to which the provisions of section 3 are applicable, shall set aside the order and shall direct that the applicant be restored to possession of the land to which the order relates.". VII of 1870.

Amendment of section 5.

5. In clause (*1*) of section 5 of the said Act,—

(*1*) in sub-clause (*a*), after the words "served upon him" the words "or where no such notice was served, at the rate at which the judgment-debtor was paying rent when the suit for ejectment was instituted" shall be inserted; and

(*2*) in sub-clause (*b*),—

(*i*) after the word "judgment-debtor" in the first place where it occurs, the words "on whom a notice to quit was served" shall be inserted, and

(*ii*) for the words "notice to quit" the words "such notice" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 6.

6. In section 6 of the said Act, after the words "commencement of this Act" the words, brackets and figures "or at the date of commencement of the Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) West Bengal Amendment Act, 1948" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 8.

7. In section 8 of the said Act, the following words shall be added at the end, namely:—

"or who holds under any such Government or local authority agricultural land within any municipal area.".

Continuance of action taken under West Bengal Ordinance V of 1948.

8. Anything done or any action taken in exercise of any power conferred by the said Act as amended by the Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) West Bengal Amendment Ordinance, 1948, shall on the said Ordinance ceasing to be in operation be deemed to have been done or taken in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Act as amended by this Act, as if this Act had commenced on the 25th day of May, 1948. West Ben. Ord. V of 1948.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1940, which provided for stay of proceedings for eviction of non-agricultural tenants in certain cases pending further legislation on the subject, expired on the 29th May, 1948. As the Assembly was not in session at that time and as the more comprehensive measure, namely, the West Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy Bill, 1948, could not be passed into law, the period of operation of the Act of 1940 was further extended for another year by the promulgation of an Ordinance. This Ordinance also included the provisions of the Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) Amendment Act, 1945, which was made by the Governor in exercise of the powers assumed to himself under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, extending the protection of the Act of 1940 to agricultural holdings in municipal areas. It is now proposed to implement the provisions of the said Ordinance by the passing of this Bill.

BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA,
Member-in-charge.

CALCUTTA:
The 20th August, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1433L.—23rd August, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT BOARD DISSOLUTION (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

to provide for the dissolution and constitution of the District Board of the 24-Parganas.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the dissolution and constitution of the District Board of the 24-Parganas in the manner hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, commencement and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the 24-Parganas District Board Dissolution (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the date on which the 24-Parganas District Board (Dissolution) Ordinance, 1948, ceases to operate. West Ben. Ord. III of 1948.

(*3*) It shall remain in force only up to the 9th day of May, 1950.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885; and Ben. Act III of 1885.

(*b*) "the District Board" means the District Board of the 24-Parganas.

Dissolution of the District Board.

3. The Provincial Government may, if and so often as it so thinks fit, by an order published in the *Official Gazette* dissolve the District Board from such date as may be specified in the order:

Provided that such powers shall not be exercised when the District Board is reconstituted on the result of the election referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 7 in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Consequences of dissolution.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act, all the members constituting the District Board and the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the District Board shall, as from the date of dissolution, vacate their offices as such members, Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

The 24-Parganas District Board Dissolution (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 5—9.)

Constitution of the District Board.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act, the Provincial Government shall, if the District Board is dissolved, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, constitute the District Board as from the date of dissolution in such manner and consisting of such number of members as it may determine in this behalf.

Term of office of members.

6. The Provincial Government shall, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, fix the term of office of members of the District Board constituted under section 5:

Provided that the term of office so fixed shall not exceed the period during which this Act remains in force.

Reconstitution of the District Board in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.

7. (*1*) Before the expiry of the term of office of the members of the District Board constituted under section 5, there shall be a fresh general election of members of the District Board in conformity with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder and the persons who vacated their offices under section 4 shall not be deemed disqualified for such election if they are otherwise qualified therefor.

(*2*) On the expiration of the term of office of the members of the District Board constituted under section 5, the District Board shall be reconstituted on the result of election referred to in sub-section (*1*) in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Casual vacancies.

8. When the place of a member of the District Board constituted under section 5 becomes vacant, the Provincial Government shall, as soon as may be, appoint another person to fill the vacancy and the person so appointed shall hold office for the residue of the term of office of the member in whose stead he is appointed.

Continuance of action taken under West Bengal Ordinance III of 1948.

9. Any notification issued or anything done or any action taken in exercise of any power conferred by the 24-Parganas District Board (Dissolution) Ordinance, 1948, shall, on the said Ordinance ceasing to be in operation, be deemed to have been issued, done or taken in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, as if this Act had commenced on the 3rd day of May, 1948.

West Ben. Ord. III of 1948.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The District Board of 24-Parganas was reconstituted in 1938-39 with twenty elected and ten appointed members. Since then there has been no election, as the Local Boards in the district which elected the members of the District Board were abolished with effect from the 10th April, 1943 and no delimitation of constituencies for the purpose of direct election could be made. By West Bengal Act IX of 1947 the ten seats of appointed members of the District Board were abolished. During this period, of the twenty elected members five died and six were continuously absent, thereby reducing the number of active members to nine which brought a deadlock in the working of the said District Board. Moreover, the two thanas of Bongaon and Gaighata, formerly in the district of Jessore and now added to the district of 24-Parganas as a result of the award of the Boundary Commission, had to be represented in the District Board. In order to carry on the administration of the Board with a sufficient number of members representing all parts of the district, the Provincial Government took powers under the 24-Parganas District Board (Dissolution) Ordinance, 1948, to constitute the said District Board by the appointment of such number of members as it thought necessary, for a period not exceeding two years, pending reconstitution of the District Board through the usual process of election after delimitation of constituencies. The Bill purports to validate the provisions of the said Ordinance which will become inoperative on the expiry of six weeks from the date when the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly begins.

B. C. ROY,
Member-in-charge.

CALCUTTA:
The 21st August, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

Printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal,
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1948.

PART IIIA—Ordinances promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal under the G[illegible] of India Act, 1935.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

West Bengal Ordinance No. X of 1948.

THE WEST BENGAL RAW JUTE FUTURES ORDINANCE, 1948.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to provide for the prevention of dealing in raw jute futures;

AND WHEREAS the West Bengal Legislature is not in session and the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

The Governor is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to make and promulgate the following Ordinance, namely:— 26 Geo. V, c. 2.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the West Bengal Raw Jute Futures Ordinance, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of West Bengal.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "contract relating to raw jute futures" means a contract relating to the sale or purchase of a screwed bale of raw jute made on a forward basis—

(*a*) providing for the payment or receipt, as the case may be, of margin in such manner and on such dates as may be specified in the contract, or

(*b*) by or with any person not being a person who—

(*i*) habitually deals in the sale or purchase of raw jute involving the actual delivery of possession thereof, or

(*ii*) possesses, or has control over, a godown and other means and equipments necessary for the storage and supply of raw jute;

(*2*) "margin" means the difference between the rate specified in a contract relating to the sale or purchase of a screwed bale of raw jute made on a forward basis and the rate prevailing on such date subsequent to the date of the contract as may be specified in the contract.

The West Bengal Raw Jute Futures Ordinance, 1948.

(Sections 3—5.)

Power of Provincial Government to prohibit contracts relating to raw jute futures.

3. (*1*) The Provincial Government may, from time to time, if it so thinks fit, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, prohibit the making of contracts relating to raw jute futures and may, by like notification, withdraw such prohibition:

Provided that the withdrawal of any such prohibition shall not affect the operation of the provisions of sub-section (*2*) in respect of any contract relating to raw jute futures made prior to the date on which the prohibition is withdrawn.

(*2*) When the making of contracts relating to raw jute futures is prohibited by a notification under sub-section (*1*),—

(*a*) no person shall make any such contract or pay or receive any margin except, in the case of any such contract made prior to the date of the notification, to the extent to which the payment or receipt, as the case may be, of margin is allowable on the basis of the last closing rate in a notified market;

(*b*) no owner or occupier of any premises shall knowingly permit such premises to be used for the making of any such contract or for the payment or receipt of margin in contravention of the provisions of clause (*a*); and

(*c*) notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force,—

(*i*) every such contract made, and every claim in respect of margin, in contravention of the provisions of clause (*a*), shall be void and unenforceable, and

(*ii*) every such contract made prior to the date of publication of the notification shall be varied and settled on the basis of the last closing rate in a notified market.

Explanation.—In this sub-section,—

(*a*) "last closing rate" means the rate fixed by the Directors of a notified market to be the closing rate of such market immediately preceding the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (*1*) prohibiting the making of contracts relating to raw jute futures; and

(*b*) "notified market" means a raw jute futures market recognised by the Provincial Government by notification in the *Official Gazette*.

Penalty.

4. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 3,—

(*a*) makes a contract relating to raw jute futures, or pays or receives, as the case may be, margin, or

(*b*) being the owner or occupier of any premises, knowingly permits such premises to be used for the making of a contract relating to raw jute futures, or for the payment or receipt of margin,

shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Special Procedure.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be cognisable and non-bailable and shall not be triable by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class. Act V of 1898.

KAILAS NATH KATJU,

Governor of West Bengal.

The 24th August, 1948.

B. K. GUHA,

Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 2630G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

West Dinajpur.—No. 2496G.A.—13th August 1948.—The orders of the 7th May 1948 posting Sri Satish Chandra Haldar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), to the headquarters station of the West Dinajpur district on being relieved of his appointment in the Civil Supplies Department, are cancelled.

Murshidabad-Malda.—No. 2497G.A.—13th August 1948.—Sri Bonamali Roy, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Murshidabad district on being relieved of his appointment in the Civil Supplies Department.

2. This cancels the orders of the 11th June 1948 posting him to the headquarters station of the Malda district.

24-Parganas.—No. 2511G.A.—16th August 1948.—Sri S. N. Guha Ray, I.C.S., on leave, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas.

24-Parganas.—No. 2512G.A.—16th August 1948.—Sri Sudhi Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri, officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional District and Sessions Judge of that district.

24-Parganas-Howrah.—No. 2515G.A.—16th August 1948.—Sri Naresh Chandra Chakrabatti, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Howrah.

24-Parganas.—No. 2554G.A.—18th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Bengal Borstal School Act, 1928 (Bengal Act I of 1928), the Governor is pleased to invest Sri Keshab Chandra Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate (temporary), 24-Parganas, with the powers necessary for carrying out the purposes of the said section.

Presidency Divn.-Calcutta.—No. 2581G.A.—20th August 1948.—Sri Khagendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as

Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Presidency Division, is appointed temporarily to be a Special Officer in the Home (Constitution and Elections) Department of Government.

Jalpaiguri-Calcutta.—No. 2582G.A.—20th August 1948.—Sri Narayan Chandra Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Presidency Division, with headquarters at Jalpaiguri, [illegible] transferred as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner to his Calcutta headquarters.

Calcutta-Jalpaiguri.—No. 2583G.A.—20th August 1948.—Sri Satyendra Nath Das Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Home (Development) Department, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division with headquarters at Jalpaiguri.

Calcutta.—No. 2586G.A.—20th August 1948.—Sri Sarada Ranjan Datta-Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Assistant Secretary to Government in the Home (Development) Department on relinquishing his present appointment as Land and Buildings Acquisition Officer and Chief Purchasing Adviser (*ex-officio*).

Police.

Calcutta.—No. 2552G.A.—18th August 1948.—Sri Debabrata Lahiri, Deputy Superintendent of Police, attached to Home Department of the Government of West Bengal, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Commissioner of Police for Calcutta and its suburbs and Deputy Superintendent of Police for the rest of West Bengal excluding Calcutta.

Burdwan-Jalpaiguri.—No. 2559G.A.—18th August 1948.—Sri Sushil Kumar Ghosal, Inspector of Police, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police and is posted to the headquarters station of the Jalpaiguri district with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

Calcutta.—No. 2560G.A.—18th August 1948.—Sri Suresh Chandra Mukharji, officiating Inspector of Police, Finger Print Bureau, Criminal Investigation Department, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, in that department with effect from the 1st July 1948.

Calcutta.—No. 2563G.A.—18th August 1948.—Mr. O. D'Lastic, officiating Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Calcutta.—No. 2564G.A.—18th August 1948.—Mr. O. D'Lastic, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed under provisions of section 22 of Act V of 1898 to act as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Calcutta.

Confirmation.

Police.

Calcutta.—No. 2529G.A.—16th August 1948.—Mr. O. D'Lastic, officiating Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has been confirmed in that rank with effect from the 15th August 1947.

Calcutta.—No. 2530G.A.—16th August 1948.—Sri Mukunda Lal Bhattacharji, officiating Central Intelligence Officer, Calcutta, has been confirmed in the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st December 1947.

Leave.

General.

Hooghly.—No. 2525G.A.—16th August 1948.—Sri Hari Charan Saha, temporary Magistrate, Arambagh, Hooghly, is allowed earned leave for thirteen days under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 2nd August 1948.

Murshidabad.—No. 2542G.A.—17th August 1948.—Sri Amal Krishna Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, Jangipur, Murshidabad, is allowed earned leave for the period from the 19th July 1948 to the 6th October 1948 under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 2580G.A.—20th August 1948.—In supersession of the orders of the 13th July 1948, Sri Sudarsan Chandra Maitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was allowed leave on average pay on medical certificate for the period from the 13th to the 21st May 1948 under the proviso to rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 2nd May 1948.

Bankura.—No. 2589G.A.—20th August 1948.—Sri Dhirendra Nath Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, is allowed leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 16th July 1948 under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, and thereafter leave on half average pay up to the 27th January 1950 under rule 184(*d*) of those rules.

Burdwan.—No. 2590G.A.—20th August, 1948.—Sri Bimala Kanta Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 15th July 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, and thereafter leave on half average pay up to the 22nd June 1950 under rule 184(*d*) of those rules.

No. 2591G.A.—20th August 1948.—Sri Pramod Lal Dhar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on half average pay for the period from the 20th June 1948 to the 23rd January 1950, under rule 184(*d*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders, dated the 5th January 1948.

স্বরাষ্ট্র বিভাগ।

সাধারণ শাসন।

বাঁকুড়া।—নং ২৫৮৯জি,এ।—২০শে আগষ্ট ১৯৪৮।—বাঁকুড়ার উপ-শাসক ও সমাহর্তা শ্রীধীরেন্দ্র নাথ বন্দোপাধ্যায়কে বঙ্গীয় কৃত্যক নিয়মাবলীর (প্রথম খণ্ড) ১৮৪ (খ) (২) সংখ্যক নিয়ম অনুসারে ১৬ই জুলাই ১৯৪৮ হইতে পুরা মাহিনায় চার মাস এবং তাহার পরে উক্ত নিয়মাবলীর ১৮৪ (ঘ) সংখ্যক নিয়ম অনুসারে অর্দ্ধ মাহিনায় ২৭শে জানুয়ারি ১৯৫০ পর্য্যন্ত ছুটি প্রদত্ত হইল।

বর্দ্ধমান।—নং ২৫৯০জি,এ।—২০শে আগষ্ট ১৯৪৮।—বর্দ্ধমানের উপ-শাসক ও সমাহর্তা শ্রীবিমলাকান্ত ঘোষকে বঙ্গীয় কৃত্যক নিয়মাবলীর (প্রথম খণ্ড) ১৮৪ (খ) (২) সংখ্যক নিয়ম অনুসারে ১৫ই জুলাই ১৯৪৮ হইতে পুরা মাহিনায় চার মাস এবং তাহার পরে উক্ত নিয়মাবলীর ১৮৪ (ঘ) সংখ্যক নিয়মানুসারে অর্দ্ধ মাহিনায় ২২শে জুন ১৯৫০ পর্য্যন্ত ছুটি প্রদত্ত হইল।

নং ২৫৯১জি,এ।—২০শে আগষ্ট ১৯৪৮।—উপ-শাসক ও সমাহর্তা শ্রীপ্রমোদ লাল ধরকে ৫ই জানুয়ারী ১৯৪৮ তারিখের আদেশ অনুযায়ী প্রদত্ত ছুটির সম্প্রসারণে, ২০শে জুন ১৯৪৮ হইতে ২৩শে জানুয়ারি ১৯৫০ পর্য্যন্ত, বঙ্গীয় কৃত্যক নিয়মাবলীর (প্রথম খণ্ড) ১৮৪ (ঘ) সংখ্যক নিয়ম অনুসারে অর্দ্ধ মাহিনায় ছুটি প্রদত্ত হইল।

দেশপালের আদেশ অনুসারে,

শ্রীসুকুমার সেন, প্রধান কর্মসচিব।

Police.

Midnapore.—No. 2577P.A.—20th August 1948.—Janab Abdur Rashid Khan, I.P. (retired), lately Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, was allowed leave on average pay for the period from the 15th March 1948 to the 1st May 1948, both days inclusive, under rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Special Section

[To be substituted for an order bearing the same number and date.]

ORDER.

No. 6818H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, at Alipore, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Sri Amar Banerjee of 120D, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

L. A. D'COSTA, Asst. Secy.

[To be substituted for an order bearing the same number and date.]

ORDER.

No. 6820H.S.—31st July 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government has reason to believe that the undermentioned person in respect of whom an order under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), directing that he be detained has been made, is concealing himself so that the said order of detention cannot be executed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the said undermentioned person to appear before the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, at Alipore, within 15 days of the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Particulars.

Janab Chatur Ali, son of late Gula Bux of Dhano, Benares, and of P5/12, Paikpara Road, and of 3/6, Olai Chandi Road, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

L. A. D'COSTA, Asst. Secy.

Orders by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 10th August 1948.

In exercise of the power conferred on me under rule 698 of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, Seventh Edition, I appoint Mrs. Jahanara Chowdhury of 88, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta, as an honorary lady religious teacher for imparting moral instructions to the Muslim female prisoners of the Presidency Jail for a period of two years from the date of this order.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me under rule 698 of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, Seventh Edition, I re-appoint Pandit Sri Narendra Nath Sidhanta Shastri Panchatirtha of 4/A, D. L. Ray Street, Calcutta, and Rev. Father L. Bryan of 30, Park Street, Calcutta, as honorary religious teachers for imparting moral instructions to Hindu and Christian prisoners of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, respectively, for a further period of two years from the date of this order.

Calcutta, the 11th August 1948.

In exercise of the power conferred on me in rule 56(*2*) of the Bengal Jail Code, I re-appoint Sri B. N. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, of Suntosh House, Alipore, and Mr. I. J. Cohen of 3, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, as non-official visitors of the Presidency Jail for a further period of two years from the date of this order.

S. N. CHATTERJEE,

Commissioner of Police.

POLICE DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 5397A.—14th August 1948.—**Birbhum-Murshidabad.**—The transfers of the following officers are sanctioned in the interests of the public service:—

(1) Officiating Sub-Inspector Khagendra Nath Biswas—From Murshidabad to Birbhum.

(2) Officiating Sub-Inspector Kali Mohan Chakrabatti—From Birbhum to Murshidabad.

Calcutta.—No. 5465A.—17th August 1948.—**Howrah-Jalpaiguri - 24-Parganas.**—Sub-Inspector Siba Prasad Mukharji of Howrah, is, in the interests of the public service, temporarily transferred to District Enforcement Branch, Jalpaiguri, to act as Inspector in an existing vacancy.

This cancels orders of transfers of Sri Atul Chandra Mukharji, officiating Inspector from District Enforcement Branch, 24-Parganas, to District Enforcement Branch, Jalpaiguri, made by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Jalpaiguri Range.

S. GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

Transport

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3066W.T.—21st August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in notification No. 4408T., dated the 6th August 1947, constituting the Regional Transport Authority, Burdwan, published at page 1432 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th August 1947, as subsequently amended, namely:—

Amendment.

In the list of members appended to the said notification *for* the entry "(8) Sri S. P. Ghose, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Burdwan, Secretary" *substitute* the following:—"(8) Sri P. N. Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Burdwan, Secretary".

By order of the Governor,

A. K. GHOSH,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal, and
Dy. Provincial Transport Commissioner (*ex-officio*)

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Judicial

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling.—No. 4075J.—14th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Transfer of Property (India) Ordinance, 1948 (Ordinance No. III of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district on and from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, subject to the modification that for sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the said Ordinance the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

> "(*3*) It shall come into force at once in the Darjeeling district."

By order of the Governor,

B. K. GUHA, Secy.

Registration.

NOTIFICATION.

Murshidabad.—No. 188Regn.—10th August 1948.—Janab Abdul Bary, District Registrar of Murshidabad, was allowed leave on average pay for four months from the 1st April 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,

B. K. GUHA, Secy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Taxation.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1295F.T.—17th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Indian Finance (Supplementary) Act, 1947 (XLII of 1947), shall apply to the Darjeeling district.

By order of the Governor,

B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

Budget

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 7148F.B.—20th August 1948.—Sri S. Lahiri is appointed to be Financial Adviser, Relief and Rehabilitation, in the Department of Co-operation, Credit and Relief, with effect from the 29th July 1948, until further orders. He is also appointed to be *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department.

No. 7150F.B.—20th August 1948.—Sri R. Bose is appointed to be Assistant Financial Adviser, Relief and Rehabilitation, in the Department of Co-operation, Credit and Relief, with effect from the 2nd August 1948 until further orders. He is also appointed to be *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department.

No. 7156F.B.—20th August 1948.—Sri P. N. Rajagopal, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, is appointed to be a Special Officer in the Finance Department for a period not exceeding three months, with effect from the 27th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,

B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local Self-Government.

ORDER.

No. L.S.-G.1645/46/4A.—18th August 1948.—Whereas certain applications have been filed under section 148 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), for review of various amounts of assessment and valuation relating to the new assessment of the Uttarpara Municipality in the district of Hooghly, which has been operating since the beginning of the year 1947-48;

And whereas the Provincial Government is satisfied that the proceedings under section 149 of the said Act before the Review Authority relating to the disposal of the said applications for review have not provided the applicants or their agents with proper opportunities of being heard and have been of a summary nature and, as such, not in conformity with law;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 548 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to annul the entire proceedings relating to the review of assessment and valuation of the Uttarpara Municipality in the district of Hooghly subsequent to the filing of the applications for review under section 148 of the said Act and to direct that proceedings for disposing of the said applications for review shall, immediately, be started *de-novo* in conformity with law.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.—No. L.S.-G. 1B-13/48(3).—13th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 2 of Part I of the Rules for Election of Members of District Boards, published under notification No. 1886-L.S.-G., dated the 16th July 1938, the Governor, after consultation with the district board of Hooghly and the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, is pleased—

(*a*) to divide the district of Hooghly into territorial constituencies, the number and name of each of which are specified in column (1) of the table below and the extent whereof is specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of that table, for the purpose of election of members of the said Board; and

(*b*) to determine that in each of the constituencies Nos. V, XI, XIV and XIX, a seat reserved for the Muslim community, which has been declared to be a minority community for the purpose of election of members to the said district board in notification No. L.S.-G. 1B-13/48(1), dated 13th August 1948, shall be set apart:—

Number and name of constituency. (1)	*Extent of constituency.* (2)
I Polba-*cum*-Chinsurah-*cum*-Mogra ...	The unions of Sugandhya, Rajhat, and Akhna of Polba police-station and all the unions of Chinsurah and Mogra police-stations.
II Balagarh ...	All the unions of Balagarh police-station except Mahipalpur.
III Polba ...	The unions of Amnan, Polba, Mahanad, Satithan, Gossain-Malipara, Dadpur and Harit of Polba police-station.
IV Pandua-*cum*-Balagarh ...	The unions of Berella, Kochmali, Jamna, Batke-Boinchee, Toregram-Panchghora, Mandalay, Jamgram and Ilchoba, Daspur of Pandua police-station and the union of Mahipalpur of Balagarh police-station.
V Pandua ...	The unions of Pandua, Haral, Daspur, Rameswarpur-Gopalnagar, Dwarbasini, Baloon Dhamasin, Itachona-Khanyan, Simlagarh and Sikra Champta of Pandua police-station.
VI Dhaniakhali ...	The unions of Dhaniakhali, Gurbari, Gurup, Belmuri, Samashpur, Bhastara and Khajoordah-Melki of Dhaniakhali police-station.
VII Dhaniakhali-*cum*-Polba ...	The unions of Dasghara, Gopinathpur, Parambua-Shahbazar, Bhandarhati and Mandra of Dhaniakhali police-station and the unions of Mekhalpur and Babnan of Polba police-station.
VIII Chanditola-*cum* - Bhadreswar-*cum* - Serampore-*cum*-Uttarpara	The union of Monoharpur of Chanditola police-station and all the unions of Bhadreswar, Serampore and Uttarpara police-stations.
IX Singoor (East) ...	The unions of Bora, Anandanagar and Nashibpur of Singoor police-station.
X Singoor (West) ...	The unions of Singoor, Gopalnagar and Balarambati of Singoor police-station.
XI Haripal ...	All the unions of Haripal police-station.
XII Tarakeswar ...	All the unions of Tarakeswar police-station.
XIII Jangipara ...	The unions of Rajbalhat, Rasidpur, Dilakash, Antpur-Jangipara and Radhanagar of Jangipara police-station.

Number and name of constituency. (1)		*Extent of constituency.* (2)
XIV Jangipara-*cum*-Chanditola	..	The unions of Kotalpore, Mondalika and Furfura of Jangipara police-station and the unions of Akuni-Ichapasar, Shiakhala and Nababpur-Kumirmorah of Chanditola police-station.
XV Chanditola	...	The unions of Kristorampur, Janai, Begampur and Chanditola of Chanditola police-station.
XVI Pursurah	...	All the unions of Pursurah police-station.
XVII Arambagh (North)	...	The unions of Tirole, Batanal, Malaypur, Harinkhola, Mayapore and Madhavpore of Arambagh police-station.
XVIII Arambagh South-*cum*-Khanakul	...	The unions of Arandi, Shalepur and Gourhati of Arambagh police-station and the unions of Kishorepore and Ghosepore of Khanakul police-station.
XIX Khanakul (North)	...	The unions of Pole, Atghara, Balipur, Chingra, Khanakul and Natibpur of Khanakul police-station.
XX Khanakul (South)	...	The unions of Thakurani Chak, Rajhati, Jagatpur and Subalsinghpore of Khanakul police-station.
XXI Goghat (North)	...	The unions of Kumarganj, Bengai, Raghubati, Bhadur, Kumarsha, Goghat and Kamarpukur of Goghat police-station.
XXII Goghat (South)	...	The unions of Bally, Seora, Nakunda, Mandaran, Hajipur, Paschimpara, Shambazar and Fului of Goghat police-station.

Hooghly.—No. L.S.-G. 1B-13/48(1).—13th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10A of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor is pleased to determine that the Muslim community in the area under the authority of the district board of Hooghly, shall be deemed to be a minority community for the purpose of that section.

Hooghly.—No. L.S.-G. 1B-13/48(2).—13th August 1948.—Whereas by notification No. 652-L.S.-G., dated the 18th April 1945, issued under section 36A of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor has been pleased to abolish the local boards in the district of Hooghly, with effect from the 1st June 1945;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 7 and sub-section (*1*) of section 36D of the said Act and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor is pleased to direct that, with effect from the next reconstitution, the district board of Hooghly shall consist of 26 members to be elected by persons entitled to vote under section 36E of the said Act in the area which was under the authority of the said local boards at the time of their abolition.

24-Parganas. — No. L.S.-G-1M-104/48. — 16th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 62 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to remove Janab Sk. Afzal from his office as a Commissioner of the Kanchrapara Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas.

24-Parganas.—No. L.S.-G.1E-13/48(I).—20th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 46 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Suresh Chandra Paul, B.L., to be the Chairman of the Naihati Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

24-Parganas.—No. L.S.-G.1E-13/48(II).—20th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 46 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to appoint Dr. Sibdas Bhattacharyya, M.B., D.T.M., to be the Chairman of the Rajpur Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

✓ **Darjeeling.**—No. L.S.-G.2B/3/48.—23rd August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 506 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to confirm the by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Kurseong Municipality in the district of Darjeeling, under section 463 of the said Act and published for information under notification No. L.S.-G.2B/3/48, dated the 26th April 1948.

No. L.S.-G.3R-34/48.—23rd August 1948.—The following draft of an amendment, which, in exercise of the power conferred by section 122 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor proposes to make in the rules published with notification No. 6499M., dated the 21st November 1935, as subsequently amended, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th November 1948, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft amendment.

In the second sub-paragraph in rule 133 replace full stop by a comma *after* the word "deposits" in ine 2 and *insert* the following words:—

"or post office cash certificates or the National Savings Certificates".

By order of the Governor,
S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. Medl.3608/4M-25/48.—11th August 1948.—In resolution No. Medl.2942/4M-18/47, dated 23rd June 1948, reconstituting the Visiting Committee for the Medical College Group of Hospitals, Calcutta, *add* the following against the entry No. 14, in the list of members constituting the Committee:—

(14) Mrs. F. Littlechild, representative of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3636/1R-7-48.—13th August 1948.—Dr. Radha Raman Roy, on relief from the duty of Registrar, Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Calcutta, is placed on supernumerary duty at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, with effect from 10th June 1948.

24-Parganas.—No. Medl.3640/3T-17/48.—13th August 1948.—Lt.-Col. B. C. Roy, I.M.C. (Regular), is appointed, until further orders, to hold the medical charge of the Civil Station of Barrackpore, with effect from 1st July 1948, *vice* Major D. Jayram, I.A.M.C. (*ex*-I.M.S., E.C.).

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3643/2P-1-48.—13th August 1948.—Dr. B. Guha, M.B., is appointed temporarily to act, until further orders, as Anaesthetist, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

Calcutta.—No.Medl. (D.H.S.) 3654/5A-29/48. —14th August 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Muralidhar Sen Gupta, M.B., Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted leave for two years, with effect from the 16th August 1948 or any subsequent date from which the leave is availed of, viz.—

(*i*) earned leave for 60 days under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules (Part I);

(*ii*) extraordinary leave for the remaining period in relaxation of rule 174(*2*) of the Bengal Service Rules (Part I).

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 3684/5P/11/48.—17th August 1948.—Dr. K. P. Mukherji, M.B., (Major, I.A.M.C.), on being released from the Army is appointed as Police Surgeon, Calcutta, *vice* Dr N. C. Das Gupta, transferred.

Calcutta-Midnapore.—No. Medl. 3684/5P/11/48.—Temporary Additional Civil Surgeon, Dr. N. C. Das Gupta, M.B., on being relieved of his duties as Officiating Police Surgeon, Calcutta, by Dr. K. P. Mukherji, is posted as Additional Civil Surgeon, Midnapore.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.(D.H.S.)3M-16/48.—18th August 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. Satya Ranjan Konar, M.B., Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted extraordinary leave for one year, with effect from the 16th August 1948, or any subsequent date from which the leave is availed of in relaxation of rule 174(*2*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Bankura-Hooghly.—No. Medl. 5A-44/48.—19th August 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon, Dr. S. K. Ghosh, Medical Officer, Sadar Hospital, Bankura, is appointed to act as Medical Officer, Arambagh Subdivision and Dispensary.

Midnapore-Bankura.—No. Medl. 5A-44/48(2).—19th August 1948.—Dr. Kashi Nath Dutta, Superintendent, Kharagpur Auxiliary Government Hospital, is appointed temporarily to act until further orders as Medical Officer, Sadar Hospital, Bankura, *vice* Dr. S. K. Ghosh, transferred.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. (D.H.S.)-2L-38/47.—19th August 1948.—Dr. R. C. Mitra, M. B. Registrar, Lake Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed provisionally as the Resident Medical Officer (Surgical) in the same institution.

24-Parganas.—No. Medl. 3729(C.F.)1S-45-48.—19th August 1948.—Dr. S. C. Mukherjee, Superintendent, Auxiliary Government Hospital, Diamond Harbour, is appointed temporarily to act until further orders as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

Public Health

NOTIFICATIONS.

Malda.—No. P.H. 2R-28/48.—16th August 1948.—Whereas cholera epidemic in the municipalities of English Bazar and Old Malda and in the district of Malda, has not yet subsided, the temporary regulations for the prevention and control of cholera promulgated under notification Nos. P.H. 2R-28 48(1) and P.H. 2R-28/48(2), dated 18th May 1948, will continue in force for a further period of four months.

Hooghly - Howrah - 24-Parganas - Nadia.—No. P.H. 2R-5/48.—17th August 1948.—Whereas small-pox and cholera epidemics in the municipalities of Hooghly-Chinsurah, Bansberia, Serampore, Baidyabati, Champdany, Bhadreswar, Rishra, Konnagar, Kotrang, Uttarpara, Arambagh, Howrah, Bally, Kanchrapara, Halisahar, Naihati, Bhatpara, Garulia, North Barrackpore, Barrackpore, Titagarh, Khardah, Panihati, Kamarhati, Baranagar, North Dum Dum, South Dum Dum, Dum Dum, Tollygunge, South Suburban, Budge Budge, Rajpore, Baruipore, Jaynagar-Majilpore, Garden Reach, Baraset, Gobardanga, Baduria, Basirhat, Taki, Krishnagar, Nabadwip, Santipur, Ranaghat, Birnagar, and Chakdah have subsided, the temporary regulations for the prevention and control of small-pox and cholera promulgated under notification Nos. P.H. 2R-5/48(1) and P.H. 2R-5/48(2), dated the 20th January 1948, are hereby withdrawn.

No. P.H.2R-5/48(2).—13th August 1948.—Whereas cholera and small-pox epidemics in the districts of 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore and Nadia have subsided, the temporary regulations for the prevention and control of cholera and small-pox promulgated under notification Nos. P.H.2R-5 48(3) and P.H.2R-5,48(4), dated 20th January 1948, are hereby withdrawn.

Midnapore.—No. P.H.-2R-3/48.—12th August 1948.—Whereas cholera and small-pox epidemics in the municipalities of Midnapore, Tamluk, Ghatal, Chandrakona, Ramjibanpur, Khirpai and Kharar have subsided, the temporary regulations for the prevention and control of cholera and small-pox, promulgated under notification Nos. P.H.2R-3/48(1) and P.H.2R-3/48(2), dated the 26th February 1948, are hereby withdrawn.

No. P.H.3M-19/47.—10th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11A of the Bengal Mining Settlements Act, 1912 (Bengal Act II of 1912), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in the by-laws of the Asansol Mines Board of Health, published under notification No. P.H.3M-19/47, dated the 28th July 1947, namely:—

Amendments.

1. In by-law 2 of the said by-laws—

(a) in clause (d) *for* the word "Dhowrah" occurring for the first time *substitute* the words "in quarters of labourers", and *for* the word "Dhowrah" occurring for the second time *substitute* the words "such quarters"; and

(b) *omit* clause (i) and *re-number* clauses (j), (k) and (l) as clauses (i), (j) and (k)".

2. In by-law 4 and in clause (a) of by-law 5 *for* the word "Dhowrahs" and in clause (b) of by-law 5 *for* the word "Dhowrah" *substitute* the words "quarters of labourers".

3. In by-law 6—

(a) *for* the words "a Dhowrah which does" *substitute* the words "any quarters which do";

(b) in condition (c) *for* the word "Dhowrah" *substitute* the words "quarter of a labourer";

(c) in condition (ee) *for* the words "Dhowrah plans" *substitute* the words "plans for constructing quarters of labourers";

(d) in condition (f)(iv) *for* the word "Dhowrah" *substitute* the word "quarters of labourers";

(e) in condition (f)(v) *for* the word "Dhowrah" *substitute* the word "quarters"; and

(f) in condition (g) *for* the word "Dhowrahs" in the two places where it occurs *substitute* the words "quarters of labourers".

4. In by-law 7 of the said by-laws—

(a) in clause (a) *for* the word "Dhowrahs" *substitute* the words "of quarters of labourers";

(b) in clause (b) *for* the word "Dhowrahs" *substitute* the words "quarters of labourers".

5. In by-law 8 of the said by-laws—

(a) in clause (a) *for* the word "Dhowrahs" *substitute* the words "quarters of the labourers"; and

(b) in clause (b) *for* the words "a Dhowrah" *substitute* the words "the quarters of a labourer".

6. In by-law 9 of the said by-laws, *for* the word "Dhowrahs" *substitute* the words "quarters of labourers".

7. In by-law 10 of the said by-laws—

(a) in clause (a) *for* the word "Dhowrah" *substitute* the word "quarters";

(b) in clause (c) *for* the word "Dhowrahs" in the two places where it occurs, *substitute* the word "quarters of labourers"; and

(c) in clause (d) *for* the word "Dhowrah" *substitute* the words "quarter of a labourer".

8. In by-law 12 of the said by-laws—

(a) in clause (a) *for* the word "Dhowrahs" *substitute* the words "quarters of labourers"; and

(b) in clause (b) *for* the word "Dhowrah" *substitute* the words "quarter of a labourer".

9. In by-law 13 of the said by-laws—

(a) in clause (a) *for* the word "Dhowrah" *substitute* the word "quarter"; and

(b) in clause (b) *for* the word "Dhowrah" *substitute* the words "quarter of a labourer".

10. In by-law 22 of the said by-laws *for* the words "a Dhowrah" occurring for the first time *substitute* the words "the quarters of a labourer" and *for* the words "a Dhowrah" occurring for the second time *substitute* the words "such quarters".

11. In by-law 25 of the said by-laws, *omit* the proviso to clause (iv)

12. In paragraph 2 of by-law 33 *for* the word "Dhowrahs" *substitute* the words "quarters for labourers".

By order of the Governor.

A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Establishment

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 91.—11th August 1948.—In partial modification of this department notification No. 81, dated 7th July 1948, Sri Biswanath Banerjee, temporary Assistant Engineer, is posted to the charge of No. I Subdivision of the Suburban Division, under the Presidency Circle instead of to the Campbell Hospital Subdivision of the North Calcutta Division.

No. 92.—11th August 1948.—In partial modification of this department notification No. 82, dated 7th July 1948, Sri Dhirendra Nath Chakraborty, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the charge of the Burdwan subdivision of the Burdwan Division under the Central Circle instead of to the Krishnagar subdivision of the Berhampore Division.

No. 93.—12th August 1948.—Sri Kartick Chandra Sen Gupta, Burdwan subdivision, is transferred, in the interest of public service, from the Burdwan Division, under the Central Circle and posted to the charge of the Hijli Jails subdivision of the Midnapore Division, under that Circle, until further orders.

No. 94.—14th August 1948.—Sri R. G. Mukherjee, Electrical Assistant Engineer, is allowed leave for 3 months, with effect from 5th July 1948, viz., earned leave for seventy-one days under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, and, in continuation, leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under rule 173(*i*), *ibid*.

No. 95.—14th August 1948.—This department notification No. 78, dated 3rd July 1948, posting Sri R. G. Mukherjee, Electrical Assistant Engineer, to the Presidency General Hospital subdivision, under the Calcutta Electrical Division, is hereby cancelled.

No. 96.—16th August 1948.—Sri J. R. Talpade, Assistant Architect, is allowed, in terms of clause 14(*a*) of his agreement with Government, leave on average pay for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 23rd August 1948.

No. 97.—20th August 1948.—Sri Tinkari Mitra, I.S.E., officiating Deputy Chief Engineer, is appointed to act temporarily as Chief Engineer in the Directorate of Works and Buildings in addition to his duties with effect from the forenoon of the 5th August 1948, and until further orders.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. MAZUMDAR, Jt. Secy.

IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DIRECTORATE

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 43C.I.E.—13th August 1948.—In partial modification of this Directorate notification No. 36C.I.E., dated the 9th June 1948, Sri Amiya Kumar Sen, temporary Assistant Engineer, is posted to hold charge of the Ganges Barrage Subdivision No. II under the Ganges Barrage Division with effect from the 3rd July 1948, until further orders.

No. 44C.I.E.—13th August 1948.—In partial modification of this Directorate notification No. 30-C.I.E., dated 4th May 1948, Sri Dilip Kumar Bose, temporary Assistant Engineer, is posted to hold charge of the Ganges Barrage Subdivision No. I under the Ganges Barrage (Irrigation) Division, with effect from 20th May 1948, until further orders.

No. 45C.I.E.—12th August 1948.—In partial modification of this Directorate notification No. 28-C.I.E., dated the 26th April 1948, Sri Manoj Kumar Chakravarty, temporary Assistant Engineer, is posted to hold charge of the Ganges Barrage Subdivision No. III under the Ganges Barrage (Irrigation) Division, with effect from the 25th May 1948, until further orders.

No. 46C.I.E.—14th August 1948.—Sri Arun Chandra Das, temporary Assistant Engineer, attached to the South Bank Subdivision No. I, was allowed earned leave for two days with effect from the 24th September 1947, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 47C.I.E.—14th August 1948.—Sri Nirode Kumar Ghosh, Assistant Executive Engineer, attached to the Special Repairs Division, is transferred, in the interest of the public service, to the Bankura Division and is posted to hold charge of the Sonamukhi (Irrigation) Subdivision under that Division, until further orders.

G. B. MONDAL, Chief Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4195Com.—18th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1948 (X of 1948), shall apply to the district of Darjeeling on and from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. CHATTERJEE, Secy.

No. 4147Com.—14th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Securities (Hyderabad) Ordinance, 1948 (Ordinance No. XVI of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district.

No. 4149Com.—14th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Act, 1948 (XXX of 1948), shall apply to the district of Darjeeling.

No. 4150Com.—14th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1948 (XVIII of 1948), shall apply to the district of Darjeeling.

No. 4215Com.—19th August 1948.—Sri Dina Bandhu Gangulee is appointed, on probation, as Deputy Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal, with effect from 2nd August 1948.

No. 4235Com.—20th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to confer on the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Licensees of the Calcutta and District Consolidated Electric License, 1946, for the purpose of laying underground service line in the private common passage leading to premises Nos. 54, 55, 59, 59/1 and 59/2, Dharamtolla Lane, Sibpore, Howrah, from the existing underground distributing main in Dharamtolla Lane to the said premises situated within the area of supply of the said Corporation and for repairing the same whenever necessity arises, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under sections 1 to 19 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Central Government or to be so established or maintained. The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

By order of the Governor,

N. M. MAJUMDAR, Dy. Secy.

Labour

ORDER.

No. 2820Lab.—14th August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 1384-Lab., dated the 3rd May 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. M. B. Sarkar & Sons, 124, 124/1, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and their employees represented by the Secretary, Calcutta Jewellery Workers' Union, 26, Sashi Bhusan De Street, Room No. 14, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri S. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the 26th July 1948.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of the industrial disputes between Messrs. M. B. Sarkar and Sons, 124, 124/1, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and their employees represented by the Secretary, Calcutta Jewellery Workers' Union, 26, Sashi Bhusan De Street, Room No. 14, Calcutta.

PRESENT: SRI S. C. CHAKRABORTY, *Chairman, Tribunal.*

Pursuant to the provisions contained in sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, Government of West Bengal, by an Order No. 1384Lab., dated the 3rd May 1948, constituted a Tribunal with me to adjudicate upon the industrial disputes between Messrs. M. B. Sarkar & Sons of 124, 124/1, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and their employees represented by the Secretary, Calcutta Jewellery Workers' Union, 26, Sashi Bhusan De Street, Room No. 14, Calcutta.

The Union was represented by Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta, pleader, and Messrs. B. N. Basu & Co., Solicitors, appeared for the firm.

Award.

The points for adjudication are—

(1) Lock-out pay.
(2) Reinstatement of four discharged workmen.
(3) Security of service.
(4) Conditions of service.
(5) Pay.
(6) Dearness allowance.
(7) Bonus.
(8) Provident Fund.
(9) Working hours.
(10) Weekly leave.
(11) Leave and holidays.
(12) Involuntary unemployment.
(13) Medical aid.
(14) Recognition of the Union.

Point No. 1—Lock-out pay.

This is an Union of artisans not confined to the employees of this firm only. On 1st April 1948 the Union placed the Charter of Demands to the Company with a strike notice. As usual, a copy of this was sent to the Labour Commissioner who started conciliation proceedings on 12th April 1948.

To appreciate the events that followed it is necessary to know the system of appointment in this firm. The Company's version is that there is a committee of old workers and one or other of them remains guarantor for the other employees. This system was denied by the Union, but its third witness clearly stated that there was this system. Men were recruited according to needs and one or other certified to his character and remained something like a guarantor for the new employee. This system was not, however, very rigid because I found that after a man worked for some time and proved himself satisfactory, no fresh guarantor was demanded on the death of the original person. When workmen have to handle precious metals and stones the system of there being guarantors is nothing unreasonable.

Jewellers have at times to rush through work and at times there is dull season. When there is rush of work, usually the workers have to keep up long hours doing overtime work for execution of orders. The usual working hour is from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. On 12th April 1948 all the workers in a body went to the counter of the firm to return the gold entrusted to them, indicating thereby that all of them in a body refused to do overtime work. The Union's statement was that some workers were assaulted necessitating medical attention, but at the time of evidence it was said that Bara Babu (Gostha Babu) grappled the hands of one of the workers for leaving work. It is not very important to find exactly what took place there, but what is important for my purpose is the events that followed. On the morning of the following day the following notice appeared at the gate of the workshop, the door of which was locked and guarded:—

"কারখানার বিরুদ্ধে চক্রান্তকারীদিগের প্রতি নোটীশ।

এতদ্দ্বারা কারখানার বিরুদ্ধে চক্রান্তকারীদিগকে জানান যাইতেছে যে মিস্ত্রি, হাফ-মিস্ত্রি ও য্যাপ্রেন্টিসদের এই কারখানার কমিটির সভ্যদিগের অনুমোদন ভিন্ন কারখানায় প্রবেশ নিষেধ ও তাহাদিগের জন্য কারখানা অনির্দ্দিষ্ট কালের জন্য বন্ধ থাকিবে।

চক্রান্তকারীদিগকে এতদ্দ্বারা এক মাসের নোটীশ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে তাহারা ৩১শে বৈশাখ হইতে কার্য্যে বরখাস্ত হইল; ঐ তারিখে বৈকালে ৩৪/এ/বি, শশীভূষণ দে ষ্ট্রীট হইতে তাহাদিগের প্রাপ্য হিসাব করিয়া লইয়া যাইবে।"

There is nothing improbable in the complaint of the Company that the workmen picketed the customers from coming to the shop. Such retaliation is nothing unknown or strange.

The Company reorganised the guarantee system and divided the workmen and assigned each lot to a member of the committee. Those who could be guaranteed have already been taken in, and I am told that about 40 persons have not yet been absorbed. Gold and precious stones have got to be entrusted to the workmen and it is difficult for the Tribunal to refuse to the employer to start a guarantee system. This must be allowed though I have the feeling that this is capable of doing much mischief. Despite this infirmity this must be allowed. This Tribunal is unable to ask the firm to take in those men who cannot fulfil the guarantee demanded by the Management.

The question is what compensation should be paid to them. The notice reproduced above cannot be regarded as terminating the services of the workers. The demand for security has been too vague. It is thus clear that there has been an illegal lock-out and all workers are entitled to pay and other emoluments as from that day.

Now the question is up to which period they should get wages and other emoluments. The notice referred to above cannot be regarded as a notice terminating services of any particular or all workmen. It cannot be regarded as a notice demanding security. For this purpose it is vague. The notice, dated 3rd June 1948, is a notice demanding guarantee by definite persons. The men were asked to have guarantee by a definite person furnished by 23rd Jaistha. This is substantially a notice terminating services in case of failure to furnish guarantee. Those who fail will get wages for a month from 23rd Jaistha, i.e., 6th June. They will get salary and other emoluments till 6th July 1948. They shall also get back their contribution to Provident Fund as also the employers' contribution to the Provident Fund. This, however, does not apply to Uttam Chandra Pal whose case has got to be differently treated. Those who entered the firm on furnishing guarantee will also get wages and dearness allowance for the period of non-work.

Point No. 2—Reinstatement of four discharged workmen.

The Union seeks for reinstatement of four persons, viz., Radharaman Pandit, Jatin Roy, Priya Ballav Roy and Uttam Chandra Pal. Radharaman and Priya Ballav have furnished guarantee and are in service now. Jatin Roy refused to be reinstated. Only the case of Uttam Pal requires adjudication.

He appeared to me a simple man, not at all intelligent. He was not a prominent member of the Union. There were other prominent men.

Uttam says that he was reprimanded for going to the Union office and on 22nd Falgun was asked to go away. The Company's version is that he was often reprimanded for bad work and was a frequent absentee. The Company's version is that he did not turn up for work after 23rd Falgun and was, therefore, discharged.

Uttam says that he usually absented for 4 or 5 days in a month. The conduct of Uttam during the period of his absence may throw some light. He says that after his discharge he went home and remained there for a week and from 1st Chaitra was at Tarakeswar following the *brota* of a Sunnyashi for a month. He says that after this was over, he came to the firm in Baisakh to work and found the gate locked. If he was discharged against his will, with an anxiety on his part to continue working, he would have turned up for work on the following day. The conduct of the man shows that he absented himself to avail of the *brota* at Tarakeswar and lost his job for unauthorised absence. There is no justification for his reinstatement or giving him wages for the lock-out period.

Point No. 3—Security of service.

(*a*) The Union demands that the security of service be assured and permanency of service be recognised after completion of service for six months. The Company is agreeable to this suggestion with this provision that six months shall count from the date of this award. It is, therefore, decided that a workman shall be confirmed after six months' probation. If he is found fit he will be confirmed, otherwise he will be discharged. For the probationers now in employ six months shall count from the date of this award. This rule will not apply to apprentices but to expert artisans.

(*b*) The demand of the Union is that no employee should be discharged without one month's previous notice. This be allowed subject to this that this will not affect dismissal for misconduct or absence without leave.

(*c*) The Union demands maintenance of service book. This be done.

(*d*) The Union demands that no retrenchment be made. The Tribunal cannot guarantee the volume of work and therefore this demand cannot be allowed.

Point No. 4—Conditions of service.

(*a*) The Union demands payment of wages within the first week of the month. This be done.

(*b*) The demand of the Union is that if the last day of wages falls on a Sunday or holiday, the payment be made on the previous day, i.e., on the 6th. This be done.

(*c*) The demand of the Union is that the place of work be improved. There is no evidence that the place of work is bad. The demand is refused.

(*d*) The demand of the Union is that no ill-treatment be meted out to any worker. There is no evidence that the workers are ill-treated. The demand does not require determination.

(*e*) The Union demands that registers be kept according to law. The attendance register be maintained.

Points Nos. 5 and 6—Pay and dearness allowance.

The demand of the Union is for a flat increment of Rs. 25 per month on account of salary and the increase of dearness allowance from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 a month.

In determining pay the Tribunal has got to consider the total earnings of the workmen without being exploited by overwork.

This is a factory within the meaning of the Factories Act on account of the existence of electric polishing machines where perhaps half a dozen out of more than 100 men work. According to registration, the firm is a factory and hours of work must be regulated under the Factories Act. For the work which the goldsmiths normally do they have very little bodily exertions, and over and above daylight work one would see in the lanes goldsmith shops and the people working there till late hours of the night. The work to some extent is seasonal and overwork at times is a necessity. The workmen can do this because the bodily exertion is not too much.

In this firm there are more than 100 men. These people would assemble at 10 a.m. and the proprietors, one or two, would assign work for each. The pattern is entrusted to each and explained, the gold would be weighed and then made over to him. This would be done with regard to every individual. Work for considerable time is lost. The workers would then go to their rooms and begin work. They have to work overtime very frequently. This brings them some income which cannot be ruled out altogether because by overtime work they do not wear themselves out and during the fixed period a portion is spent without work.

Either soon before the trouble or after the trouble arose the proprietors increased the wages to an extent which requires very little improvement. Pay and dearness allowance have not been placed on any scientific basis. They give a small amount as dearness allowance and a major portion is maintained as salary. This has been to the advantage of the workers. It would be unfair to keep the wages as they are and increase the dearness allowance because the amount is small. It would also be unfair to the workmen if I divide the total emoluments and treat a part of the substantive salary as dearness allowance. This would be prejudicial to the workmen. What I propose to do is this. I want to fix the total emoluments without disturbing the amount of salary paid to each. The amount that falls short of the total emoluments should be treated as dearness allowance. In view of the opportunities for easy overtime work I have fixed the minimum basic emoluments at Rs. 50 for a workman. The apprentice shall, however, get Rs. 45 for the first three years. If he cannot learn work to be taken as a workman after three years then he need not be retained in service. After three years his total emoluments must not be less than Rs. 50. The total emoluments of no person should be reduced by this award. Salary shall be on daily basis of 26 working days making a month.

Point No. 7—Bonus.

The Union demands a month's wages as bonus on the occasion of *Durga Pujah* or *Id* festivals. The employers say that they have this practice and agree to follow it. They say that the payment should be according to the proportion of attendance. This is quite reasonable and should be allowed.

Point No. 8—Provident Fund.

The Company says that there is a Provident Fund which has not been registered and the rules have not been framed. It is directed that the Company shall get the fund registered and frame rules on the lines of Government of India Model Rules.

Point No. 9—Working hours.

The demands of the Union are as follows:—

(*a*) That the working hours should not exceed 8 hours per day.

(*b*) Overtime payment at double the normal rate.

(*c*) That the work on a holiday be treated as overtime work.

Since this is a factory, the rules in the Factories Act shall prevail.

Points Nos. 10 and 11—Weekly leave and leave and holidays.

The provisions in the Factories Act shall prevail.

Point No. 12—Involuntary unemployment.

The parties have failed to come to any agreement on this point and as there is no statute in India in case of involuntary unemployment, the employers may retain the services of the artisans in which case they shall have to pay them in full or they may discharge them in the usual way after giving proper notice.

Point No. 13—Medical aid.

The demand was given up at the time of hearing. The Company will follow what is being done now.

Point No. 14—Recognition of the Union.

In view of the change of law, Labour Courts will be soon established which will consider the matters about recognition.

S. C. CHAKRABORTY,
Chairman, Tribunal.

The 26th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2839Lab.—16th August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 1349-Lab., dated the 29th April 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. Srikrishna, Ltd., of 39, Grand Trunk Road, Lillooah, and their workmen represented by the Howrah Loha Karigar Union, 6, Peary Mohan Mukherjee Road, Belur, Howrah, in connection with the incidents taking place between 13th March 1948 and 16th March 1948, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of this Order.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. Srikrishna, Ltd., 39, Grand Trunk Road, Lillooah, and their workmen represented by the Howrah Loha Karigar Union, 6, Peary Mohan Mukherjee Road, post office Belur, Howrah, in connection with the incidents that took place between the 13th and the 16th March 1948.

PRESENT: SRI P. K. SARKAR, *Judge, Industrial Disputes Tribunal.*

Present for the Company—Sri S. K. Asthana, Labour and Welfare Officer of the Engineering Association of India.

Present for the Union—Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta, Pleader, and Taradas Bhattacharyya, Secretary.

Award.

By Government Order No. 1349Lab., dated the 29th April 1948, this dispute was referred to me for adjudication as a Tribunal constituted under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. The history of the dispute is as follows:—

Messrs. Sri Krishna, Limited, is an engineering concern and a member of the Engineering Association of India. Originally, the workers of this Company were affiliated to the Iron Factory Workers' Union of Howrah. By Government Order No. 716Lab., dated the 31st October 1947, industrial disputes between certain engineering concerns constituting members of the Engineering Association of India and the Indian Engineering Association and their workmen as represented by various Unions, including the Iron Factory Workers' Union of Howrah, were referred for adjudication to a Tribunal of three members. The firm of Messrs. Sri Krishna, Ltd., was made a party to that reference as a member of the Engineering Association of India. While that Tribunal was considering the industrial disputes referred to it, the workmen of this Company organised themselves into a new Union known as the Howrah Loha Karigar Union and on 7th January 1948 this Union submitted certain demands to the Company. The Company, however, took no cognisance of the formation of this Union and naturally they took no notice of the demands submitted by the Union on

7th January 1948 because the General Tribunal had been already considering the disputes between the Company and its workmen. Feelings between the Company and its workmen organised under the Loha Karigar Union appear to have been strained and according to the Company, the workmen on the 10th March 1948 demanded a festival holiday on the 11th March 1948 which was the date of the *Sivaratri* festival. The Company did not comply with this demand. According to the Company, only 20 workers out of a total strength of 56 presented themselves on the 11th and the 12th March. On the 13th March the workers of the General Casting Shop and Pan Moulding Section, after having charged the furnace with the molten material, suddenly struck work at 12 noon with the result that the whole material got damaged causing loss to the Company. The Union's case, however, is that on the 11th and the 12th March 1948 the workmen of the Moulding Section did all the preliminary work of the moulding but the Company did not allow them to mould. The workmen of the Moulding Section are paid on the piece-rate basis and the general rule is that if there is no moulding the workmen should not get any payment. According to the Union, what happened on the 13th March was that some workmen of the Moulding Section approached an officer of the Company demanding payment for the work done on the 11th and the 12th March. This was refused and finally, according to the Union, the said officer, with the help of the Darwans, pushed the workmen of the Moulding Section out of the factory. On the next working day (15th March 1948) the Company put up a notice that the Management took a serious view of the behaviour of the workmen of the Moulding Section and demanded written assurance from such workmen that they would not in future act in the manner they did. According to the Union, the workmen of the Moulding Section were not actually allowed to enter the factory on that date and on the following days, but, according to the Company, the workmen picketed at the gates of the factory and did not allow even the willing workmen to enter the factory. The Company also alleged that some violence had taken place and that the police were informed. Eventually on the 19th March the Company declared a formal lock-out. The lock-out continued until the reference of this dispute to the Tribunal and for some days thereafter. On the 13th May 1948 the Company put up a notice declaring the factory open and calling upon the workmen to resume work by the 15th of May. The period was extended subsequently up to the 22nd May and some workers joined.

In the Government Order No. 1349, dated 29th April 1948, the dispute referred to me was described as a dispute concerning the incidents which took place in the factory between the 13th and the 16th March 1948. As would appear from the above history of the dispute, there was a good deal of difference between the Company and its workmen as to the nature of the said incidents. The Company alleged that the workmen of the Moulding Section suddenly and without any notice struck work on the 13th March and thereafter prevented other workmen from entering the factory by picketing. According to the Company, the incidents amounted to an illegal strike, while, according to the workmen, what took place on the 13th March was that the workmen of the Moulding Section were turned out of the factory and thereafter prevented from entering into the factory by the Company. The workmen, therefore, maintained that the incidents amounted to an illegal lock-out. Whether it was a strike or a lock-out was the point to be decided by the Tribunal and the next point for decision was whether the strike or the lock-out was illegal. The issue was framed accordingly. There was a further issue as to whether the workmen of the Moulding Section were entitled to wages for the 11th and 12th March and for the subsequent period.

Happily the Company and the workmen have arrived at an agreement and it is not necessary for me to decide and pronounce upon the nature of the incidents which took place in the factory between 13th and 16th March 1948. An agreement has been filed, signed by Sri S. K. Asthana, Labour and Welfare Officer of the Engineering Association of India, who represented the Company before me and by Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta, Pleader, who represented the Loha Karigar Union. This agreement contains four clauses which are set out below:—

(1) Fourteen days' wages should be paid by the Company to the workers who have lost their wages for a period of over two months since the 13th of March 1948 and who had joined work on or before the 25th May 1948 and are still in the service of the Company, as a gesture of goodwill for restoration of friendly and happy relations between the Company and its workers.

(2) The Company will take in its employment the following workers provided they turn up to join their duties by the 30th July 1948, namely, (1) Jamini and (2) Kanai, if it is confirmed that they were actually in the service of the Company in the second week of March 1948 and had stopped work on the 13th of that month. Jadu Pandey, another worker, shall also be taken back without payment of any wages for the abovementioned fourteen days.

(3) The whole period of suspension of work should be treated as leave without pay without involving break in the service of the employees who had been staying out.

(4) It is further agreed that the above conditions will resolve all the existing differences between the parties on the day of signing of this agreement. The date of signature is 28th July 1948.

I congratulate both the Company and the Union on this happy settlement of all their differences concerning the incidents which took place between 13th and 16th of March and subsequently until the workmen joined work, and I propose to make an award in terms of the agreement as set out above in full. I shall only add that since the workmen of the Moulding Section are not paid at daily rates but at piece-rates, their wages should be calculated on the basis of the average of their daily earnings during the period of four weeks before the 13th of March 1948. I give this direction to clear up the position since the first clause of the agreement mentions only 14 days' wages without mentioning any method of calculation of the daily wages of the piece-rate workers. My award, accordingly, is that the dispute be settled in terms of the agreement already mentioned, subject to the directions given above regarding calculation of wages of the piece-rate workers.

In conclusion, I hope that the gesture made by the Company will be appreciated by the workers and that it will restore good feelings between the Company and its workmen leading to the progress of the industry and of all concerned.

P. K. SARKAR,
Judge, Industrial Disputes Tribunal.

Calcutta. The 30th July 1948.

Dictated and corrected by me.
P. K. SARKAR,
Judge.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2840Lab.—16th August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 1874-Lab., dated the 8th June 1948, the industrial dispute between K. L. M. Royal Dutch Air Lines, 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, and their workmen represented by Airways Workers' Union, 92, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, in connection with the case of Sri Khagendra Nath Chowdhuri, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. C. Dutta Gupta, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri S. C. Dutta Gupta, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. C. Dutta Gupta, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of 3 months with effect from the date of this Order.

ANNEXURE.

BEFORE SRI S. C. DUTTA GUPTA, *Chairman, Tribunal.*

In the matter of a dispute between K. L. M. Royal Dutch Air Lines, 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, and their workmen represented by Airways Workers' Union, 92, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

PRESENT:

Sri K. N. Choudhury, Petitioner—*for himself.*

Sri S. K. Mallik, Solicitor—*for the Company.*

By Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department (Labour), Order No. 1874Lab., dated the 8th June 1948, the dispute between K. L. M. Royal Dutch Air Lines, 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, and their workmen represented by Airways Workers' Union, 92, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, in connection with the case of Sri Khagendra Nath Choudhury was referred to me under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for adjudication.

Written statements by Sri Khagendra Nath Choudhury and K. L. M. Royal Dutch Air Lines were filed. The adjudication of the dispute under the terms of reference was limited to the question of reinstatement of Sri Khagendra Nath Choudhury in service and his pay for the period after his discharge.

The issue framed is whether Khagendra Nath Choudhury is entitled to reinstatement and/or any other relief.

The petitioner Choudhury was appointed in Messrs. K. L. M. Royal Dutch Air Lines as a mechanic on the 15th June 1947 on a monthly salary or allowance of Rs. 150-8, which was reduced to Rs. 130 per month from 1st July 1947 but again raised to Rs. 152-4 per month in September 1947. His first appointment was as a probationer, the period of probation being according to him two months but according to the Company three months. The petitioner's case is that at the time of his appointment he was assured that he would be allowed an increment of 50 per cent. on the pay on confirmation. The Company denies having given any such assurance to him. The complaint of the petitioner is that at the Dum Dum Air Port he had to work mostly from 12 to 14 hours continually, even on holidays and Sundays, without any day off in the week and that he was neither allowed any overtime allowance nor any traffic facility for taking meal at home. Because of these grievances he, as he alleges, was inspired to form a Union amongst the workers of the Company under the name and title of K. L. M. Workers' Union and after its formation on the 1st of December 1947 made it affiliated to the Airways Workers' Union in the 1st week of December 1947 and became its Secretary. It is his case that having the smell of the existence of the Union the employers called the workers in the name of Workers' Welfare Meeting and asked them to put their grievances before them on the 11th of December 1947. The petitioner Choudhury in that meeting on behalf of the workers alleges having asked for food allowance in the scale which the Anglo-Indian staffs were getting. The employers, however, did not agree to the proposal and the meeting was dissolved. His complaint against the Company is that at its instance the police came to arrest him in the afternoon on the 11th December 1947 on a charge of having in his possession fire-arms, which however on investigation was found to be without any foundation. On the 12th December 1947, the petitioner alleges having been told when he was out for work that he had been served with a notice by post about the termination of his service. This notice was received by him on the 14th of December 1947. Thereafter he approached the Dutch Consul General and started some negotiations and approached the Labour Commissioner also, but having failed to get any relief at the hands of the Company brought the matter to the Tribunal.

The Company denied having had any knowledge of the existence of the K. L. M. Workers' Union and of the names of its members and Secretary. According to the Company, a weekly meeting of all K. L. M. employees at Calcutta Air Port used to be held every Thursday morning with a view to discuss *inter alia* the difficulties and grievances, if any, of the employees. It was on one of such meetings held on the 11th of December 1947 that the petitioner Choudhury asked for an increase in salary, dearness allowance and food allowance of the mechanics, to which the Company could not agree, and as the petitioner refused to work until the increase asked for was given the Company was compelled to terminate his services on that very day. So the Company claims that it is not liable for any compensation to the petitioner. The jurisdiction of the Tribunal to go into the question of reinstatement has also been assailed on behalf of the Company. The gist of the grievance of Sri Khagendra Nath Choudhury is that he has been victimised on account of his Union activities and that the Company has been guilty of having taken recourse to unfair labour practice.

As regards the question of jurisdiction of the Tribunal, it has been contended by Mr. Mallik, the Solicitor for the Company, that the Industrial Disputes Act does not empower the Tribunal to direct reinstatement as, according to him, reinstatement does not come within the definition of industrial dispute. He further maintained that the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, does not supersede any other enactment and the parties to a contract have the unfettered right to enter into it under the common law save as modified by the Contract Act. Thus he maintained that in the absence of anything in the Industrial Disputes Act conferring specific jurisdiction to the Tribunal to grant reinstatement, that jurisdiction cannot be assumed.

Section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, defines "industrial dispute" as any dispute which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment of any person. The question of reinstatement arises when the employment of a worker has been terminated for whatever cause it may be. This implies that the question is connected with the question of employment or non-employment of a person. In this view it appears that the question of reinstatement is an industrial dispute. Section 15 of the Act lays down that where an industrial dispute has been referred to a Tribunal for adjudication, it shall hold its proceedings and submit its award to the Government and on receipt of such award the Government shall declare the award to be binding. Section 17 provides that the award of a Tribunal shall, within a period of one month from the date of its receipt by the Government, be published in such manner as it thinks fit. Under section 18 of the Act an award which is declared by the Government to be binding under section 15 shall be binding on all parties to the industrial dispute, and under section 19(3) of the Act an award declared by the Government to be binding shall remain in operation for such period not exceeding one year as may be fixed by the Government. The scheme of the Act thus makes it clear that the Tribunal has jurisdiction over all matters coming within the definition of industrial dispute. In this connection Mr. Mallik relied on the case of R. *vs.* National Arbitration Tribunal, *Ex-parte* Horatio Crowther & Co., Ltd., reported in All-England Law Reports, 1947, Vol. II, Part 18. The case was decided by Lord Goddard C. J., Humphreys and Croom-Johnson J. J. of the King's Bench Division. The question raised in that case was whether the National Arbitration Order vested the National Arbitration Tribunal with jurisdiction to direct reinstatement in the case of a discharge. The decision was that the Tribunal had not that jurisdiction. This decision was based on the ground that there are no express words either in the Regulations, 1939, Regulation 58AA or in the conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, which in terms give the Tribunal any power to reinstate, and that there is no provision in the Order imposing a penalty on the employer if he refuses after the award to re-employ the men. It is to be noticed that by the Order and the Regulation express powers to add to or alter the terms or conditions of the contract of service are given to the Tribunal. While powers of the Tribunal were defined under the Order with regard to certain matters, the absence of specific provision therein regarding the powers of the Tribunal to direct reinstatement must be construed to have excluded its jurisdiction in that behalf to grant reinstatement. As nowhere in the Industrial Disputes Act the powers of the Tribunal had been defined though mandatory provision has been made therein that it has to submit its award in relation to a dispute referred to it, it cannot but be taken that the Tribunal has jurisdiction on all matters in an industrial dispute unless such jurisdiction has been taken away by any specific provision with regard to any particular question. According to the preamble to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the intention of the Legislature is to provide for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. So when an industrial dispute arises on the question of reinstatement of an employee because of his non-employment, the Act in view of its preamble cannot be interpreted to have excluded such a dispute from the Tribunal's jurisdiction. While in England there is no provision for enforcing an award for reinstatement, there is provision under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act for penalty for breach of any term of an award of the Tribunal. The decision in the case under reference does not seem to have application on the question of reinstatement in an industrial dispute here. The absence of a method of compelling obedience of the award appears to have been the principal reason for Lord Goddard C. J. to lay down that the Tribunal had no jurisdiction to direct reinstatement as he himself expressed that if there was and could be no reason of enforcing the award it was a cogent, if not a compelling, reason for saying that the Tribunal had no power to award it. As I have already pointed out, there is no such difficulty with regard to the Industrial Disputes Act which provides for penalty in case of breach of an award.

Mr. Mallik further argued that assuming that the Tribunal has jurisdiction to direct reinstatement, no power has been vested in it for implementation of its award. He went on to say that even after the award of reinstatement the employer may put in the name of the worker in the roll and without giving him any work immediately discharge him again after giving him one month's salary. On principle, Mr. Mallik maintained, an employer cannot be asked to retain an employee for any period, say for one year or six months, as during such a period the employee may go slow, be guilty of misconduct or even the business concern may be wound up. When an employer, according to Mr. Mallik, gives proper notice of one month he is protected, whereas the award under section 19(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act is to be binding between the parties and is to remain in operation for such period not exceeding one year as may be fixed by the Government. Such a position, according to Mr. Mallik, would lead to anomalies. To my mind the simple reply to this argument is that a Tribunal should not omit to remove an existing injustice as far as possible merely because it may be repeated in future. The arguments put forth therefore do not induce me to hold that the Tribunal having jurisdiction in this particular matter should not exercise it because of the difficulties pointed out. I must, however, observe that it is well recognised that in any organisation the employer must have the inherent right to discharge unsuitable workmen and an outside authority will never interfere unless it is clearly shown that the employer has abused his powers. When the employer has taken recourse to unfair labour practice and the employee has been victimised, the latter may successfully invoke the aid of the Tribunal for his reinstatement. Unfair labour practice has been defined in the Indian Trade Union's Act, 1926. In section 28K of the Act it has been laid down that to discharge or otherwise discriminate against any officer of a recognised trade union because of his being such officer, shall be deemed to be an unfair practice on the part of an employer. Victimisation implies the case of an employee who has been dismissed because of the part taken by him in union activities. The Tribunal has jurisdiction to direct reinstatement, but such jurisdiction should not be exercised in favour of the employee until and unless it has been shown that the employee has been victimised and the employer has been guilty of unfair labour practice. It is obvious that the onus is upon the employee to show that the action taken against him was unjust and due to some ulterior motive because of the part taken by him in trade union matters.

From what has been observed above it is clear that it is for the petitioner to prove that the order of his discharge is unjust and was due to the ulterior motive of the employers to put down trade union activities. In this connection I must say that he has failed to establish any of these factors. There is no evidence on record to corroborate his statement that he has been victimised. His case is that a union of the name and title of K. L. M. Workers' Union was formed on the 1st of December 1947 with him as Secretary and that it was affiliated with the Airways Workers' Union in the first week of December 1947. His further case is that somehow or other the employers came to know of it and that as a result he was discharged with a notice received by him through post on the 14th of December 1947. Captain Bukers, who was the Operational Manager of the K. L. M. Royal Dutch Air Lines and under whom the petitioner was an aircraft mechanic, is positive that he came to know of the K. L. M. Workers' Union for the first time about the end of December 1947. He testifies that even now he does not know who the members of the Union are. Captain Bukers can have no personal grudge against the petitioner. The charge that the dismissal of the petitioner was an act of victimisation must in the circumstances of the case have to be ruled out. On the other hand, the positive evidence on record afforded by Captain Bukers is that in the welfare meeting on the 11th of December 1947 the petitioner brought the matter of increase of salary and food allowance to discussion. The petitioner put forth some reasons for his claim in that meeting but this could not be accepted by the Management. On the other hand Captain Bukers on behalf of the Management offered two alternatives to the aircraft mechanics, viz., (*a*) they were to continue on the then existing rate of pay; or (*b*) they were to get themselves trained as licensed mechanics and after they had got license they might be allowed higher pay after a fresh probationary period. Neither of these alternatives was, however, acceptable to the mechanics and as the petitioner refused to work until the increase asked for was given, the Company was compelled to terminate his service on that day. The explanation of the petitioner that if he had refused to work he would have done that in writing and would not have brought this case for reinstatement does not appeal to me. There is yet dearth of aircraft mechanics here and it was probably the fond hope of the petitioner that his qualification and experience might entitle him to dictate terms and bring the Company to agree to them. He was apparently in error about his estimate of the future and had to face his discharge. The discharge cannot be attributed to any unfair labour practice on the part of the Management. In the circumstances I see no way to give any award for reinstatement of the petitioner though I feel how hard it is for a technician to remain out of employment, particularly in these difficult days. But as a Tribunal cannot take action merely on grounds of sentiment divorced from merits in the case, I am unable to give any award of reinstatement in favour of the petitioner.

It appears that in the letter, dated the 11th December 1947, which the Company addressed to the petitioner, it was admitted that he would be entitled to salary up to the 11th January 1948 and food allowance up to the 11th December 1947. The petitioner is free to take payment of these dues in time from the Company.

At the time of hearing the petitioner alleged that he worked as a Ground Engineer for some time in the Company and in support of his contention produced three slips which he had signed in October and November 1947 before the aircrafts were allowed to fly. The slips show that these are to be signed by the Ground Engineer, but the petitioner signed them for the Ground Engineer in his absence. These slips therefore are not enough for proving that he was a Ground Engineer. Whatever that may be that does not affect the merit of the case and is not relevant to the issue. Besides the payment which the petitioner is free to receive as observed above, no other relief can be accorded to him under this award.

S. C. DUTTA GUPTA,
Chairman, Tribunal.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2854Lab.—17th August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 1695Lab., dated the 26th May 1948, industrial dispute between the management of Victoria Steam Rope Works, 88, College Road, Howrah, and their workmen as represented by the Victoria Steam Rope Works Mazdoor Union, 169, Andul Road, post office Botanical Garden, Howrah, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

The award made by the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of its publication.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Management of Victoria Steam Rope Works, 88, College Road, Howrah, and their workmen as represented by the Victoria Steam Rope Works Mazdoor Union, 164, Andul Road, post office Botanical Garden, Howrah.

PRESENT: SRI P. K. SARKAR, *Judge, Industrial Disputes Tribunal.*

Present for the Company—Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate, and Sri M. N. Mallik and Sri P. Mallik.

Present for the Union—Janab S. R. Ali, Secretary, and Sri P. K. Mitra.

AWARD.

By Government Order No. 1695Lab., dated the 26th May 1948, the above industrial dispute was referred to me for adjudication as a Tribunal constituted under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. I gave notice to the parties and the Victoria Steam Rope Works Mazdoor Union, which will hereafter be referred to as the Union, filed written statement on 5th June 1948. Messrs. S. C. Mallick & Co., proprietors of the Victoria Steam Rope Works, filed written statement on 15th June 1948. Issues were framed on 24th June 1948 and the case was heard on two days, namely, 12th July 1948 and 20th July 1948.

The Victoria Steam Rope Works is a private Company making ropes. The proprietors also constitute a private Company known as S. C. Mallick & Co. It is a family business confined to the members of the Mallick family. It is a small concern employing only 54 workers. It employs certain machineries which, I am told, are somewhat antiquated and require overhauling and renovation. The Union is a registered body constituted in 1946. It appears from a statement filed by the Company that the Union submitted certain demands on 21st November 1946 and in consequence there was some increase in the wages by agreement on 23rd December 1946. On 17th June 1947 the Union submitted further demands which were also settled by an agreement on 15th July 1947 and the basic wage was fixed at Rs. 25 and dearness allowance at Rs. 15 per month. There was a further demand on 12th November 1947 which has given rise to the present dispute. As the Labour

Commissioner failed to settle the dispute by conciliation the dispute was referred to the Tribunal. The Company has, however, stated that on 7th April 1948 there was an agreement with the Secretary of the Union regarding the question of wages, which formed one of the demands, and a copy of that agreement has been filed. The present demands of the Union will be found from the following issues:—

Issues.

(1) Fixation of basic wages and grades for (*i*) unskilled worker, (*ii*) skilled worker, (*iii*) clerks, (*iv*) menials.

(2) Dearness allowance.

(3) Gratuity; provident fund; family pension.

(4) Leave—(*i*) privilege leave, (*ii*) casual leave, (*iii*) sick leave, (*iv*) festival holidays.

(5) Abolition or revision of the piece-rate system.

(7) Conditions of service—(*i*) permanency after three months' service, (*ii*) compensation for involuntary unemployment, (*iii*) late attendance and period of grace, (*iv*) dismissal and retrenchment, (*v*) suspension, (*vi*) service card, (*vii*) standing orders.

(8) Free quarters for workers.

(9) Cheap canteen.

(10) Maternity benefit for women workers.

(11) Bonus—(*i*) profit sharing, (*ii*) attendance, (*iii*) production.

(12) Recognition of the Union.

I shall now proceed to consider the issues one by one and give my award upon them.

Issues Nos. 1 and 2.—Fixation of basic wages and grades and dearness allowance.

The demand of the Union is that the basic pay of an unskilled worker should be fixed at Rs. 40 per month and the grade should be Rs. 40—2—60. As regards the skilled workers, the demand is for a grade of Rs. 60—3—90. For the mistri a higher salary of Rs. 70 and a grade of Rs. 70—3—100 has been demanded. Grades were also demanded for senior and junior clerks, darwans, peons, bearers and sweepers, but I find that the Company employs only one clerk and has no separate categories of darwans, peons, bearers and sweepers. At the time of hearing the demand for fixation of pay for such categories of staff was not pressed. From the statement filed by the Company containing the names of all its 54 workers and the wages and dearness allowance paid to them, as calculated per month, it appears that the Company employs 47 permanent workers and 7 temporary workers. The workers have been divided into two categories, namely, skilled and unskilled. The minimum wage paid to an unskilled worker is Rs. 28-0-6 per month and the maximum is Rs. 33-5. The minimum of a skilled worker is Rs. 35-12 and the maximum is Rs. 59-5 which is paid to the mechanic. The wages are of course paid weekly and calculated on daily rates, but in the statement they have been shown at monthly rates, one month being taken to be equivalent to 26 working days. The dearness allowance is paid at a flat rate of Rs. 20 per month to all kinds of workers.

I have already referred to the agreement between the Company and the Union, dated 7th April 1948. The copy of this agreement which has been produced shows that after discussing the demands submitted by the Union on 12th November 1947, the Secretary of the Union and the Management of the Company agreed that with effect from the 1st of March 1948 the basic wages of all categories of workers should be increased at the rate of 2 annas daily and that the minimum basic wage should be fixed at Rs. 28-4. They further agreed that the dearness allowance should be increased by Rs. 5 and fixed at Rs. 20. The agreement was signed by Sri Radha Kanta Mallick for the Company and by Janab S. R. Ali, Secretary, for the Union. The Union has been represented before me by Janab S. R. Ali and he has not denied the agreement. His position is that he had subscribed to this agreement on behalf of the workers as an interim measure in order to pacify the workers, and that he did not intend it to be a final settlement. No doubt, this agreement related only to the question of wages and dearness allowance and there was no settlement regarding other demands submitted by the Union on 12th November 1947. The Company raised no objection to the other demands being considered by the Tribunal, but Mr. Sen, appearing for the Company, has strongly objected to the questions of wages and dearness allowance being considered by the Tribunal in view of the agreement and has also contended that the Union cannot be permitted to resile from the agreement. As I have already stated, the agreement specifically recites that the increase in wages and dearness allowance would take effect from March 1948 and there is no question that the Company has implemented the agreement and raised the wages and the dearness allowance of all workers in terms thereof with effect from 1st March 1948. As already stated, the minimum wage which is being paid to the workers is Rs. 28 and the dearness allowance paid to all workers is Rs. 20 per month. There is nothing in the agreement to show that it was an interim measure or that the wages would be open to further revision by the Tribunal that might be set up. Nor is there any indication in the agreement that it was not a final settlement of the dispute regarding the wages and the dearness allowance. This agreement had been concluded long before the reference of the dispute to the Tribunal. The date of the agreement is 7th April 1948 and the date of the Government order referring the dispute to the Tribunal is 26th May 1948. The agreement is therefore binding on the Union and I agree with the contention of Mr. Sen that the agreement cannot be reopened by the Tribunal and the questions of wages and dearness allowance considered afresh.

As regards dearness allowance, however, the Union has contended before me that since the dearness allowance should be fixed on the basis of the cost of living index, the Tribunal should consider the question afresh in spite of the agreement and fix the dearness allowance on the basis of the present cost of living index. I cannot, however, agree to this contention. It is a binding agreement which has been implemented by the Company with effect from March 1948 and the Tribunal should also give effect to it. I may mention also that the Company's present financial position is not such that it can bear the burden of payment of dearness allowance based on the cost of living index and it is most likely that the dearness allowance was fixed at Rs. 20 per month in consideration of its financial position. The Company has not filed any balance sheet, and I am told that not being a limited Company it does not get its accounts audited. It has, however, filed statements of accounts from 1351 to 1354 B.S. and also produced its account books. The statement of accounts for 1354 B.S. shows a loss amounting to Rs. 1,539-3. Thus, in view of the present financial position, I do not think that any further increase is possible or desirable over the rates fixed in the agreement freely entered into by the Secretary of the Union only three months ago. My award, therefore, is that the minimum basic wage for the unskilled workers should be fixed at Rs. 28-4 per month as in the agreement and that the dearness allowance of all categories of workers should be fixed at Rs. 20 per month. The minimum wage at present paid is Rs. 28-0-6 per month. It should be Rs. 28-4 as in the agreement and daily rates should be calculated on this basis.

The Union next pleaded that there should be a grade for each category of workers, namely, the skilled and the unskilled, and that since there is nothing in the agreement barring the fixation of such grades, the Tribunal should fix them and provide for annual increments. Mr. Sen stated that the Company had no objection to grades being fixed on the basis of the minimum wage fixed by the agreement. As I have already stated, the unskilled workers get the minimum wage of Rs. 28 and odd and the maximum wage of Rs. 33-5. The difference between the minimum and the maximum is Rs. 5 and odd. I think, therefore, that it will be sufficient if the grade of the unskilled workers be fixed at Rs. 28-4 rising by annual increments of 8 annas to Rs. 33-4. The Central Pay Commission provided for annual increments of 8 annas in the case of unskilled workers. The grade is accordingly fixed as follows:—Rs. 28¼—½—33¼. As regards the skilled workers, the minimum is Rs. 35-12 and the maximum is Rs. 59-5. The maximum is paid to the mechanic or mistri for whom, as already stated, the Union demanded a separate grade. I fix the grade for the skilled workers at Rs. 35 rising by annual increments of Re. 1 to Rs. 55, i.e., Rs. 35—1—55. For the mechanic the grade is fixed at Rs. 55—1—65.

In order to give effect to these grades the annas in the wage-rates of the skilled workers, as mentioned in the statement of the Company, should be raised to the nearest rupee. Thus Rs. 35-12 should be raised to Rs. 36, Rs. 36-9 to Rs. 37, Rs. 39-13 to Rs. 40, Rs. 41-7 to Rs. 42, Rs. 42-4 to Rs. 43, Rs. 43-1 to Rs. 44, Rs. 45-1-6 to Rs. 46, Rs. 49-9 to Rs. 50 and Rs. 54-7 to Rs. 55. Similarly the existing rates of wages of the unskilled workers calculated in annas should be slightly revised so as to fit in with the grade fixed for the unskilled workers. Thus, the wage-rate of Rs. 28-0-6 should be raised to Rs. 28-4 as already directed, Rs. 28-7 to Rs. 28-12, Rs. 30-14 to Rs. 31-4, Rs. 31-11 to Rs. 31-12, Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 32-12. These existing rates have been taken from the statement of the Company. As regards the maximum rate of Rs. 33-5, those who are getting this wage should continue to get it but the maximum for those who are getting less than this rate should be fixed at Rs 33-4 according to the grade. The present pay of the mechanic which is Rs. 59-5 should be fixed at Rs. 60 in order to fit in with the grade of Rs. 55—1—65. It appears from the statement that some of the workers who have put in long years of service are not getting similar or uniform wages or are getting the wages of new entrants. In order to do away with these anomalies, special increments at the rate of one increment in the scale fixed for every three completed years of service should be given to all permanent workers. This will not, however, affect the pay of those who are already getting more than what they would have got in consequence of this special increment. Some of the unskilled workers are already getting the maximum of the grade. It is, however, expected that they will get opportunities to be promoted to the category of skilled workers, according to the skill acquired by them. The matter of promotion is, however, left to the discretion of the Company. Of the 7 temporary workers 6 are unskilled and are getting Rs. 28-0-6. They will get Rs. 28-4 and after being made permanent will get the benefit of the proposed grade. The seventh temporary worker is a skilled one getting Rs. 35-12. His wage will be raised to Rs. 36 and he will get the benefit of the grade of the skilled workers on being made permanent.

There is only one clerk, Sri Binode Samanta, who is getting a pay of Rs. 43-12 per month with Rs. 20 as dearness allowance. His grade is fixed at Rs. 45—2—65 and his present pay should be raised to Rs. 45. The proposed grades for the different categories of workers will take effect from 1st August 1948 or any other date that the Government may appoint. Directions given for the fitting of the existing workers in the proposed grades will also be operative from that date.

Issue No. 3.—Gratuity, Provident Fund and family pension.

As I have already stated, this is a very small concern employing only 54 workers and the Company is not even a private limited Company. It is difficult for a Company like this to start any Provident Fund scheme and to operate it. The Union also does not press for a Provident Fund scheme. So far as the question of pension is concerned, that is also not feasible in a concern like this. The Union pressed that a gratuity scheme should be introduced for the benefit of the retiring workers. Mr. Sen, on behalf of the Company, pleaded inability to introduce any gratuity scheme in the near future in view of the financial difficulties. The Company has no reserve fund. Its machineries are badly in need of overhauling and renovation and I am told that this is not being done for want of fund. It has sustained loss in the past year amounting to Rs. 1,539-3. Taking all these facts into consideration I do not think that the Company is able at present to start any gratuity scheme. There does not also seem any prospect of any worker of the Company retiring in course of the year during which the award will be in operation. I have, however, been assured by the Management that if there be any case of premature retirement of any worker on account of ill health or otherwise, the Management will consider favourably any claim for gratuity or compensation that may be advanced. Under the circumstances, the claim for a gratuity scheme is rejected for the present. The demands for pension and Provident Fund are also rejected

Issue No. 4.—Leave—(i) privilege leave, (ii) casual leave, (iii) sick leave and (iv) festival holidays.

The Company allows four festival holidays in a year, namely, two days during Durga Puja, one day for Holi and one day for Bisvakarma Puja. The Union has not demanded any more festival holidays. As regards leave, the Union demanded one month's privilege leave, 15 days' casual leave and 30 days' sick leave—15 days with full pay and 15 days with half pay every year. The Company allows 10 days' holidays according to the Factories Act. There was, however, no objection to the granting of privilege leave with full pay for 15 days including 10 days' holidays under the Factories Act, according to the award of the Tribunal appointed to decide disputes relating to certain engineering concerns which has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* (extraordinary), dated the 3rd July 1948. I think that 15 days' privilege leave with pay including 10 days' holidays under the Factories Act is quite sufficient and I see no justification for the demand for one month's privilege leave. The demand for casual leave was rejected by the Tribunal for Engineering Industries and I think that the same demand should also be rejected in this case. As regards sick leave the Company objected to the demand. For reasons mentioned in the award of the Engineering Industries Tribunal already referred to, I think that 15 days' sick leave on half pay should be allowed until the Employees' State Insurance Act comes into operation. My award, accordingly, is that the workers should get 15 days' privilege leave with full pay in a year including 10 days' holidays under the Factories Act and 15 days' sick leave with half pay until the Employees' State Insurance Act comes into operation. Sick leave will be granted on production of medical certificate from a registered medical practitioner. Sick leave and privilege leave will be allowed to accumulate for two years.

Issue No. 5.—Abolition or revision of the piece-rate system.

I understand that there are six women who do splicing work for the factory on piece-rates which vary from 3 annas 6 pies to 12 annas for different bundles of coirs. No objection was taken at the time of hearing to the rates but it was urged that this system of getting the work done on contract system should be abolished. These women are not regular workers of the factory. The husbands of most of these women are employed in the factory and four of them are housed therein. The representatives of the Company stated that these women cannot be treated as regular and permanent workers of the factory and that if abolition of the system is demanded they can get the splicing done in the Madras Presidency from where they import coirs. I do not see any urgent necessity for abolition of the present system of getting these works done through the wives of the workers of the Company. This is a kind of work for which women are specially fitted and they can add to the family budget by working in this manner. It does not appear that their condition will improve if they are taken into the factory as regular and permanent workers. In that case they will have to work as whole-time workers for the entire period. This will certainly be inconvenient to them. They are not asked to work in the factory nor is there any time fixed for such work. They are not required to attend at any fixed hour in the factory, according to the representatives of the Company. The Union representatives stated that the women generally attend at 7 a.m. when the factory opens and go at 4 p.m. but it is also admitted that they go earlier if the work is finished. If any of them works till 4 p.m. the reason may be that she wants to earn more than others. In any case, there is no obligation upon any of them to work full time. The present system is more to their benefit and I find no reason to abolish it. There is also nothing to show that the rates given to these women are unfair. This demand is therefore rejected.

Issue No. 6.—Medical arrangements.

The Company has made arrangements with the Medical Officer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway charitable dispensary at Shalimar, which is situated by the side of the factory, for treating the employees in cases of accident and illness. In view of the very small number of workers engaged in the factory, this arrangement seems to be sufficient.

Issue No. 7.—Conditions of service.

(*i*) *Permanency.*—The Union demanded that employees should be made permanent after completion of three months' service. The Company has no objection to that. As I have already stated, there are only seven temporary workers in the factory. The Company has agreed to make permanent those amongst these temporary workers who have put in three months' service before the reference to the Tribunal These temporary workers should automatically be considered permanent as soon as this award comes into force. For the future, those who have put in three months' service to the satisfaction of the Management should be made permanent.

(*ii*) *Compensation for involuntary unemployment.*—The Union demanded that compensation should be paid to every worker who is forced by the Company to take leave. It is also demanded that a worker who has attended the factory in time and is prepared to work full day should not be deprived by the Company of the full days' pay on the ground of insufficiency of work. Mr. Sen, on behalf of the Company, intimated that the Company was prepared to abide by the award of the Engineering Industries Tribunal, already referred to, in the matter of involuntary unemployment. I accordingly direct in terms of that award that when a worker attends in time and is prepared to work full factory hours, the Company should provide full work for him and should give him full day's wages. He should on no account be deprived of full day's wages on the ground of insufficiency of work or sent away after a few hours' work. In the event of involuntary unemployment on account of breakdown of machinery or such other cause which prevents work being given to the workers, compensation should be paid to them at the rate of half the total remuneration including pay and dearness allowance payable to such workers, for a period of 30 days in each half year from January to June and July to December. To qualify for the unemployment benefit, the worker must answer to a muster roll once a day at his usual place of employment, and a worker must be prepared to do work even of a different sort in his factory or in any other establishment under the same employers and, if he refuses to do so, he will be ineligible for the benefit. If the period of stoppage of work extends beyond 30 days in any half year, no further compensation will be payable to the workmen. But unless they quit by giving necessary notice, they will be entitled to resume their posts as soon as the work of the Company starts again. This will not, however, affect the right of the employer to discharge the workers at any time, if he is satisfied that the period of stoppage of work is likely to be long.

(*iii*) *Late attendance and the period of grace.*—The Union demanded that 15 minutes' grace should be given to all workers for late attendance. This is an unreasonable demand. The Company actually allows 5 minutes' grace twice a week. Mr. Sen intimated that the Company was agreeable to adopt on the point the award of the Engineering Industries Tribunal. I direct according to that award that a grace period of 5 minutes on two separate days or 10 minutes on a single day in a week should be allowed to a worker who is late in attendance and that if he is late by half an hour, he should be permitted to enter the factory, but that the pay for half an hour should be deducted from his wages, subject to the grace period already mentioned. A worker who is more than half an hour late shall not be permitted to enter the factory except with the permission of the Management.

(*iv*), (*v*), (*vi*), (*vii*) *Dismissal and retrenchment, suspension, service card and standing orders.*—The Company has not adopted any standing orders regarding retrenchment, dismissal, suspension and service card. As the Company employs less than 100 workers, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946 does not apply to it. It is, however, necessary that there should be some rules on these matters which should be adopted by the Company. In the event of retrenchment or dismissal on grounds other than misconduct, a month's notice or a month's pay in lieu of notice should be given to a monthly paid worker and a week's notice or a week's pay in lieu thereof to a weekly paid worker. In a case of misconduct entailing dismissal or suspension, a written charge sheet should be drawn up and a copy of it should be given to the employee concerned and he should be given an opportunity of showing cause against the charge before being dismissed or suspended. Suspension by way of punishment should be limited to 4 days in a wage period and the maximum fine which may be imposed in a wage period should be according to section 8, sub-section (*4*) of the Payment of Wages Act. The Union demanded that it should be consulted in all cases of retrenchment, dismissal and suspension. Such a direction cannot be given as the Union has not been recognised. It may be to the advantage of the employers to inform the Union beforehand of any proposal for retrenchment which may be justified by the condition of the factory at any time and if the Union is recognised, this can easily be done. I do not, however, want to give any binding direction on the point but leave it to the discretion of the Company. As regards service cards, it is stated by the Union that there are anomalies therein which should be corrected and it has been demanded that the full length of service of a worker should be correctly recorded therein. If there are any such anomalies, the Company should have the service cards revised and brought up to date. As regards the length of service of the workers, the Company has mentioned the date of commencement of service of every worker in its employment along with the period of break in service, if any, in the statement filed before the Tribunal and this should satisfy the workers.

Issue No. 8.—Free quarters.

According to the representatives of the Company, out of 54 workers employed in the factory 33 live in quarters inside the factory. These quarters are mud-walled thatched houses which have been constructed and provided by the Company. Four of such workers live with their families and their wives do spliciing work, already referred to, on contract basis. The workers who live in the factory are not local men but mostly Biharis and Orias. They have not to pay anything for the occupation of these quarters. The rest of the workers live in their own houses near the factory excepting about five men who come from a distance. The Union has demanded free family quarters for all workers and in lieu thereof quarter or house rent allowance at the rates of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month. The demand for free family quarters to be provided by the Company is certainly unreasonable and housing of workers is not the obligation of the employer but of the State. What the Company has done for its workers by providing free accommodation for about 60 per cent. of its workers is certainly laudable and ought to be considered sufficient. The workers who have not been so provided are generally local men who live in their own houses in the villages near about the factory. They cannot, therefore, be said to be in need of housing accommodation at all. Those who are in such need, namely, the Biharis and the Orias, have been provided with accommodation. Such workers, it is well known, generally leave their families at their homes and live alone in their places of employment. In these circumstances, the demand of the Union is most unreasonable. The Company's representatives are agreeable to provide free accommodation inside the factory for other deserving workers who have not got accommodation elsewhere. This is also a commendable offer and the workers who are in genuine need of accommodation may take advantage of it. The quarters are, however, said to be in bad condition and to need repairs. The Company's representatives have undertaken to carry out all necessary repairs. I accordingly direct that such repairs should be carried out within two months from the date of enforcement of the award. The Company pleads inability to pay any house rent to the workers for whom accommodation has not been provided on the ground of financial difficulties. As I have already stated, I consider the demand of the Union for such allowance as unreasonable. The demand is accordingly rejected.

Issue No. 9.—Cheap canteen.

As I have already stated in connection with the previous issue, the workers mostly live inside the factory or in their own houses near about the factory. The hours of work in the factory are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with one hour's break for meal between 11 a.m. and 12 noon. The Company's representatives state that during this hour the workers go to their homes inside the factory or near about the factory and take their meals there. Hence, it is pointed out, there is no need for cheap canteen in the factory. It is further stated by the Company's representatives that the Union never demanded a canteen in its previous demands including the demands submitted on 12th November 1947. In view of the conditions in this factory and the small number of workers, I find no necessity for a cheap canteen and the demand is accordingly rejected.

Issue No. 10.—Maternity benefit.

Maternity benefit has been demanded for the six women who work on piece-rate basis, as already stated. They are not, however, regular and permanent workers of the factory and their names are not on the factory rolls. In view of what I have stated in connection with the issue No. 5, these women cannot be treated as regular workers of the factory and, therefore, there cannot be any demand for maternity benefit for them. This demand is rejected.

Issue No. 11.—Bonus—(i) profit-sharing, (ii) attendance and (iii) production.

The Union has demanded bonus of three kinds, namely, attendance bonus, production bonus and profit-sharing bonus. The Company was not agreeable to introduce any kind of attendance or production bonus. The Company never paid any such bonus. As regards profit-sharing bonus, the Company did not make any profit last year, as stated, but sustained loss. Therefore, there can be no demand for profit-sharing bonus. In view of the financial position of the Company and the fact that it is a very small concern, employing only 54 workers, I am not sure that any attendance or production bonus scheme will be successful and I cannot blame the Company for not adopting either. If, however, the condition of the Company improves, I recommend that the Company should consider the question of adoption of any of these bonus schemes. I leave the matter to the discretion of the Company.

Issue No. 12.—Recognition of the Union.

The Union is registered but the Company is not willing to recognise the Union. Mr. Sen stated that the question of recognition was not an industrial dispute and that the Union could get itself recognised, according to the procedure laid down in the amended Trade Unions Act, through Labour Courts which will soon be set up. I agree with the view of Mr. Sen and recommend that the Union should get itself recognised according to the procedure laid down in the amended Trade Unions Act.

P. K. SARKAR,

Judge, Industrial Disputes Tribunal.

The 27th July, 1948.

Dictated and corrected by me.

P. K. SARKAR,

Judge.

By order of the Governor,

D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2971Lab.—23rd August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 963Lab, dated the 30th March 1948, the industrial dispute between Kadamtola Bus Association, Ltd., 1, Narasing Dutta Road, Kadamtola, Howrah, and its workers represented by the Kadamtola Bus Workers' Union, 97, Kali Prosad Banerji Lane, Howrah, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. R. Mukherji, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. R. Mukherji, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

The award made by the said Sri P. R. Mukherji, Additional District Judge, shall bind the association, the bus owners mentioned in the schedule appended to the award and their workmen, as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of its publication in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Kadamtola Bus Association, Limited, 1, Narsing Dutt Road, Kadamtola, Howrah, and its workers represented by the Kadamtolla Bus Workers' Union, 97, Kali Prosad Banerji Lane, Howrah.

PRESENT:

Sri P. R. Mukherji, *Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.*

For the Kadamtola Bus Association, Ltd.—Sri R. K. Roy, Bar.-at-Law assisted by Sri Tinkari Sarkar, Advocate.

For the Kadamtola Bus Workers' Union.—Sri D. L. Sen Gupta, Pleader.

AWARD.

By Government of West Bengal order No. 963-Lab., dated the 30th March 1948, I was appointed a Tribunal to adjudicate the above dispute under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Notices were issued on both the parties. Kadamtola Bus Association, Ltd., appeared and filed their written statement urging that the sole function of the association was to see the smooth working of buses in the line by the appointment of Starters, Secretary and office staff and by printing tickets, way bills and starters' sheets, and that they were not the employer of the bus workers (drivers and conductors) and that as such they were not responsible for employment or discharge of the workers nor they had any authority to fix the wages and conditions of service. In other words, the sole defence was that they were merely managers of the proprietors and that they were responsible only for the maintenance of proper service in the line. According to their contention, it is the proprietors who are responsible for employment or discharge of the bus workers. In pursuance of this contention, the individual proprietors of the buses of Kadamtola Line were added as parties to the present dispute under section 18 of the Industrial Disputes Act. Later on, these proprietors individually appeared and filed separate written statements. This award will be also binding on the proprietors whose names will be found in the schedule annexed to this award.

The sole contention of the Bus Workers' Union was that some of the conductors and drivers of the buses had been victimised and improperly and summarily dismissed for no fault of the discharged workers save that they were members of the Union.

The Bus Workers' Union had demanded reinstatement of 14 workers who had been victimised as aforesaid.

In the written statement the names of all the discharged workers were not specifically mentioned and therefore it was suggested that the union might later on come with the case of those whose names are not specifically mentioned. I, however, called the record from the Labour Commissioner's Office and found that the union complained of the discharge of all the 14 workers and that the Labour Commissioner investigated the cases in respect of all the 14 workers and from the written statement of the employers, I do not find that there has been any objection by them that they would be prejudiced if the case of all the 14 workers are considered by the Tribunal. Rather, the employers met the case of the union with regard to all the workers and they cannot be taken to have been taken by surprise. I, therefore, take up the case of all the 14 discharged workers. To shut out the case of some of these workers would be denying justice to them.

History of the dispute.

(As disclosed in the written statement.)

The Kadamtola Bus Workers' Union was established five years back and that in 1946 they went on strike for about one month for their legitimate grievances. Owners did not forget this attitude of the Union and since November 1947, the owners were preparing themselves to give a rude shock to the Union by breaking the strength, unity and solidarity of the union and with this object in view, the owners started a rival union named Bus Sramik Saugha, Howrah, with one Prankrishna Bodak as its Secretary who was once a leading member of the Workers' Union and later on driven from the union.

It is alleged that on 5th January 1948, there was a rumour that there would be a general strike all over the country. So on the previous night, the owners and the Secretary of the Bus Association advised the workers not to drive the buses early in the morning as usual as they were apprehending a general strike and the consequent disturbances. They apprehended that there might be some attack on buses or on drivers and conductors and advised the workers to watch the general situation next day for some time and then to go on with their daily work.

Accordingly, on the 5th morning, all the workers of the union were awaiting by the bus stand, just by the side of the Bus Association Office, to watch the general atmosphere and waited for further instructions from the owners and the Secretary of the Bus Association. Suddenly, they were thunder-struck to see that 3 buses BLW 343, 346 and 348 of Bengal Motor Transport came out from the garage with 3 new drivers and 3 new conductors with Sri Prankrishna Bodak, Secretary of the newly formed Bus Sramik Sangha. It is alleged that this rival union "Bus Sramik Sangha" came into existence with full co-operation of the owners and began to grow out of the ashes of the discharged workers. It was their determination to ruin the union anyhow and reappoint new workers through "Bus Sramik Sangha". The workers, however, did not lose a minute to take their places in respective buses save and except 6 men, namely, Haripada Dutta and

Bijoli Jha of bus No. BLW 348, Dhruba Manna and Kishori of BLW 346 and Nilmoni Ghose and Pasupati of BLW 343, as the aforesaid buses already left with new recruits. The workers understood that the owners had outwitted them and had played a nasty trick with them to destroy their union. The owners wanted to proclaim that the workers went on strike and also put several hand-bills to prove that they were Communists and engaged in unsocial activities. It is further alleged that on the very day, 6 workers of the union were not allowed to work in the morning and in the evening shift 3 other men were not allowed to join. To the surprise of the Bus Workers' Union, they found a notice on the 6th morning discharging 14 members of the union without giving any reason nor asking any of the workers to explain their conduct and as such neither the union nor the individual worker knew what the charges were against them. It is also alleged that 5 of the workers who joined duty on the 5th January in buses Nos. BLW 348, 346, 99 and signed way-bills for receiving wages, were also discharged on the 6th morning by the abrupt notice already mentioned. It is also stated that Kishori, Bijoli Jha and Haripada Dutta joined the duty up to 8th January but they were also discharged. One of the drivers, Phani Bhusan Ghose, was sick from 4th January and was on leave for four days. He was also discharged on the 6th.

Then from the 8th January to the 22nd January 5 more conductors were discharged without any notice as they did not agree to be the members of the rival union, Bus Sramik Sangha, Howrah. The matter was referred to the President, Bengal Provincial National Trade Union Congress, and the Labour Commissioner. The Labour Officer enquired into the matter and was convinced that it was illegal retrenchment out of some underhand motive behind and he requested the owners to reappoint the workers but in vain. It is also alleged that one of the conductors, Budhuram Bari discharged on 22nd January 1948, has been reappointed on his signing the membership form of the rival union. Similarly Sk. Moktar, Abdul Rejak and Sk. Latif Miah, who had also been discharged, were reappointed on their signing membership form of the rival union.

The proprietors appeared and filed separate written statements and the case of the proprietors in short is that the Tribunal has got no jurisdiction to order reinstatement of the discharged workers. It is further alleged that the Kadamtola Bus Workers' Union is a Communist organisation and that the union had been engaged in nefarious anti-social and anti-Government activities all through and that during the period of one year, 1947, they staged 4 strikes for paralysing Government work and created complete deadlock in the line. It is also alleged that on the morning of the 5th January 1948, the owners to their utter surprise found that the workers did not turn up for work and that they were lying in ambush here and there for stopping work by show of force and the owners had to inform the District Magistrate and the Police to give them proper protection if they ran buses with new hands as they apprehended trouble from the strikers. Accordingly, with the full co-operation of the authorities they anyhow kept the line working in spite of the active resistance by the strikers. And while the buses were working, some of the strikers forcibly took possession of the buses from the new hands and began to work and forcibly signed way-bills.

It is also alleged that the dismissal subsequent to the 5th of January was for misappropriation of cash and other corrupt practices. In substance the main defence is that some of these workers did not turn up and joined the strike on the 5th January 1948 and some of them had been discharged for mis-appropriation of cash and corrupt practices.

Issues.

(1) Has the Tribunal jurisdiction to order restoration?

(2) Is the order of discharge legal and proper?

(3) Were the workers discharged for anti-social and anti-Government activities?

(4) Are the workers liable to be reinstated?

Issue No. 1.—Has the Tribunal jurisdiction to order restoration?

Discharge or dismissal of workers is certainly a point of industrial dispute and an Industrial Court as a Court of Peace has got ample jurisdiction to order restoration. Under the ordinary law of contract, the master can discharge the servant and he has got a statutory right to discharge a worker. This right of the master to discharge a worker is not disputed but it is a question whether an Industrial Tribunal can order restoration of a worker whose service has been illegally terminated. The Industrial Disputes Act clearly lays down no restriction on the authority of the Tribunal and so long as the Tribunal as a Peace Court does not act contrary to law, its jurisdiction cannot be questioned. There is a statutory right on the part of an employer to discharge an employee but at the same time the employee has got a specific right too. He can claim compensation and reinstatement under general law. Now the question is in which forum this dispute is to be adjudicated. Industrial Tribunal has been vested with unlimited power to grant relief in cases of industrial disputes. I do not make any further observation or enter into legal aspect of the matter inasmuch as on this very point a decision is awaiting in the Hon'ble High Court. Almost all the Tribunals of Bombay, United Provinces and Calcutta have asserted that they have jurisdiction to reinstate in cases of illegal discharge. I myself also in several awards entertained similar views. I hold therefore that the Tribunal has got ample jurisdiction to order reinstatement of the workers.

Issue No. 2.—Is the order of discharge legal and proper?

Issue No. 3.—Were the workers discharged for anti-social and anti-Government activities?

Issue No. 4.—Are the workers liable to be reinstated?

This Tribunal is concerned only with the case of 14 discharged workers. Before I proceed to discuss individually the merits of each and every order, it is necessary to mention at the outset some salient facts. It is pointed out to me from a report in the *Statesman*, dated 4th January 1948, that on the 5th January, there was an apprehension of a general strike and that Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of Indian Union, who was at Calcutta at that time, addressed a huge gathering at Calcutta Maidan and advised the people to avoid the bitter experience of a general strike. Everybody accordingly anticipated that on the 5th January there would be a general strike. Fortunately the strike was averted. It is clear from the statement of the workers as also from the statement of the proprietors that on the 4th January, the workers were advised not to join in the general strike. The workers' case is that they were asked to take their stand near the Bus Association's Office to watch the situation and to take out their buses only when there was no response to the call of the general strike. Accordingly, they took their stand near the Bus Association but curiously enough three buses came out with new sets of drivers and conductors. The workers were apparently outwitted for they saw that the owners had played a nasty trick on them. On reading and looking to the statements of both the parties, I am clearly of opinion that the version of the workers is quite true for when a general strike was apprehended on the 5th January 1948, how was it possible for the Bus Association to get new hands forthwith in the early morning unless they had negotiated already with new men and appointed them beforehand surreptitiously and without the knowledge of the old workers? The Bus Association and the proprietors have examined the Circle Inspector of Police and the Officer-in-charge of Bantra police-station but none of these officers could say anything about the complicity of any of the workers in the strike. It is also significant that the Officer-in-charge, Sri N. K. Santra, deposed to the effect that the names of workers who obstructed plying of buses and persuaded the workers not to work were sent to him by the owners on the 7th, i.e., after 2 days of the apprehended strike. But this list does not include the name of any of the discharged workers. This clearly shows that had these workers indulged in anti-social or anti-Government activities and if they were creating deadlock by resorting to violence against the owners and local workers, surely the owners would not have lost the opportunity to send their names to the authority.

The workers asserted that they were present on that day and that the way-bills would show that they had been working later on on that day. The owners did not produce the way-bills and other documents to show that any of these workers was absent. It must be presumed therefore, that they thereby withheld the best evidence. The owners set out the story that some of these workers forcibly took possession of the way-bill books and entered their names. It is a hard pill to swallow and in my opinion a veritable cock and bull story which no court can believe. These owners were apparently taking help of the Police and as a matter of fact the Circle Inspector of Police and Officer-in-charge, Bantra, had been present but no such complaint had been made to them and in fact none of the Police Officers deposed that there was interference with the work in the line or in the office. In my opinion, the union has well succeeded in making out a case that they were discharged by way of victimisation for their association with the union which was apparently not in the good books of the association. The owners wanted to impress that some of these workers are Communists. A man may advocate any ideology. It is no crime for one to be a Communist or a Socialist. So long as a man keeps within his ideology and does not indulge in anti-social and anti-Government activities to paralyse the smooth running of administration or cause obstruction to public tranquillity and peace, nobody can condemn him.

The question of proof in the matter of discharge is of some importance. In the first place, it is the workers who are to show that they have not been discharged for anti-social and anti-Government activities as alleged. They have given a denial and have adduced evidence to show that they were present on the day in question. Evidence thus adduced on behalf of the union is quite sufficient and it must be held that they have *prima facie* established a case. They denied that they were members of anti-social institutions and further denied that they were engaged in anti-social activities. The burden is then shifted to owners to show that these workers were implicated in anti-social and anti-Government activities. Owners must satisfy the Tribunal that they were discharged for proper reasons as it is a fact within the special knowledge of the owners. But the owners' evidence is quite insufficient and on the point of anti-social and anti-Government activities of any of the workers, the evidence is almost nil.

What strikes me first is that these workers were summarily discharged without any sense of propriety or justice. None of them was asked to show cause why they should not be discharged nor any of them knew for what they had been dismissed from service. It is proved beyond doubt that all these workers took their stand and attempted to do their duty as usual, nevertheless they were discharged. Some of the workers discharged worked on that day and some on the next day too. But those workers also could not escape. The owners had added insult to the injury by discharging some of the workers with stigma of corruption and bribery. No definite charge of corruption and bribery has been made out. This charge has been brought against some of the drivers and conductors without any justification. The owners knew that they could not be able to substantiate the case of anti-social and anti-Government activities of these workers and as such the general charge of corruption and bribery was levelled apparently as a triumph card to victimise these workers and perhaps the object was to prejudice the Tribunal against these workers.

From the nature of the discharge, it appears to me that this was the result of some premeditated action and that the Management took the fullest advantage of the general strike called on 5th January 1948 by the Communist Party and the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress to eliminate those who were in their opinion undesirables. I find from the Labour Commissioner's report that during enquiry such fact was virtually admitted by the owners.

Majority of the drivers and one of the conductors discharged, appeared to have worked on 5th January 1948 either in the morning shift or in the afternoon shift. Drivers Pachu Gopal and Dhanmani and conductor Jibon worked in the morning shift in 2 out of the 3 buses that came out successively after the first three buses. Drivers Tarapada, Dhruba Charan and Kasinath appeared to have worked in the afternoon shift on that day. As regards the other drivers, Phani Bhusan was reported to be sick from 4th January 1948 and Haripada sick on 5th January 1948. Sk. Badru and Rup Narayan were not allowed to work on the plea that their bus was not in order. I find from the Labour Commissioner's report that this bus was driven on 5th January 1948 by a new driver. From 6th January 1948, for about 10 days this was in the garage for repair. Another factor strikes me; no principle was followed by owners in the matter of discharge and I have reason to believe that there was a strong element of retaliation or vengeance in the attitude of the owners for the past activities of the union workers.

Another objection that has been raised by the learned counsel of the owners is that these workers are daily paid and as such can be discharged any moment, and that there is no obligation on the part of the owner to employ them on the next day as they got daily wages. In my opinion this argument cannot stand for in majority of the engineering associations, the workers are paid daily but by continued work from day to day, month to month, they acquire a status of permanency. By custom and practice, if not strictly by contract, these workers though daily paid are to file their attendance daily and they are treated for all purposes as permanent workers. It is also significant that the orders of discharge were passed on these workers and thereby the owners admitted that they had to be discharged on grounds of alleged anti-social and anti-Government activities and for their absence on the day in question. If the workers can be dismissed any day, and if their continuance of service depended on the pleasure of the owners, as has been urged, there was no meaning in bringing in a charge of anti-social and anti-Government activities or corruption against these workers. The fact that the workers are paid daily is a mere accident or mutual arrangement for the sake of convenience of both the employees and the employer. So the plea that they can have no lien does not stand. From what I have already said, it is not any more necessary to deal individually with the case of each and every worker. I however examine the following cases:—

	Names.	Date of discharge.	Union's case.	Owner's case.	My comment.
(1)	Haripada Dutta	6-1-48	Not allowed to work on 5th but worked on 6th. *Ref.*—Waybill.	Did not join on 5th in spite of warning.	Sick on 5th.
(2)	Tarapada Hazra	6-1-48	Worked in the evening as usual, signed garage book. *Ref.*—Waybill.	Ditto	Worked on 5th evening.
(3)	Dhrubacharan Manna	6-1-48	Not allowed in the morning but worked in the evening. *Ref.*—Waybill.	Ditto	Ditto
(4)	Bijoh Jha	6-1-48	Not allowed on 5th but worked on 6th and 8th.	Ditto	Nil.
(5)	Pasupati	6-1-48	Not allowed on 5th morning	Ditto	Nil.
(6)	Kishori	6-1-48	Not allowed on 5th morning but worked on 6th and 7th.	Ditto	Nil.
(7)	Rupnarayan Singh	6-1-48	Not allowed on 5th evening	Did not join on 5th in spite of warning. Gross disobedience.	Not allowed to join on 5th on the plea that car was not in order but from the waybill found that the car ran with new driver and conductor and from 6th January 1948 for about 10 days the car was in the garage for repair.
(8)	Sk. Badru	6-1-48	Not allowed on 5th	Ditto	....
(9)	Madhukanta Jha	6-1-48	Not allowed to join in evening on 5th.	Ditto	Nil.
(10)	Kashi Haldor	6-1-48	Ditto	Ditto	Worked on 5th evening.
(11)	Dhonmani Mukherjee	6-1-48	As usual in the morning on 5th	Ditto	Worked in the morning.
(12)	Phani Bhusan Ghose	6-1-48	Was sick from 4th and on 4 days' leave.	Ditto	Sick from 4th.
(13)	Jiban Chatterjee	6-1-48	As usual in the morning duty on 5th.	Ditto	Worked on 5th morning.
(14)	Pachugopal Banerjee	6-1-48	As usual in the morning duty on 5th. Signed garage book. *Ref.*—Waybill.	Did not join in spite of warning on 5th. He has not been served with any notice.	Ditto.

I have already observed that these drivers and conductors were discharged for no fault of their own. I further find that they had duly turned up on the date in question and some of them had worked but the Management took the fullest advantage of the general strike called on 5th January 1948 by the Communist Party and the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress and readily got an opportunity to eliminate those who were in their opinion undesirable. It was apparently giving the dogs a bad name and then to hang them. In my opinion, a very strong case has been made out by the union and I am of opinion that it is clearly a case of victimisation of the worst type and it is also regrettable that after the Labour Commissioner had directed the proprietors to reinstate these poor workers, no step was taken to implement his decision.

It is apparent that the Bus Association has passed the order of discharge as per instructions of the proprietors and I hereby, therefore, direct that all these workers should be reinstated in service and that the order should be passed by the proprietors themselves or through Bus Association or by both. In other words, I want to make it clear that the award of this Tribunal may not be nullified on a plea that the proprietors do not pass direct orders on the drivers and conductors. Regarding compensation for the period of discharge, considering the circumstances I allow only 50 per cent. of the wages for the period of discharge and for the sake of convenience, the proprietors are directed to make this payment in 3 monthly instalments beginning from this September. All the workers should get their own scale of wages and dearness allowance, if any. The said reinstatements must be effected within 2 months from the date of publication of the award.

Summary of the recommendations.

(1) Workers named in the body of the award are to be reinstated as above.

(2) They are to get 50 per cent. of the wages for the period of discharge on their old scale of earnings—the proprietors to make the payment in 3 monthly instalments.

(3) The workers on restoration should get their own scale of wages and dearness allowance.

(4) The union is also given an option to set out other demands regarding wages and prospects of service, etc., later on if the dispute is not otherwise settled in the meantime.

P. R. MUKHERJEE,
Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.

The 30th July 1948.

SCHEDULE.

Names of bus owners and addresses.

(1) Hari Charan Garai, 29, Makardah Road, Howrah.

(2) Nagendra Nath Mall, 36/3, Kantapukur Road, Howrah.

(3) Abinash Chandra Dutta, 5/1, Madhusudan Biswas Lane, Howrah.

(4) Md. Masin Khan, 12, Jamadar Khan Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

(5) Ganesh Chandra Majumdar, 1, Makardah Road, 1st Bye Lane, Howrah.

(6) Anukul Chandra Ghose, 1, Narasing Dutta Road, Howrah.

(7) Sk. Sahebjan, 90, Nilmoni Mullick Lane, Howrah.

(8) Satish Khan, 154, Narasing Dutta Road, Howrah.

(9) Tripura Charan Chakravarty, 118, Panchanontollah Road, Howrah.

(10) Indu Bhusan Paul Chowdhury, c/o Bengal Motor Transport Co., 131/1, Madhusudan Paul Chowdhury Lane, Howrah.

(11) Bidhu Bhusan Paul Chowdhury, c/o Bengal Motor Transport Co., 131/1, Madhusudan Paul Chowdhury Lane, Howrah.

(12) Narayan Chandra Mukherjee, c/o Bengal Motor Transport Co., 131/1, Madhusudan Paul Chowdhury Lane, Howrah.

(13) Abdul Rouf, c/o Bengal Motor Transport Co., 131/1, Madhusudan Paul Chowdhury Lane, Howrah.

(14) Lakshmi Narayan Sing, 36/1, Kantapukur Road, Howrah.

(15) B. N. Gupta, 254, Panchanontollah Road, Howrah.

(16) Jitendra Nath Mukherjee, 129, Panchanontollah Road, Howrah.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2831Lab.—14th August 1948.—Whereas exemption from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), in respect of the adult workers of the factories specified in the schedule, owned and managed by the East Indian Railway, is required to enable the said factories to deal with an exceptional press of work due to acute shortage of staff;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section *(2)* of section 44 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor is pleased to exempt all adult workers of the said factories from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the said Act for a period of 2 months subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1) no worker shall be employed for more than 60 hours a week; and

(2) a copy of this order shall be posted near the main entrance to each such factory.

Schedule.

1. East Indian Railway Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Lillooah, Howrah.

2. East Indian Railway, Ondal Running Shed, Ondal, Burdwan.

3. East Indian Railway Carriage and Wagon Repair Shop, Ondal, Burdwan.

4. East Indian Railway Engineering Workshops, Howrah.

5. East Indian Railway Printing Press (Riverside Branch), Lillooah, Howrah.

6. East Indian Railway Printing Press, Strand Road, Calcutta.

7. East Indian Railway Trains Lighting Shop "P", Lillooah, Howrah.

No. 2896Lab.—19th August 1948.—The services of Sri Mahendra Nath Dey, Assistant Labour Commissioner, Howrah, are replaced at the disposal of Home (General Administration) Department with effect from the date he is relieved of his duties.

No. 2902Lab.—19th August 1948.—Whereas exemption from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), in respect of the adult workers of the factories specified in the schedule, owned and managed by the East Indian Railway, is required to enable the said factories to deal with an exceptional press of work due to acute shortage of staff;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section *(2)* of section 44 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor is pleased to exempt all adult workers of the said factories from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the said Act, for a period of two months subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1) No worker shall be employed for more than 60 hours a week.

(2) No worker shall be employed for more than 11 hours in any one day.

(3) Spreadover limit shall not exceed 12 hours in any one day.

(4) A copy of this order shall be posted near the main entrance to each such factory.

Schedule.

(1) Narkeldanga Running Shed Factory, E. I. Railway, post office Narkeldanga, district 24-Parganas.

(2) Chitpur Running Shed Factory, E. I. Railway, post office Belgachia, district 24-Parganas.

No. 2903Lab.—19th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section *(2)* of section 44 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor has been pleased to make the following amendment in notification No. 2831Lab., dated the 14th August 1948.

In the said notification *after* condition *(1)* *add* the following:—

(1a) No worker shall be employed for more than 11 hours in any one day.

(1b) Spreadover limit shall not exceed 12 hours in any one day.

No. 2919Lab.—19th August 1948.—The following draft of an amendment which in exercise of the power conferred by section 33A of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor proposes to make in the Bengal Factories Rules, 1940, is published, as required by section 79 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th November 1948 and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date, will be duly considered:—

Draft amendment.

After rule 45 of the said rules *insert* the following rule namely:—

"45A. *(1)* The occupier of every factory wherein more than 250 workers are ordinarily employed and which may be specified by the Provincial Government by order in writing shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule *(10)*, provide, within six months of the date of such order, and maintain an adequate and suitable canteen in accordance with the provisions of this rule for the use of all employees of the factory who remain on the factory premises during intervals of rest.

Explanation.—In this sub-rule, the expression 'ordinarily employed' means with respect to a factory having a system of shifts, workers simultaneously employed on a shift.

(2) The canteen shall be constructed in accordance with plans prepared in conformity with the standards specified in these rules and approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(*3*) It shall be located within or conveniently near the factory premises due regard being paid to the need for securing clean, airy and pleasant surroundings free from smoke, fumes or other nuisance.

(*4*) (*a*) All the buildings constituting the canteen, including stores and kitchens which must be separated from the dining hall, shall be built of brick in cement mortar, with roofing of cement concrete or corrugated asbestos cement sheets or of such other durable and appropriate materials as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories and the inside surface of all walls shall be lime-washed, those in the dining hall being cement plastered up to a height of 4 feet from floor level. The height of the roof shall not be less than 15 feet from floor level to eaves.

(*b*) All floors shall have smooth hard impervious surfaces, shall be maintained in good repair and shall have provision for rapidly draining away swill water.

(*5*) (*a*) All rooms shall be adequately lighted and ventilated when the canteen is in use and shall be maintained clean, tidy and in a sanitary condition at all times.

(*b*) The window area shall not be less than 20 per cent. of the floor area and the lighting arrangements shall be such as to ensure freedom from glare or shadow.

(*c*) All doors, windows and other openings shall be covered with screening approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories. The windows shall be capable of being opened so as to air the rooms thoroughly and the doors shall be so designed that they close automatically.

(*d*) Ridge-roof ventilators of adequate proportions shall be provided and air movement shall be ensured by the provision of fans or other mechanical means.

(*6*) (*a*) An overall space of at least 10 square feet per user shall be provided in the dining hall and if women are employed the accommodation shall be so divided as to segregate the sexes; provided that arrangements shall also be established so as to enable members of the same family to take their meals together.

(*b*) Tables and seats shall be provided for all users, the former with impervious surfaces or coverings and the latter with back rests.

(*c*) A service counter with an impervious surface shall be provided for the sale and delivery of food.

(*7*) Facilities for washing with separate arrangements for women shall be provided at the rate of not less than one tap for every 15 users.

(*8*) (*a*) A kitchen separate from the dining hall and having, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Factories, sufficient supplies of fresh, hot and cold water and adequate arrangements for the preparation and cooking of food and cleansing of all utensils shall be provided.

(*b*) The arrangements for the kitchen must be such that smoke and fumes may be efficiently conducted away and the facilities for disposal of wastes and refuse shall be adequate.

(*c*) Storage facilities, suitable in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Factories, shall be provided, separate provision being made for dry and perishable stores.

(*9*) (*a*) A list showing the items of food available together with their prices shall be prominently displayed in the dining hall and records shall be preserved showing this information, and the total number of cooked meals served daily, the sales effected and the expenditure on the different items of dry and perishable stores.

(*b*) A managing committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of the occupier of the factory who shall not be contractors and of the workers thereof shall be constituted which shall determine the nature, and fix the price, of cooked food and refreshments, to be sold in the canteen without profit and the charges (if any) to be paid by the users on account of breakages of utensils.

(*c*) The workers' representatives who must be *bona fide* workers and actual users of the canteen, shall be elected by the workers in such manner as may be specified by the Chief Inspector of Factories and shall not be less than five.

(*10*) The provisions of sub-rules (*2*) to (*8*) or of paragraph (*a*) of sub-rule (*9*) shall not apply to factories in which canteens were in existence on the 11th of March 1947. Provided that the Inspector of Factories may, subject to the control of the Chief Inspector of Factories, require the occupier of any such factory to conform to any of the aforesaid provisions, if in his opinion, they are essential for the proper functioning of the canteen."

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. Nil.—14th August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in Messrs. F. N. Goopta & Co. are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Patit Paban Chatterjee.
(2) Kishori Mohan Das.
(3) Bishnu Pada Halder.
(4) Sri S. K. Das.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Sri Ram Prosad Goopta.
(2) Sri Hari Prosad Goopta.
(3) Sri Rabi Prosad Goopta.
(4) Sri Amar Prosad Goopta.

No. 44L.C.—16th August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in G. C. Law & Co. are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Benu Lal Roy.
(2) Kalipada Pal.
(3) Ramesh Pal.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Sri Murari Churan Law.
(2) Sri Tulshi Charan Ghosh.
(3) Sri Jatindra Mohun Seal.

No. 43L.C.—16th August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the International Tyres and Motors, Ltd., 2, Rowland Road, Calcutta, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Rabindra Nath Biswas.
2. Sunil Kumar Das.
3. Mohitosh Ghose.
4. Santosh Kumar Banerjee.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Sri Samar Bejoy Mitra.
2. Sri Prafulla Kumar Palit.
3. Sri Sachindra Nath Mitra.
4. Sri Sailendra Nath Chatterjee.

No. 45L.C.—19th August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the West Bengal Government Press, Alipore, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Sri Jiban Krishna Banerjee.
2. Sri Manindra Mohan Ghose.
3. Sri Jugal Chandra Dey.
4. Sri Sudhir Chandra Sinha.
5. Sri Sachindra Nath Goswami
6. Sri Suroj Singh.

Names of the members nominated by the employers

1. Sri. A. K. Guha.
2. Sri D. B. Ganguly.
3. Sri D. N. Banerjee.
4. Sri S. K. Dhole.
5. Sri Panchanan Chatterjee.

No. 46L.C.—20th August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Brook Bond India, Ltd., 3, Hide Road, Kidderpore, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Santosh Chakraborty.
2. Sudhir Chandra Jana.
3. Sree Charan Sahani.
4. Phani Ghatak.
5. Manoranjan Ghosal.
6. Ram Prosad Nag.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Mr. A. Smith.
2. Mr. R. Leeming.
3. Mr. D. S. Kerr.
4. Mr. Deben Ganguly.
5. Mr. Subash Das.
6. Mr. Sachin Das Gupta.

No. 47L.C.—20th August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Lalchand & Sons, Ltd., 76, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Janab Md. Hossain.
2. Sri Makhan Lal Samanta.
3. Sri Panchanan Auddy.
4. Sri Dwijendra Nath Moitra.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Sri Priyanath Bhattacherjee.
2. Sri Abinashchandra Chowdhury.
3. Sri Nagendra Nath Ghosh.
4. Sri Probodh Lal Bardhan.

No. 48L.C.—20th August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Annapurna Metal Works, 3, Ashu Biswas Road, Calcutta, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Kanai Lall Biswas.
2. Tarak Chandra Biswas.
3. Hara Nandan Pandey.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Sri P. N. Ray.
2. Sri N. Sen Gupta.
3. Sri K. Pandey.

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

Orders by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 18th August 1948.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Eastern Steel Corporation, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Eastern Steel Corporation, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register, and the company will be dissolved.

B. P. ROY,
Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

ORDER.

No. 10112D.C.S.—13th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), read with clauses (*d*) and (*j*) of sub-section (*2*) of that section and with the Government of India, Department of Food, notification No. PY.603(2)/1, dated the 21st October 1946, as subsequently amended and in supersession of notification No. 294F.G., dated the 15th January 1944, in so far as it relates to West Bengal as subsequently amended, the Governor is pleased to make, with the concurrence of the Central Government, the following Order, namely:—

Order.

1. No consignment or any part thereof of the commodities specified in the Schedule below arriving at any of the railway or steamer stations in Calcutta and the Industrial Area shall be delivered to the consignee, or to anybody else, unless such delivery is authorised by an endorsement in writing to this effect made by the Director of Procurement and Supply, Department of Civil Supplies, West Bengal, or an officer empowered by him in this behalf on the railway or steamer receipt under which such consignment or part thereof is deliverable:

Provided that nothing in this Order shall apply to the delivery of (*1*) any consignment of commodities the total weight of which does not exceed three seers, or (*2*) any consignment which is booked under a military credit note or to an officer of the Defence Services by designation.

2. No railway or steamer receipt in respect of any consignment or part thereof of any of the commodities specified in the Schedule below arriving at any of the railway or steamer stations in Calcutta or the Industrial Area shall be transferred by sale or otherwise to any person unless the Director of Procurement and Supply, Department of Civil Supplies, West Bengal, has specially permitted such transfer by an order in writing.

3. In this Order—

(*1*) "Calcutta" means the town of Calcutta as defined in section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866;

(*2*) "Consignee" includes the Director of Procurement and Supply, Department of Civil Supplies, West Bengal, or any officer of Government to whom any of the commodities specified in the Schedule has been consigned; and

(*3*) "Industrial Area" means the Sadar and Barrackpore subdivisions of the district of 24-Parganas, the Sadar subdivision of the district of Howrah and Sadar and Serampore subdivisions of the district of Hooghly.

Schedule.

Wheat and wheat products (including *atta* and *maida*).

By order of the Governor,

R. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 9838D.C.S.—9th August 1948.—Sri Preo Nath Dutt was temporarily appointed as Additional Deputy Controller of Rationing (Storage and Transportation) in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution during the period 26th June 1948 to 30th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,

P. R. SINHA, Dy. Secy.

No. 9826D.C.S. 9th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 175 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the agreement for the purchase and removal of sweepings in different Government Stores in Calcutta and Industrial Rationing Area in the form approved by Government under memorandum No. 9825-D.C.S., dated the 9th August 1948, may be executed on his behalf by the Director of Rationing and Distribution.

No. 10032D.C.S.—12th August 1948.—Sri A. K. Datta is temporarily appointed to be Deputy Director of Transportation in the Directorate of Transportation under this Department.

No. 10306D.C.S.—18th August 1948.—The services of Sri Kiran Kumar Ghosh, B.C.S., employed as Director of Procurement and Supply under the Civil Supplies Department, are replaced at the disposal of Home Department, General Administration Branch.

No. 10309D.C.S.—18th August 1948.—Lt.-Col. W. H. C. E. Bishop, lately employed as Director of Storage and Inspection in the Civil Supplies Department, was granted earned leave for thirty-three days from 1st July 1948 in terms of paragraph 3 of the contract of service offered to him in the Civil Supplies Department letter No. 3388-D.C.S., dated the 15th March 1947.

No. 10386D.C.S.—19th August 1948.—Janab S. M. Murshed, B.C.S., is appointed to act as Director of Procurement and Supply in the Civil Supplies Department with headquarters at Calcutta, *vice* Sri K. K. Ghosh.

By order of the Governor,

M. SARKAR, Dy. Secy.

No. 9903D.C.S.—10th August 1948.—Mr. W. Bennett, late Assistant Controller of Rationing (Government Stores), in the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, Department of Civil Supplies, was granted leave from the 19th January 1948 to 19th February 1948 as follows:—

(1) earned leave for the first thirteen days (the 17th to 29th January 1948) under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I; and

(2) in continuation medical leave for the remaining twenty-one days under rule 173(*2*), *ibid*.

This cancels this department notification No. 5884D.C.S., dated the 7th May 1948.

No. 10026D.C.S.—12th August 1948.—Sri A. N. Mukherjee, Receipt and Despatch Officer, is appointed Special Officer in the Directorate of Transportation under this department.

By order of the Governor,

L. DIAS, Asst. Secy.

No. 9846D.C.S.—9th August 1948.—Sri Adhar Chandra Biswas, B.J.C.S, employed as Deputy Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Midnapore, was temporarily appointed to act as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Midnapore, in addition to his own duties for the period from the 12th June 1948 to the 2nd July 1948, *vice* Sri R. C. Basu, on leave.

Sri N. N. Mukherjee, Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Kharagpur, was temporarily appointed to act as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Midnapore, in addition to his own duties for the period from the 3rd July 1948 to the 7th July 1948, *vice* Sri A. C. Biswas on leave.

This cancels notification No. 8543D.C.S., dated the 7th July 1948, appointing Sri N. N. Mukherjee as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Midnapore, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Sri R. C. Basu, on leave.

No. 10045D.C.S.—12th August 1948.—Sri Monomohan Sarkar, B.J.C.S., District Assistant Controller of Civil Supplies, Midnapore, was granted earned leave for twenty-seven days from the 7th June 1948 under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,

A. BOSE,

Budget Officer and Asst. Secy (*ex-officio*).

No. 10328D.C.S.—18th August 1948.—Sri Sachindra Mohan Bhattacharya, B.J.C.S., Assistant Controller of Rationing (Headquarters), Calcutta, was granted earned leave for twenty-nine days from 10th July 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,

A. BOSE,

Budget Officer and Asst. Secy. (*ex-officio*).

No. 10489D.C.S.—20th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of paragraph 2 of the Bengal Rice Mills Control Order, 1943, published under notification No. 4309F.G., dated the 30th November 1943, at page 1756 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd December 1943, as subsequently amended, I hereby authorise the following officers to exercise the powers of the Commissioner under paragraphs 3, 6, 7 and 7B of the said Order and clause 6 of the form of licence set out in Form II of the schedule appended to the said Order, namely:—

District Controller of Civil Supplies, Darjeeling, in the district of Darjeeling, and

District Controller of Civil Supplies, Hooghly, in the district of Hooghly (excluding Mohesh Rice Mill, Serampore, K. M. Sadhukhan & Sons Rice Mill, Serampore, K. M. Sadhukhan & Co. Rice Mill, Serampore, Annapurna Rice Mill, Baidyabati, Ganeshjanani Rice Mill, Hooghly, and Gobinda Rice Mill, Chinsura).

No. 10490D.C.S.—20th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of paragraph 2 of the Bengal Rice Mills Control Order, 1943, published under notification No. 4309F.G., dated the 30th November 1943, at page 1756 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd December 1943, as subsequently amended, I hereby authorise also the officers mentioned in column 2 of the table below to perform the functions of the Commissioner under paragraph 5 of the said Order and under clauses 4 and 5 of Form II of the schedule appended to the said Order in respect of areas specified in the corresponding entries in column 1 of the said table:—

1 Areas.	2 Officers.
District of Darjeeling ...	Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.
District of Hooghly (excluding Mohesh Rice Mill, Serampore, K. M. Sadhukhan & Sons Rice Mill, Serampore, K. M. Sadhukhan & Co. Rice Mill, Serampore, Annapurna Rice Mill, Baidyabati, Ganeshjanani Rice Mill, Hooghly, and Gobinda Rice Mill, Chinsura).	District Magistrate, Hooghly.

No. 10491D.C.S.—20th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of paragraph 2 of the Bengal Rice Mills Control Order, 1943, published under notification No. 4309F.G., dated 30th November 1943, at page 1756 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd December 1943, as subsequently amended, and in supersession of notification No. 9180D.C.S., dated 4th/6th July 1945, I hereby authorise the Director of Procurement and Supply to perform the functions of the Commissioner under paragraph 5 of the said Order and under clauses 4 and 5 of Form II of the schedule appended to the said Order.

No. 10492D.C.S.—21st August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-clause (*a*) of paragraph 2 of the Bengal Rice Mills Control Order, 1943, published under notification No. 4309F.G., dated the 30th November 1943, at page 1756 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd December 1943, as subsequently amended, and in supersession of notification No. 9209D.C.S., dated the 7th July 1945, as subsequently amended, I hereby authorise the officers mentioned in column 2 of the table below to perform all the functions of the Commissioner under the said Order, except the power of cancellation of licences referred to in paragraph 5 of the said Order and the powers referred to in clauses 4 and 5 of the Form of Licence set out in Form II of the schedule appended to the said Order for the areas specified in the corresponding entries in column 1 of the said table:—

1 Areas.	2 Officers.
District of Darjeeling ...	Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.
Districts of Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Murshidabad and police-stations Gaighata and Bongaon of the district of 24-Parganas.	Deputy Regional Controller of Procurement, Berhampore.
Districts of Midnapore and 24-Parganas (excluding police-stations of Gaighata and Bongaon).	Deputy Regional Controller of Procurement, Calcutta.
District of Hooghly (excluding Mohesh Rice Mill, Serampore, K. M. Sadhukhan & Sons Rice Mill, Serampore, K. M. Sadhukhan & Co. Rice Mill, Serampore, Annapurna Rice Mills, Baidyabati, Ganeshjanani Rice Mill, Hooghly, and Gobinda Rice Mill, Chinsura).	District Magistrate, Hooghly.
Districts of Bankura, Birbhum and Burdwan and six rice mills in the district of Hooghly, namely, Mohesh Rice Mill, Serampore, K. M. Sadhukhan & Sons Rice Mill, Serampore, K. M. Sadhukhan & Co. Rice Mill, Serampore, Annapurna Rice Mill, Baidyabati, Ganeshjanani Rice Mill, Hooghly, and Gobinda Rice Mill, Chinsura).	Deputy Regional Controller of Procurement, Asansol.

K. C. BASAK,

Food and Civil Supplies Commissioner,

West Bengal.

No. 10586D.C.S.—24th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the West Bengal Cement Control Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance IX of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district.

By order of the Governor,

R. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 6558L.R.—19th August 1948.—The following draft amendments, which, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 189 and sub-section (6) of section 190 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Governor proposes to make in the rules published under notification No. 5462L.R., dated the 26th March 1929, at pages 549-592 in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, as subsequently amended, are published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 190 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The draft amendments will be taken into consideration on or after the 26th September 1948, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft amendments.

(*a*) In Chapter V of the rules *for* the heading "Levy and transmission of landlords' fee" and rules 24 to 29C *substitute* the following:—

"*Notices under sections 12, 13, 15, 18 and 26C.*

24. (*1*) Notices of transfer under sections 12, 13, 18 and 26C of the Act shall contain, so far as may be possible, the particulars given in Form No. 3 appended to these rules. The party concerned shall file before the Registering Officer, Civil Court or the Revenue Officer, as the case may be, a notice giving the particulars of the transfer and the names of all landlords and also in cases coming under section 26C of all co-sharer tenants who are not parties to the transfer, and as many copies of the notice giving the said particulars as are necessary in order that one copy may be sent to each such landlord and also to each such co-sharer tenant, where necessary:

Provided that where several tenancies held under the same landlord or with the same co-sharer tenants are included in one document of transfer, all such tenancies may be included in one notice for each such landlord or each such co-sharer tenant.

(*2*) With each copy of the notice, the party shall file—

(*i*) a postal registration envelope with the name and address of the party on whom the notice is to be served duly written thereon,

(*ii*) the requisite postal stamp for sending the notice by registered post with acknowledgment due together with an acknowledgment slip duly filled in, and

(*iii*) a process-fee of annas two to be paid in court-fee stamp for meeting the cost of labour involved in sending the notice, maintenance of registers and similar other work.

25. (*1*) The Registering Officer, Civil Court or the Revenue Officer, as the case may be, shall forthwith serve the notices by registered post with acknowledgment due.

(*2*) If the notice is returned undelivered or the acknowledgment for it is not obtained, the notice shall be served by affixing a copy in the office of the Registering Officer, Civil Court or the Revenue Officer, as the case may be, for a period of one month and such notice shall thereupon be deemed to have been duly served.

26. Notices of succession referred to in sections 15 and 18 shall contain so far as may be possible the particulars given in Form No. 6 appended to these rules. Otherwise the provisions of rules 24 and 25 shall, so far as may be, apply to such notices."

(*b*) *Omit* Form No. 2 annexed to the rules.

(*c*) *For* Form No. 3 annexed to the rules *substitute* the following:—

"Form No. 3.

Notice of transfer for service on landlord and co-sharer tenants.

(*See* rule 24.)

[Sections 12, 13, 18 and 26C of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.]

To...

....

Landlord, Common Agent, Common Manager or Co-sharer Tenant.

Take notice of the transfer of the tenancy (or the portion or share thereof) specified in the schedule on the reverse.

The transfer for Rs..........................has been registered at the..........................Sub-Registry Office on....................................19......

The sale of the tenancy or the portion or share thereof (or decree or order absolute for the foreclosure of mortgage thereon) for Rs.................. has been confirmed in the Court of....................... ....at.. on..................................19......in execution/certificate case No.......................of 19......

Sub-Registrar.
Revenue Officer.
Judge.

N.B.—Paragraphs which are inapplicable should be struck off.

*Names and postal addresses of all landlords** (*and all co-sharer tenants*).

Item No. in the schedule.	Names of landlords (and co-sharer tenants).	Postal address.	Name and postal address of common agent or common manager, if any.

*Strike out the words within brackets when the notice or transfer is not under section 26C of the Act.

(*Reverse.*)

Schedule.

Column 1.—Name, father's name and residence of transferer or judgment-debtor.

Column 2.—Name, father's name and residence of transferee or decree-holder.

Column 3.—Nature of transfer (in case of sale, name, father's name and residence of purchaser also to be given).

Column 4.—Item No. in the document or of sale or foreclosure.

Column 5.—Name of estate and tauzi No.

Column 6.—Village and thana in which the land is situated.

Column 7.—Khatian No. of the landlord of the tenancy transferred.

Column 8.—Khatian No. of the tenancy transferred with area (when a whole tenancy is not transferred partculars of the plots transferred with area to be given).

Column 9.—Nature of the tenancy (permanent tenure, rent-free, mukarari or occupancy holding).

Column 10.—Extent of interest transferred.

Column 11.—Annual rent of the tenancy (if not rent-free).

Column 12.—Proportionate rent in case of transfer of a portion of share of tenancy.

Column 13.—Consideration money or value as set forth in the document of transfer, or sale price in the case of sale in execution of decree or certificate or market value determined by Court in case of foreclosure of mortgage.

Column 14.—Remarks.

To..

....

Landlord, Common Agent, Common Manager or Co-sharer Tenant.

Village..................................

Post Office...

District..................................

From..

....,

Sub-Registrar.
Revenue Officer.
Judge."

(*d*) *Omit* Form No. 5 annexed to the rules.

(*e*) *For* Form No. 6 annexed to the rules *substitute* the following:—

"Form No. 6.

Notice of Succession.

(*See* rule 26.)

(Sections 15 and 18, Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.)

To..

....

Landlord, Common Agent or Common Manager.

Take notice that I,..of village......................., district...................., have succeeded to the tenure (or raiyati holding at fixed rate) specified in the schedule on the reverse.

...., tenant.

Dated..

(*Reverse.*)

Schedule.

Column 1.—Name and tauzi No. of estates.

Column 2.—Description of tenure or raiyati holding at fixed rate succeeded to, with village, pargana, thana and district.

Column 3.—Khatian No. if there is a record-of-rights.

Column 4.—Annual rent of the tenure or raiyati holding at fixed rate.

Column 5.—Name, father's name and residence of the late tenure-holder or raiyat at fixed rate.

Column 6.—Nature of successor's title to succeed.

Column 7.—Remarks.

Postage.

To ....

....,

Landlord, Common Agent or Common Manager.

Village..

Post Office...............................

District...........................

From.., *tenant.*"

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE,

Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Murshidabad.—No. 6452L.R.—16th August 1948.—Sri Mahendra Nath Choudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, is appointed to be the Probate Deputy Collector, Calcutta Collectorate, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of his new duties.

Darjeeling.—No. 6632L.R.—21st August 1948.—Sri Sibendra Bhusan Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), Darjeeling, is appointed to be a Deputy Collector for the purposes of the Bengal Rent Act, 1859 (Act X of 1859), and the Bengal Rent Act, 1862 (Bengal Act VI of 1862), and is specially authorised under section 19 of the latter Act to receive all cases referred to in the said section.

Burdwan.—No. 6641L.R.—23rd August 1948.—Sri Sailendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was, in the interest of public service, appointed to be the Settlement Officer, Burdwan Settlement Operations, with effect from the 30th June 1948.

Burdwan.—No. 6641(a)L.R.—23rd August 1948.—Under the provisions of section 3(*14*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Sri Sailendra Nath Mitra, Settlement Officer, Burdwan, is also authorised to discharge, in the district of Burdwan, the functions of a Revenue Officer under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Chapter VII, Part I, of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid area.

Burdwan.—No. 6641(b)L.R.—23rd August 1948.—Under the provisions of section 3(*2*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), Sri Sailendra Nath Mitra, Settlement Officer, is appointed to discharge the functions of a Collector under section 58 of that Act, in the district of Burdwan.

Burdwan.—No. 6641(c)L.R.—23rd August 1948.—Sri Sailendra Nath Mitra, Settlement Officer, is vested with the powers of a Revenue Officer, under section 108 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), in the district of Burdwan, for the purpose of revision of orders passed either by himself or by any other Revenue Officer under him under section 105, 105A, 106 or 107 of the said Act.

Burdwan.—No. 6641(d)L.R.—23rd August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 115(B) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the Governor is pleased to empower Sri Sailendra Nath Mitra, Settlement Officer, to make corrections in the record-of-rights prepared in respect of the lands in the district of Burdwan in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the said section.

Burdwan.—No. 6641(e)L.R.—23rd August 1948.—Sri Sailendra Nath Mitra, Settlement Officer, is vested with the powers of a Collector under—

(1) The Bengal Land and Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822 (VII of 1822);

(2) The Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825 (IX of 1825);

(3) The Bengal Land Revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors) Regulation, 1833 (IX of 1833); and

(4) The Bengal Land Revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands) Regulation, 1828 (III of 1828),

to be exercised in the district of Burdwan.

Burdwan.—No. 6641(f)L.R.—23rd August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822 (Bengal Regulation VII of 1822), the Governor is pleased to order that Sri Sailendra Nath Mitra, Settlement Officer, shall exercise in the district of Burdwan the authority of a Collector under the Bengal Land Revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands) Regulation, 1819 (Bengal Regulation II of 1819).

Burdwan.—No. 6660L.R.—23rd August 1948.—Sri Anukul Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officer, Burdwan Settlement, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of his new duties.

Burdwan.—No. 6661L.R.—23rd August 1948.—Under the provisions of section 3(*14*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Sri Anukul Chandra Sen, Assistant Settlement Officer, is authorised to discharge in the district of Burdwan, the functions of a Revenue Officer under Chapter X of that Act so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer under Chapter VII, Part I, of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid area.

By order of the Governor,

K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.—No. 6469L.A.—17th August 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 6948L.A., dated the 28th September 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1460, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th October, 1946, in respect of proposed acquisition of 0·0175 of an acre of land for the Serampore Municipality for widening Bosepara Lane at Mahesh in the village of Mahesh, jurisdiction list No. 15, police-station Serampore, paragana Boro, district Hooghly.

24-Parganas.—No. 6471L.A.—17th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Kantakhali Drainage Scheme it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring, more or less, 134·01 acres, and comprising cadastral plots, as detailed below, is likely to be required in the district of 24-Parganas:—

District 24-Parganas.

Thana Bishnupur, village Sutanganja, jurisdiction list No. 66.

Cadastral plots in full.

210-212, 218-221, 228-230, 239-241, 259-261, 268, 1342-1347, 541-545, 549-551, 565, 570, 650, 651, 661-662, 672, 673, 676, 677, 688, 689, 692-694, 704, 705, 809, 814, 816, 818, 830, 843, 844, 875-879, 1116, 1123, 1151, 1163, and 277.

Cadastral plots in part.

784, 787, 808, 810-813, 829, 842, 845, 862-864, 866-871, 1115, 1117, 1120-1122, 1124, 1125, 1150, 1152, 1161, 1162, 1164-1166, 1177-1180, 1341, 824, 825.

Thana Bishnupur, village Govindapore, jurisdic-list No. 65.

Cadastral plots in part.

115-117, 123, 124, 293, 890, 216-220, 55, 43, 406-408, 413-415, 421, 422, 424-428, 431, 432.

Thana Bishnupur, village Srikrishnapore, jurisdiction list No. 69.

Cadastral plots in full.

774, 262, 263.

Cadastral plots in part.

265, 654, 706, 709, 710, 712-714, 734-737, 740, 742,-744, 772, 746, 747, 750-759, 773, 775-780, 783, 784, 793, 799, 800-802, 857, 858.

Thana Bishnupur, village Ramkrishnapur, jurisdiction list No. 70.

Cadastral plots in full.

2481, 2519, 2520.

Cadastral plots in part.

1559-1561, 1563-1567, 1569, 1570, 1583-1586, 2086, 2087, 2091, 2094, 2096, 2103-2109, 2011, 2020-2023, 2025, 2029, 2030-2032, 2034, 2035, 2037, 2042, 2474, 2476, 2478-2480, 2482, 2485-2490, 2493-2495, 2516, 2518, 2521-2527.

Thana Bishnupur, village Kriparampur, jurisdiction list No. 72.

Cadastral plot in full.

1283.

Cadastral plots in part.

1228-1233, 1240-1242, 1254-1257, 1281, 1282, 1284.

Thana Bishnupur, village Gangarampur, jurisdiction list No. 71.

Cadastral plots in full.

781, 809, 1313, 1342.

Cadastral plots in part.

745, 751, 769 to 776, 782, 807, 808, 801, 812, 1317, 1327, 1328, 1330, 1333-1336, 1338, 1341.

Thana Falta, village Swotkulla, jurisdiction list No. 38.

Cadastral plots in full.

483, 488, 490, 491, 493, 496, 497, 502, 506.

Cadastral plots in part.

802, 466, 478, 481, 482, 484-487, 489, 492, 494, 495, 501, 503, 505, 507, 515-519, 1050, 521, 548, 558, 777, 779-781, 758, 783-786.

Thana Falta, village Dholtikari, jurisdiction list No. 70.

Cadastral plots in full.

39, 149, 162, 166, 333, 612, 471, 538, 883, 610, 611, 619, 631, 633, 689.

Cadastral plots in part.

196, 306-308, 317, 874, 354, 359, 366, 368, 370, 371, 375-377, 459, 467, 469, 533, 532, 537, 539, 540, 603-607, 614, 618, 620, 621, 626, 630, 632, 634, 635, 637, 638, 880, 673, 674, 679-681, 878, 686-688, 691-694, 697, 701-703, 147, 48, 690.

Thana Falta, village Jhumnia, jurisdiction list No. 101.

Cadastral plots in full.

6-8, 19-22, 92, 93, 95.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 5, 612, 613, 9, 10, 12-18, 23, 94, 608, 123-125, 128, 129, 131, 139.

Thana Falta, village Kuntalfully, jurisdiction list No. 69.

Cadastral plots in full.

1111-1116, 1221, 1222, 1122-1124, 1126, 1127, 1141-1144, 1146, 1147, 1168, 1169, 1172, 1179-1183.

Cadastral plots in part.

1110, 1220, 1117, 1223, 1119, 1121, 1193, 1125, 1128, 1129, 1134, 1135, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1145, 1148-1150, 1167, 1170, 1171, 1173-1176, 1178, 1226.

Thana Falta, village Lakhna-Gangadharpur, jurisdiction list No. 102.

Cadastral plots in full.

344, 75-77.

Cadastral plots in part.

9, 45, 73, 74, 78-80, 88-93, 126-132, 134-137, 340, 153-158, 164-169.

Thana Falta, village Rukhia, jurisdiction list No. 61.

Cadastral plots in full.

269, 270, 325, 546.

Cadastral plots in part.

200, 201, 203, 204, 214, 271, 303, 304; 353, 354, 356, 357, 355, 473, 617.

Thana Falta, village Badegohara, jurisdiction list No. 60.

Cadastral plots in part.

119, 156.

Thana Falta, village Goabaria, jurisdiction list No. 62.

Cadastral plot in full.

318.

Cadastral plot in part.

218.

Thana Falta, village Kalsa, jurisdiction list No. 64.

Cadastral plots in part.

119, 236, 685, 703.

Thana Falta, village Hangarghata, Harispur, jurisdiction list No. 98.

Cadastral plots in full.

141, 146-148, 161, 181, 184, 186, 261, 262, 266, 269-272, 292, 293, 301, 305, 307, 317, 1230, 1231, 1246, 1248.

Cadastral plots in part.

119, 120, 122, 125, 126, 130, 131, 142-144, 149-160, 162-166, 179, 180, 267, 268, 567, 274, 289-291, 294-296, 303, 304, 306, 309-311, 437, 441-447, 457, 460-462, 465, 466, 470, 471, 1228, 1229, 1232, 1244, 1245, 1247.

Thana Falta, village Amarpur, jurisdiction list No. 104.

Cadastral plots in full.

1, 17, 44, 45, 52, 54, 105, 106, 195-198.

Cadastral plots in part.

2-4, 6, 7, 10-16, 18, 35, 36, 42, 43, 46-51, 19, 53, 103, 104, 107, 108, 181-183, 191-194, 199, 187, 200, 202, 502.

Thana Falta, village Paschim Gopalpur, jurisdiction list No. 49.

Cadastral plots in full.

2466, 2515, 2518, 499, 593, 594, 595.

Cadastral plots in part.

528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 502, 2453, 488, 491, 492, 520, 577, 2499.

Thana Falta, village Dona, jurisdiction list No. 42.

Cadastral plot in full.

59.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 7, 375, 377, 392, 413, 528, 560.

Thana Falta, village Chaka, jurisdiction list No. 50.

Cadastral plots in full.

493, 495.

Cadastral plot in part.

563.

Thana Falta, village Pakur-Digra, jurisdiction list No. 48.

Cadastral plots in full.

28, 38, 620.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 5, 7, 24, 31, 37, 39, 144, 623.

Thana Falta, village Kalagachi, jurisdiction list No. 47.

Cadastral plots in full.

435, 437, 439-443, 445, 464-466, 469, 481, 517, 518, 520, 521, 615-617, 619, 621, 640, 650-656, 673-678, 705, 706, 708.

Cadastral plots in part.

55, 59, 403, 404, 434, 436, 438, 444, 446-448, 451, 452, 463, 467, 468, 470, 471, 472, 480, 482-488, 506, 516, 519, 522-524, 597-599, 614, 618, 620, 622, 636, 637, 638, 641, 644, 647, 649, 657-659, 668, 671, 672, 703, 704, 707, 709, 710, 730, 679.

Thana Falta, village Mallickpur, jurisdiction list No. 46.

Cadastral plots in full.

1, 409-411, 423, 429, 435, 436, 542.

Cadastral plots in part.

9, 10, 12, 13, 366, 371, 372, 373, 430, 387, 394, 400-403, 406-408, 412, 424, 426-428, 431, 432, 437, 438, 440.

Thana Falta, village Mamudpur, jurisdiction list No. 9.

Cadastral plot in full.

1304.

Cadastral plots in part.

1302, 1303, 1305, 1330, 1351, 1353, 1393, 1394, 1529.

Thana Falta, village Rajarampur, jurisdiction list No. 17.

Cadastral plots in full.

450, 475, 476, 479, 483, 639, 666, 669, 672, 682, 683, 684, 705, 707, 734, 756, 766, 963, 792, 797, 793, 796, 802, 808, 876, 456, 2483, 2484.

Cadastral plots in part.

465, 474, 485, 643, 468, 640, 665, 667, 668, 670, 671, 690, 691, 700, 708, 737, 759, 765, 771, 961, 962, 785, 787, 789, 791, 800, 801, 956, 825, 828, 829, 835, 861, 862, 871, 449, 477, 673, 680, 681, 686, 689, 736, 752, 772, 773, 779, 786, 794, 795, 803, 905, 903, 934, 3002, 974, 829, 880, 901, 909, 913, 2386, 2481, 2482, 2499, 3055, 3056, 3099, 3103, 3112, 3113, 3776.

Thana Falta, village Dakshinuala, jurisdiction list No. 10.

Cadastral plots in full.

531, 358, 359, 528, 537.

Cadastral plots in part.

261, 263, 276, 277, 303, 320, 317, 329, 451, 523-525, 530, 532.

Thana Bishnupur, village Ramchandrapur, jurisdiction list No. 61.

Cadastral plots in full.

15, 414, 476, 270, 269, 268, 266, 163, 92, 93.

Cadastral plots in part.

416, 413, 412, 411, 274, 273, 272, 271, 267, 265, 264, 174, 173, 171, 167, 166, 165, 162, 153, 152, 151, 141, 140, 97, 94, 95, 88, 87, 83.

Thana Bishnupur, village Abhirampur, jurisdiction list No. 60.

Cadastral plots in full.

812, 709, 825, 808, 809, 780, 761, 508, 506, 505, 504, 475, 474, 473, 457, 192, 191, 184, 163, 152, 151, 121, 112, 120, 113, 111, 107, 106, 105.

Cadastral plots in part.

811, 708, 707, 711, 712, 713, 716, 720, 721, 804, 805, 806, 807, 793, 792, 782, 721, 779, 778, 777, 776, 775, 774, 766, 765, 764, 763, 762, 760, 757, 509, 510, 507, 511, 499, 500, 501, 502, 476, 477, 472, 469, 468, 465, 463, 455.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Canals Division, as well as in the office of the Special, Land Acquisition Officer, 24-Parganas.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of 24-Parganas.

Malda.—No. 6478L.A.(P.W.).—17th August 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 3772L.A.(P.W.), dated the 13th May, 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act I, of 1894, published at page 1023, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0·33 of an acre of land for the construction of the seed stores at Chanchal in the village of Singia, jurisdiction list No. 68, thana Kharba, district Malda.

Nadia.—No. 6515L.A.(P.W.).—18th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a connecting channel between Kulia *bil* and Mathura *bil* in connection with the establishment of a Central Live-Stock Research-*cum*-Breeding Station at Haringhata, in the village of Gakulpur, jurisdiction list No. 73, thana Chakdaha, pargana Ukhra, district Nadia, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising parts of cadastral plot Nos. 3 to 5, 26, 29 to 31, 35, 36, 38 to 41, 43, 44 of village Gakulpur and measuring, more or less, 4·95 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Gakulpur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Department, Krishnagore (Nadia Collectorate).

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land, as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Nadia.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Calcutta.—No. 6519L.A.—18th August 1943.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a public purpose, viz., for Improvement Scheme No. LVII (Chittaranjan Avenue to Blackburn Lane) in Ward No. 8 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 7 bighas 2 kattas 8 chittaks, equivalent to 2·3554 acres, bounded on the—

North by premises Nos. 13, 14, 16, 16/1, Blackburn Lane, premises No. 2, Peter Lane, Hide Lane, Public Lane, Peter Lane, Phear Lane, premises Nos. 26, 27, Phear Lane, premises No. 19, Sagar Dutt Lane, Sagar Dutt Lane, remaining portion of premises No. 21/A, Sagar Dutt Lane, remaining portion of premises No. 61/3A, Eden Hospital Road and Corporation passage;

East by Calcutta Improvement Trust 60-ft. Road, premises Nos. 79/A, 79/B, Chittaranjan Avenue and Eden Hospital Road;

South by Eden Hospital Road, Phear Lane, premises Nos. 17, 18/A, 18/B, 14, 15, Phear Lane, Phear Lane, premises No. 88, Phear Lane, premises Nos. 1, 1/1, 1/2, Blackburn Lane, Hide Lane, premises No. 3, Hide Lane, premises No. 7/A, Blackburn Lane and Blackburn Lane;

West by Blackburn Lane;

Excluding premises Nos. 80/1, 81/1, 81/1/1, 81/1/2, Phear Lane, public roads, lanes, passages, drains, temples, mosques, *dargahs*, Corporation bathing platform and Calcutta Improvement Trust's lands;

is likely to be required within the aforesaid Ward No. 8 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4, of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the First Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Burdwan.—No. 6531L.A.(P.W.).—18th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48(*1*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of two pieces of lands comprising cadastral plot No. 122 and part of cadastral plot No. 1240 and altogether measuring, more or less, 0·70 of an acre out of 577·78 acres of land notified for acquisition under declaration No. 834L.A.-(P.W.), dated the 27th January 1948, published at page 132, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary*, of the 28th idem, for the East Indian Railway for Locomotive Building Works Project in the village of Sundarpahari, thana Salanpur, district Burdwan.

Hooghly.—No. 6578L.A.—20th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of East Indian Railway staff quarters in the village of Khalishani, jurisdiction list

No. 1, thana Bhadreswar, pargana Boro, district Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising entire cadastral plot Nos. 1748 to 1751, 1754, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1776, 1778, 1777/2204 and 1771/2202 and part of cadastral plot Nos. 1747, 1755, 1757, 1758, 1761, 1762, 1769, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1779 and 1757/2234 and measuring, more or less, 2·40 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Khalishani.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Serampore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Serampore.

24-Parganas.—No. 6580L.A.—20th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Naihaty Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a maternity home-*cum*-indoor hospital, in the village of Kanthalpara, jurisdiction lis No. 4, thana Naihaty, pargana Havelisahar, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose, a piece of land, comprising cadastral plot Nos. 297 to 306, and measuring, more or less, 0·7842 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Kanthalpara.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land, may be inspected in the office of the Chairman, Naihaty Municipality, as well as in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, 24-Parganas.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permited by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of 24-Parganas.

Calcutta.—No. 6582L.A.—20th August 1948.—The following Agreement is published under section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, for general information:—

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE,
Member, Board of Revenue and Secy. to
the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Agreement.

Memorandum of agreement made this 19th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, between The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited, a Company incorporated under the English Companies Acts and having its registered office at Victoria House, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square in London, and having an India Branch Office at Victoria House, Chowringhee Square in the town of Calcutta (hereinafter called "the Company") of the one part and The Governor of the Province of West Bengal (hereinafter called "the Governor") of the other part:

Whereas for the purpose of construction of one of the Company's standard distributing stations in connection with the Company's scheme for the general supply of electrical energy in Calcutta and in the adjoining licensed areas the Company has applied to the Government of West Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of the piece or parcel of land containing an area of 1 bigha 12 cottahs 5 chittacks and 12 sq. ft. or thereabout at Gurulia Municipal Road in mauza Noapara, thana Noapara, in the district of 24-Parganas and more particularly described in the schedule hereto and delineated in the plan* hereunto annexed.

And whereas the said Government of West Bengal, being satisfied by an enquiry held under section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public, has consented to acquire on behalf of the Company the piece or parcel of land hereinbefore described.

And whereas the said Government of West Bengal has required the Company under the provisions of section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the Agreement with the Governor hereinafter contained.

Now this indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

1. On demand, the Company shall and will pay to the said Government of West Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made, or by the Court or Courts to which an appeal from the award of the said Court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid Courts, or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

2. On demand made by the said Collector, the obligations of the Company under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited, the Company shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purpose mentioned in the last preceding clause.

3. On payment by the Company of all demands under the foregoing first clause, or, in the discretion of the said Government of West Bengal (on deposit by the Company of all estimated amounts as provided in the second clause), but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, the Governor shall make over possession of the said land to the Company and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Company.

4. The said land shall be held by the Company for the purpose of such supply of electrical energy as is hereinbefore mentioned and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of West Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

5. The said distributing station shall be completed and fully equipped in all respects ready for use within two years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Company.

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*Not printed but may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer, 24-Parganas.

6. Should the distributing station not be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of West Bengal or should the said land at any time thereafter cease for a period of six consecutive months to be held and used or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause then and in any such case the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land together with all buildings thereon, whether such buildings were erected before or after transfer of the land to the Company, and thereupon the interest of the Company in the said land and buildings shall absolutely cease and determine.

7. On taking such possession, the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land and the buildings as it may think proper.

(*i*) Should the said Government sell the land with the buildings the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Company.

(*ii*) Should the said Government decide not to sell the land and buildings, the said Government shall retain the said land and buildings thereon in which case the Governor shall repay to the Company the market value as on the day of re-entry of all the buildings erected by the Company and all sums received from the Company in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause (less the statutory allowance of 15 per cent. and less any amount received on account of trees and buildings which are not in existence at the time of resumption), but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

(*iii*) Should the said Government decide to sell the buildings only, upon such sale the Governor shall, after deducting the expense of taking possession and selling, pay the balance of the proceeds of sale to the Company, together with the sum received from the Company in respect of the compensation for the land (less the statutory allowance of 15 per cent. and less any amount received from the Company on account of trees and buildings which are not in existence at the time of resumption), but will not repay any sum paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

8. The public shall be entitled to the use of the said land on the following terms, that is to say, subject to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and rules made thereunder or to the provisions of any other legislative enactment or rules in that behalf for the time being in force, the public in the vicinity of the said distributing station and in the adjoining licensed area shall, when the proposed distributing station and works are completed, be entitled to be supplied with electrical energy from such distributing station within the limits of the power available at such station and in pursuance of the terms of the electrical licence granted to the Company.

9. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any convenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be preferred to the said Government of West Bengal and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

The schedule above referred to.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land containing an area of 1 bigha 12 cottahs 5 chittacks and 12 sq. ft. be the same a little more or less, situate at Garulia Municipal Road in mauza Noapara, jurisdiction list No. 2, thana Noapara, parganas Havelisahar, sub-registry Barrackpore, in the district of 24-Parganas and comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 737, 738, 739, 740 and 741 of the said mauza Noapara and butted and bounded on the north by the cadastral survey plot No. 915 (Garulia Municipal Road), on the east by the cadastral survey plot No. 748 (road), on the south by the cadastral survey plot No. 742 and a portion of the cadastral survey plot No. 743 and on the west by the cadastral survey plot No. 808 and delineated on the map or plan hereto annexed and thereon coloured pink.

IN WITNESS whereof the duly constituted attorneys of the Company and the Governor of the province of West Bengal have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by Donald Gladding and Abel Rex Colley, the duly constituted Joint Attorneys of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, for and on behalf of the Company in the presence of—

Seal.

D. Gladding.

A. R. Colley.

Witness—

I. A. Macpherson
Chartered Accountant,
Victoria House, Calcutta

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Member, Board of Revenue and *ex-officio* Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in the Land and Land Revenue Department for and on behalf of the Governor of the Province of West Bengal, in the presence of—

Seal.

Witness—

A. Chakravorti, Assistant Secretary, Department of Land and Land Revenue.

S. Banerjee, Member, Board of Revenue and *ex-officio* Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Land and Land Revenue Department.

ERRATA.

Burdwan.—No. 6527L.A.(P.W.).—18th August 1948.—In notification No. 126L.A.(P.W.), dated the 6th January 1948, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 46, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of about 638·18 acres of land required for the Locomotive Building Works Project, East Indian Railway, in the village of Sundarpahari, thana Salanpur, in the district of Burdwan——

(*1*) *Read* "651·28 acres" *for* "638·18 acres" in line 8.

(*2*) *For* the cadastral plots in full and cadastral plots in part in lines 14 to 50, *read* the following:—

Cadastral plots in full.

"50-52, 72, 75, 106-110, 112-121, 124-142, 208-321, 365-373, 418-488, 490-493, 519-579, 597, 598, 602-608, 617, 639-1239, 1251-1369, 1450-1467, 1470, 1507, 1508, 1514-1523, 1527-1529, 1531-1537, 1539, 1540.

Cadastral plots in part.

16, 47-49, 53, 54, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77, 84-86, 103 105, 111, 123, 143 to 146, 207, 322, 323, 326, 361 364, 374-376, 413, 414, 416, 417, 489, 494-496

517, 518, 580, 596, 599, 601, 609, 610, 614-616, 618, 619, 637, 638, 1240, 1241, 1247-1250, 1370-1373, 1448, 1449, 1468, 1469, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1476, 1493, 1505, 1510, 1530."

Midnapore.—No. 6636L.A.—21st August 1948.—In notification No. 760L.A., dated 26th January 1948, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 127, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th January 1948, *read* "Chhatinasol, jurisdiction list No. 462", *for* "Chhatnasol, jurisdiction list No. 347", in line 6, and *read* "2·31 acres", *for* "2·03 acres", in line 10.

DECLARATIONS.

Howrah.—No. 6521L.A.(P.W.).—18th August 1948 —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the re-excavation of the Saraswati river (section from Domjur and Uttarjhapardaha to Bhaskur), it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land altogether measuring more or less 24·46 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Howrah;

Thana Domjur, village Domjur, jurisdiction list No. 33.

Cadastral plots in full.

9, 19, 23, 98, 107, 110, 126, 161, 164, 165, 4691. 810, 1034.

Cadastral plots in part.

2, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 26, 4049, 65, 66, 69, 92, 94, 99, 106, 105, 109, 128, 157, 159, 160, 162, 163, 717, 718, 719, 720, 811, 1003, 1004, 4587, 4600, 4588, 4601, 4599, 4602, 4678, 4686, 4687, 4688, 4689, 4690, 4692, 4693, 4717, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4769, 4771, 4772, 4773, 4774, 4775, 4785, 4786, 4788, 4789, 6959, 6960, 6961, 6962, 6968, 6969, 6975, 6977, 6978, 6979, 7048, 7049, 7050, 7051, 7055, 7057, 7059.

Thana Domjur, village Uttar Jhapardaha, jurisdiction list No. 9.

Cadastral plots in full.

3901, 4415, 4416, 4420, 4421, 4422, 4423, 4428, 5463, 6053, 6007.

Cadastral plots in part.

3895, 3897, 3898, 3899, 3927, 4410, 4412, 4414, 4419, 4489, 4488, 4424, 4425, 4427, 4429, 4430, 4431, 4432, 4433, 4439, 5457, 5459, 5462, 5465, 5466, 5467, 5468, 5469, 5470, 5471 5472, 5473, 5474, 5475, 5476, 5478, 5977, 5979, 6108, 5983, 5984, 5992, 6109, 5995, 5996, 6008, 6009, 6042, 6043, 6052, 6026, 6110.

Thana Domjur, village Dafarpur, jurisdiction list No. 38.

Cadastral plot in full.

3185.

Cadastral plots in part.

2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2058, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2192, 2194, 2195, 2204, 2205, 2294, 2295, 2296, 3145, 3154, 3155, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3186, 3338, 3339, 3344, 3345, 3354, 3355, 3356, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5029, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5050, 5084, 5085, 5086, 5087, 5082, 5088, 5097, 5098, 5096, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5116, 5117, 5118, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5180, 5181, 5182, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5284, 5285, 5287, 5288, 5289, 5290, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296.

Thana Domjur, village Raghubpur, jurisdiction list No. 35.

Cadastral plots in part.

141, 2, 19, 20, 21, 22, 35, 36, 101, 102, 103, 107, 108.

Thana Domjur, village Pairatangi, jurisdiction list No. 37.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 11, 12, 13, 51, 54, 55, 57, 58, 63, 64, 67, 68, 73, 74, 82, 83, 84, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 284, 285, 287, 293, 294, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 308, 345, 346, 347, 350, 351, 353, 373, 374, 1535, 375, 767, 769, 770, 771, 772, 783, 786, 787, 789, 790, 803, 807, 810, 812, 814, 817, 866, 869, 870, 871, 938, 941, 942, 944, 956, 957, 958, 962, 963, 968, 969.

Thana Domjur, village Bhashkur, jurisdiction list No. 41.

Cadastral plot in full.

1707.

Cadastral plots in part.

1743, 1742, 1741, 1715, 1714, 1709, 1708, 1705, 1764, 1698, 1697, 1692, 1691, 1690, 1677, 1676, 1675, 1674, 1669, 1668, 1651, 1650, 1641, 1640, 1639, 1638, 1637, 1632, 1630, 1629, 1628, 1627, 1626, 1625, 1624, 1594, 1593, 1589, 1588, 1587, 1571, 1570, 1569, 1568.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act. I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Howrah.

Burdwan.—No. 6634L.A.—21st August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Burdwan Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening of Sir B. B. Ghose Road at Burdwan Municipality, in the village of Radhanagar, jurisdiction list No. 39, thana Burdwan, pargana Burdwan, district Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, comprising cadastral survey plot No. 1571 of mauza Radhanagar, and measuring, more or less, 0;005 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid village of Radhanagar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Chairman, Burdwan Municipality, Burdwan.

ERRATUM.

Burdwan.—No. 6529L.A.(P.W.).—18th August 1948.—In declaration No. 834L.A.(P.W.), dated the 27th January 1948, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 132, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 28th idem in respect of the land required for Locomotive Building Works Project, East Indian Railway, in the village of Sundarpahari, thana Salanpur in the district of Burdwan——

Read "544·76 acres" for "577:78 acres" in line 30.

Delete plot Nos. "50-52" in line 10.

Read plot Nos. "112-121" for plot Nos. "112-122" in line 11.

Read plot Nos. "124, 138-142" for plot Nos. "124-142" in line 11.

Read plot Nos. "242-245" for plot No. "244" in line 11.

Read plot Nos. "248-254" for plot Nos. "253, 254" in line 11.

Insert plot Nos. "315, 320, 321" after plot No. "254" in line 11.

Read plot Nos. "365-367" for plot No. "366" in line 12.

Read plot Nos. "370-373" for plot No. "373" in line 12.

Read plot Nos. "418-423" for plot Nos. "418, 420-422" in line 12.

Read plot Nos. "519-521" for plot Nos. "519, 520" in line 12.

Read plot Nos. "531, 535-540, 542-552" for plot Nos. "537-551" in line 12.

Insert plot No. "617" after plot No. "608" in line 13.

Read plot Nos. "644-783" for plot Nos. "644-781" in line 13.

Read plot Nos. "786-904, 906-912" for plot Nos. "787-909, 911-912" in line 13.

Insert plot Nos. "914, 930, 941, 943" after plot No. "912" in line 13.

Read plot Nos. "948-951" for plot Nos. "949-951" in line 14.

Read plot Nos. "957-988, 990-1030" for plot Nos. "957-1030" in line 14.

Read plot Nos. "1195-1225, 1238" for plot Nos. "1196-1208, 1210-1238" in line 15.

Delete plot No. "1240" in line 15.

Read plot Nos. "1251, 1252, 1254-1326" for plot Nos. "1251-1326" in line 15.

Read plot Nos. "1514-1523" for plot Nos. "1514-1519, 1520-1523" in line 17.

Read plot Nos. "1532-1535" for plot Nos. "1531-1537" in line 17.

Insert plot No. "52" after the words "cadastral survey plot Nos." in line 18.

Delete plot Nos. "222, 224, 226, 227, 230, 231, 234, 235, 237, 242, 243, 245, 248-252, 255, 256, 315, 320" in lines 18, 19 and 20

Read plot Nos. "322, 323" for plot Nos. "321-323" in line 20.

Delete plot No. "365" in line 20.

Delete plot Nos. "367, 370-372" in line 21.

Delete plot No. "419" in line 21.

Delete plot No "423" in line 22.

Delete plot Nos. "521, 529, 531, 532" in line 22.

Delete plot Nos. "535, 536, 552, 558, 562, 564-567" in line 23.

Delete plot Nos. "599, 601" for plot Nos. "599-601" in lines 23 and 24.

Read plot Nos. "614-616, 618, 619" for plot Nos. "614-619" in line 24.

Delete plot Nos. "782, 783, 785, 786," "914, 930-933, 936, 937, 940, 941, 943, 947, 948, 952, 953, 955, 956, 1031, 1034, 1035, 1037, 1047, 1048, 1051, 1052, 1195, 1209" in lines 24, 25, 26 and 27.

Read plot No. "905" for plot No. "910" in line 25.

Read plot No. "1240" for plot No. "1241" in line 27.

Insert plot No. "1253" after plot No. "1250" in line 28.

Insert plot No. "1531" after plot No. "1539" in line 29.

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE,

Member, Board of Revenue, and Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES

Cinchona

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling.—No. 5091Cin.—12th August 1948.—Sri Samindra Nath Ray, M.Sc., is appointed as Additional Assistant Quinologist on probation at the Government Quinine Factory at Mungpoo in the district of Darjeeling, with effect from the date on which he joins the post.

By order of the Governor,

P. M. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

Tank Improvement

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5097T.I.—12th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the Bengal Tanks Improvement Act, 1939 (Bengal Act XV of 1939), the Governor is pleased to direct that the said Act will come into operation in the district of 24-Parganas with effect from the 1st September 1948.

By order of the Governor,

N. C. CHAKRABARTI, Asst. Secy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 3020Edn.—14th August 1948.—Sri Santosh Kumar Roy, officiating Professor of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post, with effect from the 16th April 1948.

Calcutta.—No. 3094Edn.—19th August 1948.—Sri Rabindra Nath Chatterjee, officiating Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service as Professor of Economics, Krishnagar College, with effect from 15th August 1947, *vice* Sri Sudhangsu Kumar Guha Thakurta, promoted, but he will continue until further orders as Professor of Economics at the Presidency College, Calcutta.

This cancels the orders in notification No. 2186-Edn., dated 22nd June 1948.

Nadia - Calcutta. — No. 3095Edn. — 19th August 1948.—Sri Nirmal Kanti Majumdar, Lecturer in Civics and Economics, Krishnagar College, in the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed substantively to the Bengal Educational Service as Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Calcutta, with effect from 1st March 1948 *vice* Sri Durgagati Chattoraj, retired, but he will continue until futher orders as Professor of Economics at the Krishnagar College.

Calcutta.—No. 3096Edn.—19th August 1948.—Sri Probodh Chandra Ghosh, is appointed to act until further orders as Professor of Economics, Islamia College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment *vice* Sri Bhabatosh Dutta, on study leave.

This cancels the orders in notification No. 1358-Edn., dated the 28th April 1948.

Nadia.—No. 3102Edn.—19th August 1948.—Sri Santosh Kumar Mukherjee, officiating Headmaster, Krishnagar Collegiate School, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the 16th February 1947, *vice* Sri Nagendra Nath Ghosh, retired.

24-Parganas.—No. 3103Edn.—19th August 1948.—Sri Bagala Kishore Roy, officiating Headmaster, Taki Government High School, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the 15th Agust 1947, *vice* Mr. A. Sobhan, transferred to East Bengal.

Hooghly-Calcutta.—No. 3104Edn.—19th August 1948.—Sri Asoke Kumar Sarkar, formerly officiating Headmaster, Hooghly Training School, now officiating Professor, David Hare Training College in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the 15th August 1947, *vice* Mr. A. R. Akhunji, transferred to East Bengal.

Calcutta.—No. 3105Edn.—19th August 1948.—Sri Dwijendra Nath Roy, formerly officiating Headmaster, Rangpur Normal School, now on study leave to the United Kingdom, is appointed substantively to the Bengal Educational Service as Professor, David Hare Training College, with effect from the 15th August 1947 *vice* Mr. Mian Md. Sufian, transferred to East Bengal.

Calcutta.—No. 3106Edn.—19th August 1948.—Dr. Subodh Kumar Majumdar, officiating Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, in the Bengal Senior Educational Service, was appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the 15th August 1947, *vice* Dr. Qudrat-i-Khuda, transferred to East Bengal.

Calcutta.—No. 3112Edn.—20th August 1948.—Sri Tarak Nath Sen, officiating Professor of English, Presidency College, in the Bengal Senior Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the 15th August 1947, *vice* Mr. J. O. Bartley, resigned.

Calcutta.—No. 3113Edn.—20th August 1948.—Dr. Subodh Chandra Sen Gupta, officiating Professor of English, Presidency College, in the Bengal Senior Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the 15th August 1947, *vice* Mr. F. J. C. Friend Pereira, transferred.

By order of the Governor,
D. M. SEN, Secy.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The 22nd July 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1948 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in West Bengal for the town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 30th day of August next, at 10-30 a.m. in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

D. N. SEN, Sheriff.

সেরিফ আফিস, ২২শে জুলাই ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দ।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জানান যাইতেছে যে, আগামী ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের ৩০শে আগষ্ট, সোমবার, বেলা ১০-৩০টার সময় হইতে যে পর্য্যন্ত আদালতের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় ততদিন প্রত্যহ সুবে পশ্চিম বাঙ্গালা ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য কলিকাতা হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের চতুর্থ ফৌজদারী দায়রা আদালত বসিবে এবং আরও জানান যায় যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত সময়ে উক্ত স্থানে উপস্থিত থাকিবেন। ইতি।

ডি, এন, সেন,
সেরিফ।

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

Confirmation.

Calcutta.—No. 5281G.—23rd August 1948.—Sri Tarapada Mukherji, B.A., is confirmed in the post of First Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Calcutta, with effect from the 15th August 1948.

2. Sri Jnanendra Narayan Bhattacharyya, B.L., is confirmed in the post of Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Calcutta, in the grade of Rs. 400—420—40/2—500 with effect from the 15th August 1948.

Powers.

Birbhum.—No. 5261A.—21st August 1948.—Sri Manindra Nath Das, Munsif of Bolpur, in the district of Birbhum, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Bolpur munsifi.

S. K. SEN, Registrar

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

It is hereby notified for general information:—

No and date of notification assigned by issuing authority	Board to which elected with police-station, subdivision and district	Name	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority	Name of authority and designation
		Election to Union Board.		
No 6817J G, dated 10th August 1948	Sultanpur union board No I, police-station Ghatal, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore	Ward No. 1—Sri Kalipada Bhattacherya, Sri Radha Nath Doloi, Sri Kali Pada Chakravarty	Section 6(2) of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919)	[Illegible], District Magistrate, Midnapore
		Ward No. 2—Sri Radha Gobinda Rudra, Sri Kashinath Rudra and Sri Sisir Kumar Nandy		
		Ward No 3—Sri Amulya Ratan Sircar, Sri Bhusan Panja and Sri Manik Chanard Pal		
	Dewanchak union board No V, police-station Ghatal, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore	Ward No 1—Sri Kalipada Bairi, Sri Sridhar Chandra Santra and Sri Raj Narain Chakravarty.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. 2—Sri Badal Mondal, Sri Amulya Chakravarty and Sri Jotindra Nath Ghose		
		Ward No 3—Sri Sudhir Chowdhury, Sri Lakshminarain Maity and Sri Nikunja Behari Chowdhury		
	Monoharpur union board No VII, police-station Ghatal, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore	Ward No 1—Sri Gostha Dhara, Sri Padma Chougdar and Sri Pravash Mukherjee	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. 2—Sri Jitendra Bag, Sri Sadhan Singha and Sri Phani Samanta		
		Ward No 3—Sri Balai Majhi, Sri Bejoy Chowdhury and Sri Sital Chandra Manna		
	Narajole union board No I, police-station Daspur, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore	Ward No. 1—Sri Pran Krishna Samanta, Sri Shyamapada Roy, Sri Sital Chandra Kulla and Sri Narendra Nath Bera	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. 2—Sri Hrishikesh Doloi and Sri Khudiram Bagra.		
		Ward No 3—Sri Durlav Chandra Jana, Sri Sripati Charan Singh and Sri Indra Narain Doloi		
	Rajnagar union board No. II, police-station Daspore, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore	Ward No 1—Sri Haripada Bhowmic, Sri Parameswar Doloi and Sri Nafar Chandra Basu	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No 2—Sri Rakhal Sasmal, Sri Surendra Samanta and Sri Narendra Bera		
		Ward No. 3—Sri Haripada Baur, Sri Rajani Kanta Majhi and Sri Satish Chandra Roy		
	Goura union board No V, police-station Daspore, subdivision Ghatal district Midnapore	Ward No 1—Sri Kokil Kantha Jana, Sri Bejoy Krishna Mondal and Sri Sarat Hatua	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. 2—Sri Pran Krishna Samanta, Sri Dharani Bhowmic and Sri Kanai Lal Majhi.		
		Ward No. 3—Sri Haripada Roy, Sri Binode Behari Panja and Sri Amarendra Nath Majhi		
	Guchhati union board No VI, police-station Daspore, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore	Ward No 1—Sri Nagendra Khatua, Sri Rasik Bera and Sri Bholanath Pal	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. 2—Sri Rakhal Chandra Mondal, Sri Annada Hazra and Sri Arabinda Maity.		
		Ward No 3—Sri Satish Chandra Sasmal, Sri Prabir Chandra Mondal and Sri Bankim Chandra Sasmal		
	Basudevpore union board No VII, police-station Daspore, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore	Ward No 1—Sri Amulya Sasmal, Sri Nut Behari Chattopadhya and Sri Bibhuti Bhusan Bhattacherya	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No 2—Sri Narendra Samanta, Sri Trilochan Mondal and Sri Susanta Kumar Paul		
		Ward No 3—Sri Ram Chandra Maity, Sri Hrishikesh Bhattacherya and Sri Pratap Pramanik		
	Daspore union board No VIII, police-station Daspore, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore	Ward No 1—Sri Prasanta Kumar Dutta, Sri Dukhiram Guin and Sri Promatha Nath Mukherjee	Ditto .. .	Ditto
		Ward No. 2—Sri Bhima Charan Guin, Sri Jatadhari Samanta and Janab Sk Montaj Ali		
		Ward No 3—Sri Sushil Kumar Roy, Sri Bepin Behari Roy and Sri Subal Chandra Sasmal		
	Khanjapore union board No IX, police station Daspore, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore	Ward No 1—Sri Hem Jana and Sri Ram Bag	Ditto ..	Ditto
		Ward No 2—Sri Sourindra Mohon Goswami, Sri Bimal Ch Chowdhury, Sri Broja Behari Manna and Sri Ananda Kumar Mukherjee		
		Ward No 3—Sri Krishna Das Dinda, Sri Jogendra Nath Majhi and Sri Kali Pada Mondal		

No. [illegible] notific[illegible]d by issuing authority.	Board to which elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Election to Union Board.		
	Jotghanashyam union board No. XII, police-station Daspore, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore.	Ward No. 1—Sri Atul Ch. Bera, Sri Satish Ch Rana, Sri Sibu Samanta and Sri Panchanan Banerjee.	Section 6 (2) of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act, V of 1919).	[Illegible], District Magistrate, Midnapore.
		Ward No. 2—Sri Santosh Kumar Maity, Sri Tarapada Mordal and Sri Sital Prasad Karan.		
		Ward No. 3—Sri Gobinda Chandra Maity and Sri Bhakti Binode Adhikary.		
	Lakshmipur union board No. I, police-station Chandrakona, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore.	Ward No. 1—Sri Khudiram Bhattacherya, Sri Bibhuti Patra and Sri Ramgati Pandit.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. 2—Sri Chandi Charan Chowdhury, Sri Dibakar Pal and Sri Satish Chandra Barui.		
		Ward No. 3—Sri Rakhal Raj Chattopadhya, Sri Kanai Lal Nayek and Sri Parbati Chowdhury.		
	Bhagabantapur union board No II, police-station Chandrakona, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore	Ward No. 1—Sri Srish Chandra Ghose, Sri Bhutnath Pramanik and Janab Muhammad Ali.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. 2—Sri Nidhiram Roy, Sri Gagan Chandra Ghose and Janab Azad Khan.		
		Ward No 3—Sri Satish Ch De, Janab Ashraf Ali and Sri Amulya Chandra Gangopadhya.		
	Monohorpur union board No IX, police-station Chandrakona, subdivision Ghatal, district Midnapore.	Ward No. 1—Sri Ashidhari Hazra, Sri Gostha Behari Patra and Janab Harun Muhammad Mirza.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ward No. 2—Sri Khudiram Mondal, Sri Nalini Kanta Mukherjee and Sri Priya Nath Dandapat.		
		Ward No. 3—Sri Ashutosh Doloi, Sri Hari Pada Adhikari and Sri Rasamoy Ghosh		

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1532J.G.—17th August 1948.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 698, Chapter XVIII of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I, I hereby reappoint Sri Kashinath Vidyanidhi to be an Honorary Teacher for Hindu prisoners in the Hooghly Sadar Jail for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification.

No. 1180M.—18th August 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20(*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Baidyabati in the district of Hooghly:—

(1) Sri Hridoy Krishna Choudhury, *Chairman*.
(2) Dr. Pramatha Nath Bose.
(3) Sri Krishna Chandra Chatterjee.
(4) Sri Surendra Nath Ghosh.
(5) Sri Surendra Nath Roy.
(6) Dr. Kanai Lal Dey.
(7) Dr. Biswanath Mukherjee.
(8) Sri Rash Behary Sen Gupta.
(9) Sri Ganpat Agarwala.
(10) Sri Durgapada Bose.
(11) Sri Kanai Lal Dholey.
(12) Dr. Bholanath Banerjee.
(13) Sri Bejoy Krishna Dey.
(14) Dr. Haripada Mukherjee (*Medical Officer*), *ex-officio*.

No. 1182M.—18th August 1948.—In accordance with section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that the Commissioners of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality in the district of Hooghly at a meeting held on 16th April 1948 duly elected Sri Rajendra Nath Das as the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, in place of Sri Ranendra Lall Chowdhury, resigned.

No. 1185M.—18th August 1948.—In accordance with section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act of 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that the Commissioners of Bhadreswar Municipality in the district of Hooghly, at a meeting held on 30th July 1948 duly elected Sri Santosh Kumar Pal Chowdhury as Chairman of the Municipality in place of Sri Santosh Kumar Banerjee, granted leave.

No. 1547J.G.—19th August 1948.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(*1*) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, Seventh Edition, I hereby reappoint the following gentlemen to be non-official visitors of the jails mentioned against their names for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification:—

Howrah District Jail.

Sri Sushil Kumar Banerjee, M.L.A.
Janab Md. Idris, M.L.A.

Uluberia Sub-Jail.

Sri Arabinda Gayan, M.L.A.

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

Midnapore, the 18th August 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described in the schedule below which were requisitioned under order, dated 10th February 1945, under rule 75A of the Defence of India Rules, have been acquired by Central Government in pursuance of sub-section 3(*a*) of section 5 of Act XVII of 1947.

Schedule.

Mauza Kapasgerya, jurisdiction list No. 13, police-station Narayangarh.

Plot Nos. 301p, 306p, 305p, 307p, 394p, 409p, 395p, 408p, 376p, 391p, 526p, 543p, 558p, 835p, 848p, 849p, 388p, 521p, 522p, 529p, 530p, 546p, 548p, 551p, 553p, 556p, 531p, 540p, 533p, 545p, 547p, 549p, 552p, 555p, 557p, 532p, 538p, 534p, 837p, 845p, 846p, 847p, 377p, 389p, 390p, 410p.

Mauza Lengamara, jurisdiction list No. 12, police-station Narayangarh.

Plot Nos. 287p, 288p, 293p, 295p, 299p, 299/1540p.

Mauza Berachati, jurisdiction list No. 14, police-station Narayangarh.

Plot Nos. 15p, 16p, 17p, 20p, 23p, 137p, 147p, 149p, 151p, 152p, 153p, 154p, 18p, 21p, 22p, 138p, 171p, 172p, 139p, 140p, 141p, 142p, 173p.

Mauza Pochakhali, jurisdiction list No. 15, police-station Narayangarh.

Plot Nos. 293p, 294p, 292/1432p.

H. C. SEN, District Magistrate.

Presidency Division—Calcutta

No. 837L.S.-G.—20th August 1948.—The appointment of the following gentlemen as members of the Managing Committee of the North Barrackpore Charitable Dispensaries at Nawabganj and Manirampore in the district of the 24-Parganas is published for general information under rule 20(*b*) of the Dispensary Manual:—

(1) Sri Bhudhar Chandra Bhattacharya, M.A., Chairman (*ex-officio*).

(2) Dr. Anil Kumar Bhattacharya, M.B., Vice-Chairman (*ex-officio*).

(3) Sri Surendra Nath Hazra, B.Com.

(4) Sri Gosto Behari Mandal.

(5) Dr. Charu Chandra Karkoon, L.M.F.

(6) Janab Mohammad Hanif.

(7) Dr. Satya Charan Paul, L.M.F.

(8) Dr. B. K. Ghosh, M.B., D.T.M.

(9) Dr. N. C. Halder, L.M.F.

(10) Sri Aghore Chandra Ganguly.

(11) Sri Promode Chandra Das.

(12) Sri Churamoni Ghosh.

(13) Medical Officer-in-charge, Nawabganj Charitable Dispensary (*ex-officio*).

(14) Medical Officer-in-charge, Manirampore Charitable Dispensary (*ex-officio*).

No. 7241.G.—21st August 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 56(*1*) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I, 7th Edition, as amended, I appoint Sri Shyamapada Bhattacharya, M.L.A. and Janab M. Khuda Buksh, M.L.A., to be non-official visitors of the Berhampore District Jail in the district of Murshidabad for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

Presidency Division—Jalpaiguri

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 508J.—10th August 1948.—Sri Chandidas Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Kurseong, is allowed supplementary earned leave for 6 days under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 5th July 1948.

No. 509J.—10th August 1948.—Sri Benoy Kumar Jha, Sub-Deputy Collector, Malda, was allowed earned leave for 30 days under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from 15th July 1948.

This cancels this office notification No. 433J., dated the 2nd July 1948, published at page 910, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 8th July 1948.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas it is necessary in the interest of public safety and because of the nature of the bridge, to restrict the driving and speed of the following classes of motor vehicles in the manner and on the road specified below:—

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section ( ) of section 71 and section 74 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), read with the Provincial Government Order No. 260Pl., dated the 8th February 1940, I hereby direct that—

(*a*) the maximum speed at which a vehicle may be driven over the Pontoon Bridge at Gaighata (Bongaon) and the Calcutta-Jessore Road shall be five miles per hour and that not more than one vehicle may be so driven over the said bridge at any one time;

(*b*) no vehicle of a carrying capacity of over two tons shall use the said bridge.

[ILLEGIBLE],

District Magistrate, 24-Parganas.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 16920/2E/50/48-49C.T.—13th August 1948.—Mr. S. T. Golchha, Third Additional Income-tax Officer, District V, Calcutta (re-employed pensioner), is allowed under rule 10(*a*) of the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, earned leave for 5 days with effect from 5th August 1948 to 9th August 1948.

No. 17035/2E/117/47-48C.T.—13th August 1948.—(*a*) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), read with sub-section 4A of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), and the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. F.99/36, dated 14th April 1937, the Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal, Calcutta, hereby appoints the undermentioned persons as Income-tax Officers with effect from the forenoon of 9th August 1948/afternoon of 9th August 1948:—

(1) Mr. T. Sen Roy.

(2) Mr. D. S. Bhattacharjee.

(*b*) Mr. T. Sen Roy, B.Com./Mr. D. S. Bhattacharjee, B.A., Income-tax Officer, is posted to Companies District IV, Calcutta, as Third Additional Income-tax Officer of that district from the forenoon of 9th August 1948, *vice* Mr. J. Sen, transferred to Companies District I/District V, Calcutta, as Third Additional Income-tax Officer of that district from the afternoon of 9th August 1948, *vice* Mr. S. T. Golchha, whose term of re-employment in the Income-tax Department, West Bengal, expired with effect from the same date.

No. 17037/2E/7/48-49C.T.—13th August 1948.—Mr. J. Sen, M.A. (Com.), Third Additional Income-tax Officer, Companies District IV, Calcutta, is, with effect from the forenoon of 9th August 1948, transferred and posted to Companies District I, Calcutta, as First Additional Income-tax Officer of that district, *vice* Mr. S. K. Ganguly, holding charge of that post.

S. NARGOLWALA, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Labour

ORDER.

No. 2956Lab.—21st August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 627Lab., dated the 7th October 1947, as amended by Order No. 946Lab., dated the 6th December 1947, the industrial disputes that had arisen or were apprehended in the Cotton Textile Industry in West Bengal between the employers of the Cotton Mills specified in the Schedule attached to the said Order, dated the 7th October 1947, and their workmen as represented by the (1) Provincial Branch of the All-India Trade Union Congress of 249, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, (2) Provincial Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress of 115E, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta, (3) Bengal National Chamber of Labour of 51, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, (4) Indian Federation of Labour of Albert Hall (2nd floor), 15, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta 12, and any registered trade unions as might have been permitted by the Industrial Tribunal hereinafter mentioned to be represented individually for legitimate reasons, were referred for adjudication to Sri Ashutosh Das Gupta, Additional District Judge, as Chairman and Sri Sailesh Chandra Chakravarty and Sri Sudhir Chandra Datta Gupta, Additional District Judges, as members;

And whereas the said Tribunal has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Tribunal shall bind the Cotton Mills concerned and their workmen as specified therein and shall remain in operation for a period of one year with effect from the 1st of August 1948.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of industrial disputes between the employers of thirty-six cotton mills in West Bengal and their workmen.

PRESENT:

SRI ASHUTOSH DAS GUPTA—*Chairman*.

Members.

SRI SAILESH CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTI.

SRI SUDHIR CHANDRA DATTA GUPTA.

Acting under the provisions of sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Government of West Bengal, by Order No. 627Lab., dated the 7th October 1947, constituted this Tribunal for adjudication of the disputes in the Cotton Textile Industry in West Bengal between the employers of the Cotton Mills listed below and their workmen as represented by the (1) Provincial Branch of the All-India Trade Union Congress of 249, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, (2) Provincial Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress of 115-E, Dharmatola Street, Calcutta, (3) Bengal National Chamber of Labour of 51, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, and (4) Indian Federation of Labour of Albert Hall (2nd floor), 15, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta. By Order No. 946Lab., dated the 6th December 1947, Government authorised the Tribunal to allow any registered trade unions to be represented individually for legitimate reasons.

The Mills involved are the following:—

(1) Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., 42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.
(2) Dunbar Cotton Mill, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Shamnagar, post office Garulia.
(3) Dunbar Cotton Mill, No. 4 (Ring), Shamnagar, post office Garulia.
(4) Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., post office Palta.
(5) Bangodaya Cotton Mill, post office Panihati.
(6) Basanti Cotton Mill, Ltd., post office Panihati.
(7) Banga Sree Cotton Mill, Sodepore, post office Sukchar.
(8) Vidyasagore Cotton Mill, post office Sodepore.
(9) Mohini Mills, Ltd. (No. 2), post office Belghuriah.
(10) Hindusthan Cotton Mills, Ltd., post office Belgharia.
(11) The Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., post office Bowreah.
(12) The Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, No. 1, 122, Jogendra Nath Mukherjee Road, post office Salkia.
(13) Victoria Cotton Mills, Ghusury, post office Salkia.
(14) New Industries, Ltd., 181, Grand Trunk Road, North Salkia.
(15) Sree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd., No. 2, 175, Girish Ghose Road, post office Belurmath.
(16) The East India Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mourigram, post office Audul Mouri.
(17) Cotton Wick and Tape Factory, Kumarpara, Lillooah.
(18) Belur Engineering and Brading Works, 79, Grand Trunk Road, post office Belur.
(19) Shree Hanuman Cotton Mills Co., Fuleshwar, post office Uluberia.
(20) The Siddheswari Cotton Mills, Anantapur, post office Anantapur.
(21) Sree Radhesyam Mills, Ltd., 220, Naskarpara Road, post office Ghusury.
(22) The Oriental Tape Manufacturing Co., 301, Grand Trunk Road, Sibpore.
(23) East India Corporation, Ltd., 34/1, Ramkristopur Ghat Road.
(24) Bengal Fast Colour Dye Works, 40/1, Ghosal Bagan Lane, Salkia.
(25) Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mill, Mahesh, post office Serampore.
(26) Rampooria Cotton Mill, Mahesh, post office Serampore
(27) Bangeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., post office Rishra.
(28) Hooghly Cotton Mill, post office Rishra.
(29) Sri Durga Cotton Mill, post office Konnagar.
(30) The Young India Cotton Mills, Ltd., Konnagar.
(31) Bengal Belting Works, Ltd., 2, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.
(32) Calcutta Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 27, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

(33) Calcutta Silk Mills, Lillooah, Howrah.

(34) Manindra Mills, Ltd., Cossimbazar, Murshidabad.

(35) Pravati Textile Mills, Ltd., Panihati, 24-Parganas.

(36) Swadeshi Industries, Ltd., Panihati, 24-Parganas.

In Annexure I we state the names of the organisations representing the workmen:—

Sri Phanindra Kumar Sanyal, Advocate, assisted by Union office bearers, appeared for the Indian National Trade Union Congress (I. N. T. U. C.) and individually for some workers of Rampuria Cotton Mills.

Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta, Pleader, filed statements on behalf of Serampore Sutakol Mazdoor Union representing some of the workers of Bangaluxmi Cotton Mills and Rampooria Cotton Mills.

Sri Rajani Mukherjee represented the Indian Federation of Labour.

Jonab Safatullah Khan represented the Bengal National Chamber of Labour.

Sri Shibnath Banerjee represented the Howrah District Cotton Mills Workers' Union.

Jonab Abdul Momin and Sri Nikhil Das represented the Bengal Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress (B.P.T.U.C.).

The Bengal Mill Owners' Association through the Counsels Sri Sankar Banerjee and Sri S. C. Roy represented all the mills affiliated to the said Association.

Sri Satish Chandra Sen, Advocate, appeared for Baorea Cotton Mills and Dunbar Cotton Mills (1 to 4).

Sri M. Sen, Counsel, appeared at a certain stage for Rampooria Cotton Mills in regard to some specific points.

It would be very inconvenient to copy out all the lengthy demands of the various unions. The Bengal Mill Owners' Association's statement gives an analysis of the demands which is given in Annexure II. This is fairly an accurate summary of the demands and unless it be necessary to state in detail the demands of any union, this summary will serve all practical purposes.

The following are the points for adjudication:—

General.

1. Possibility or otherwise of standardisation of wages, salary, dearness allowance, old-age provision, leave, holidays, reduction of working hours and compensatory allowances.

2. (*a*) Minimum basic wages for different categories of workmen and employees.

(*b*) Allowances for piece raters of different departments.

3. Grades and scales of pay and wages.

4. Dearness allowance.

5. Bonus—profit sharing bonus and annual bonus—

(*a*) For past years—1942 to 1945.

(*b*) For the period posterior to 1945.

6. Provision for Provident Fund, Gratuity and Pension.

7. Leave and holidays.

8. Recognition of the Trade Unions by the employers.

9. Working hours.

10. Conditions of service—

(*a*) Service cards.

(*b*) Rationalisation of industry and retrenchment.

(*c*) Compensatory allowances for involuntary unemployment.

(*d*) Confirmation.

(*e*) Promotion.

(*f*) Suspension.

(*g*) Discharge and dismissal.

(*h*) Night shift work.

11. Sounding of whistle to indicate hours of starting, recess and closing of the mills.

12. Abolition of contract labour—Head Jobber and Sardar system.

13. Abolition of distinction regarding wages, dearness allowance and other service conditions between male and female workers.

14. Arrangement for welfare activities of the workmen by the employers—

(*a*) Recreation and amusement.

(*b*) Education.

(*c*) Libraries.

(*d*) Medical facilities.

(*e*) Arrangement for nourishment to nursing mothers and feeding of babies.

(*f*) Cheap canteens and ration shops.

(*g*) Rest rooms and creches.

15. Housing and house allowance.

16. Wages and conditions of service of Badliwallas.

17. Maternity benefit.

18. Overtime works and overtime payments.

19. Benefit for work on Sundays and holidays

20. System for recruitment of labour.

21. Uniforms to Darwans.

22. Interim reliefs.

23. Provision for preventing loss of production and bad production on account of insufficient supply of materials, bad materials and bad accessories and the consequence thereof on the workers

24. Joint Production Board.

Special for Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd.

25. Reinstatement of 41 dismissed hands of the Hosiery Department of the Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd.

Dunbar Cotton Mills, 1, 2, 3 and 4 and Baorea Cotton Mills, Ltd.

26. Reinstatement of discharged employees mentioned in paragraph 2 of Annexure B to the written statement for the employees of the Dunbar Cotton Mills.

27. Wages and dearness allowance of the workers of the Dunbar Cotton Mills from the 22nd October 1946 to the 18th January 1947.

28. Gratuity and pension to workers of the Dunbar Mills mentioned in paragraph 3 of the written statement of the workers.

29. Compensation to unemployed workmen from 14th March 1947 to date.

30. Effect of the award of Mr. R. Gupta in the dispute of the Dunbar and the Baorea Mills.

For the Rampooria Cotton Mills.

31. Claim of the clerical staff of the head office and of Juan Ranjan Das and Bejoy Chandra Manna, Compounders, for two months' basic pay as Puja bonus for the last Puja and a flat increase

of Rs. 10 with retrospective effect from September 1947, in addition to the general demand made in these proceedings.

32. Claim of Subodh Kumar Chatterjee and Surendra Nath Aich for full wages with all allowances for the period of their suspension.

33. Claim of (*a*) Khagendra Nath Mitra, (*b*) Haradhone Ghosh and (*c*) Tarak Prosad Ghosh for restoration of their former designation.

34. Claim of (*a*) Nikunja Behari Chatterjee, (*b*) Murali Mohan Das, (*c*) Radharaman Pramanick and (*d*) Harakali Chakravarti for their retransfer to their former employment.

35. Claim of the workmen for supply of cloth at *ex*-mill price.

36. Claim of the workmen for loans up to the limit of Rs. 500 without any interest, repayable by monthly instalment at 5 per cent. of the amount advanced.

37. Claim of (*a*) Mihir Lal Ghosh, (*b*) Abdul Mohammad Mia, (*c*) Haripada, (*d*) Ashutosh Kantha and (*e*) Surendra Nath Pal for *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 101 made to other workmen.

38. Claim for reinstatement without break of service of (*a*) Sarat Sahu, (*b*) Subodh Das, (*c*) Ganesh Pal, (*d*) Pravash Ghosh, (*e*) Suren Pal, (*f*) Ashutosh Kantha, (*g*) Lakshan Bera, (*h*) Ajamil Santra, (*i*) Mohon Saha, (*j*) Shamlal Kostha, (*k*) Nerode Bhattacharjee, (*l*) Santosh Sinha, (*m*) Puspa Ranjan Kantha, (*n*) Paresh Chandra Sarkar, (*o*) Basanta Kumar Mitra and (*p*) Abdul Mohammad Mia.

39. Representation of the workers named in the written statement of the employees of the mill.

For Mohini Mill No. 2.

40. Claim of the workmen belonging to essential service for quarters inside the mill compound.

41. Claim of the staff of the Electrical Department and the compounders who work on Sundays for double their normal wages and leave with full pay for working on Sundays.

42. Claim of the compounders for basic salary and dearness allowance already sanctioned for the clerical staff, as also for all arrears from the date of such payment to the clerical staff up to the date of the award and monetary concession granted to other workmen for attending the mill during the last Puja holidays.

43. Claim of Saroj Kumar Maity for a higher salary than that of S. N. Bhaduri.

44. Claim of the clerical staff including the compounders for salary and dearness allowance for the period from the 12th to the 19th September 1947 and double their salary with dearness allowance for working on the 21st September 1947.

45. Claim for compensation for securing rationed articles at higher prices from the 12th to the 19th September 1947.

46. Claim of the clerical staff for extra Puja bonus for the last Puja.

For Radhashyam Cotton Mills and Victoria Cotton Mills.

47. Puja bonus to the workers of the Radhashyam Cotton Mills and the Victoria Cotton Mills.

AWARD.

Cotton Textile Mills in West Bengal.

The Textile Industry in this Province consists of 36 Mills, the names of which have been set out above. Of these, Sree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd. (1), Sree Hanuman Cotton Mills Co. and Victoria Cotton Mills Co. are Spinning Mills. Keshoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rampuria Cotton Mills, Ltd., Sree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd. (2), Mohini Mills, Ltd. (2), Bangasri Cotton Mills, Ltd., Maha Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Sree Radhesyam Cotton Mills, Ltd., Basanti Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bangeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., Dunbar Cotton Mills (1 to 4) and the Bowreah Cotton Mills, Ltd. are composite mills doing both spinning and weaving. The rest of the Mills are all weaving. Some seven of these as for instance, Bengal Belting Works, Ltd., 2, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta, and Belur Engineering and Brading Workshop of 79, Grand Trunk Road, Belur, are not substantially Cotton Mills, though there are some loomsheds there. It is probably because of this that figures regarding these Mills are not always available in official reports and statistics.

The financial side of the demands of the workers is likely to involve a heavy burden on the Mills. In considering how far these demands can be allowed, the Tribunal has to take into account—

(1) capacity of the industry,

(2) interest and position of the industry as a whole, especially its future in open competition with similar industries, both inside and outside the country,

(3) interest of the consumer public,

(4) productive value of the services rendered by the workers,

(5) condition of plant and machineries,

(6) needs of the workers having regard to—

(*i*) the price of essential commodities in the locality,

(*ii*) educational facilities,

(*iii*) medical facilities, and

(*iv*) place of recruitment.

In giving reliefs to the workers, resources of the different Mills deserve the first consideration. If unbearable burdens are cast upon the Mills, closing down of the Mills leading to unemployment is inevitable.

It has been urged that the Cotton Textile Mills in India earned huge profits, especially during the war years. As an answer to this, we can do no better than quote the following lines from page lx of the Cotton Textile Digest, 1947 edition:—

"Though the Cotton Mill Industry was able to earn profits in the earlier phases of the War, it needs to be borne in mind that it provided a sort of partial compensation for the continued stagnation from which the industry suffered till about the eve of the Second World War. The industry had also to bear a heavy burden of taxation during the War period. Again, if the industry benefited in a large measure, it had, at the same time, to bear a heavier burden on account of increased cost of production. It has also to be taken into account that whatever improvement in financial resources was secured by the Mills was at the cost of a heavy strain on their machinery and equipment. The industry will, in consequence, have to bear a colossal burden in respect of replacement, the cost of which has to be taken into account."

Another feature that cannot be lost sight of in this connection is that the rising prices of cotton goods, which proved to be a source of considerable profit, were gradually brought under check by the introduction of controls in respect of production and distribution of cloth. There is a complaint, probably not without justification, that the Mill owners are making huge profits after the recent decontrol of textiles. This is an abnormality, which should and will be checked by appropriate authorities. This Tribunal will not be justified in basing any of its findings on such abnormalities which cannot but be temporary.

According to the Report of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1948, a Mill to be of an economic size and to operate efficiently, must start with a capital of at least Rs. 20,00,000. From the Statistical Abstracts, West Bengal, 1948, we find that only the following eight Mills satisfy this requirement, although most of these Mills not having the minimum number of spindles and looms of an economic unit, are not classed as economic units.

Table A.

(Figures on 31st August 1946.)

Names of Mills.	Capital paid up. Rs.
1. Bangasri Cotton Mills, Ltd ...	21,40,100
2. Basanti Cotton Mills, Ltd. ...	20,00,000
3. Keshoram Cotton Mills, Ltd. ...	40,00,000
4. Rampuria Cotton Mills, Ltd. ...	24,47,750
5 & 6. Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd. (1 and 2) ...	35,00,000
7. Sri Radheshyam Cotton Mills, Ltd. ...	20,00,000
8. Sri Durga Spinning and Weaving, Ltd. ...	22,17,000

The Dunbar Mills Nos. 1 to 4 taken together and the Bowreah Mills having a paid-up capital of Rs. 19,00,000 and Rs. 18,00,000 respectively approach this standard, but the other Mills fall much below it.

It will not be proper to attribute this dearth of capital to the shyness of the people of Bengal to invest in industries, for industries of other Provinces find little difficulty in tapping the liquid capital of Bengal. The inadequate financial position of the Cotton Textile Industry in Bengal is due probably to lack of confidence in the Industry for which both the management and labour are responsible and it is high time that the management and the labour, instead of laying the blame at each other's doors, should do a little bit of introspection which would show their respective defects. They must not think only in terms of their rights.

This lack of capital is a stumbling block to the Textile Mills of this Province in various ways because—

(i) the smaller the capital, the greater the expenditure in production,

(ii) a good market is hardly available to smaller mills without the assistance of selling agents who dictate terms and prices. Inadequacy of funds precludes the small mills from carrying on their business directly with the dealers for they cannot afford to accord long-term credit and other favourable terms for the purpose and bank assistance in this Province is not organised on such lines as may ease the situation. As the Mills in Bengal stand today, they cannot do without the services of selling agents, but they should consider whether they can free themselves from the hold of the agents by instituting a marketing organisation of their own with their small resources pooled together.

The following tables will show at a glance the financial position of the 16 Mills mentioned below, taken as a whole:—

(1) Keshoram Cotton Mills, Ltd.
(2) Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mill.
(3) Rampuria Cotton Mill.
(4) Mohini Mills Ltd., No. 2.
(5) Basanti Cotton Mill.
(6) Sri Radheshyam Mills, Ltd.
(7) Sri Durga Cotton Mill.
(8) Bangasri Cotton Mill.
(9) Mahaluxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.
(10) Bangeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.
(11) Hindusthan Cotton Mills, Ltd.
(12) Bangoday Cotton Mill.
(13) Calcutta Silk Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
(14) Vidyasagar Cotton Mill.
(15) Provati Textile Mills, Ltd.
(16) Swadeshi Industries, Ltd.

Comparative Statement showing trading results.

(16 Mills in Bengal including Keshoram Cotton Mills.)

Table B(1).

	1943-1944. Rs.	1944-1945. Rs.	1945-1946. Rs.
Sales ..	9,12,46,943	8,38,17,890	7,91,24,570
Gross Profit ..	2,11,40,602	1,72,43,505	1,54,88,046
Net Profit ..	76,57,650	51,53,013	59,32,893
Pool Profit ..	2,54,85,194	2,44,16,738	2,52,13,795

(15 Mills in Bengal excluding Keshoram Cotton Mills.)

Table B(2).

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales ..	5,18,95,803	4,90,73,490	4,71,46,468
Gross Profit ..	1,20,15,321	96,32,616	98,31,460
Net Profit ..	66,34,995	43,98,291	49,38,302
Pool Profit ..	1,71,06,261	1,52,89,930	1,63,73,305

Statement showing division of pool profit.

16 Mills in Bengal including Keshoram Cotton Mills.

Table B(3).

	1943-1944. Amount. Rs.	p.p.%	1944-1945. Amount. Rs.	p.p.%	1945-1946. Amount. Rs.	p.p.%
Pool Profit ..	2,54,85,194	..	2,44,16,738	..	2,52,13,795	..
(a) Employees ..	1,52,86,024	60%	1,69,51,626	70%	1,69,96,540	67%
(b) Managing Agents and Directors ..	25,41,520	10%	23,12,099	9%	22,81,362	9%
(c) Share holders ..	21,85,642	9%	21,12,484	9%	19,12,153	8%
(d) Taxation Carry Fund ..	54,72,008	21%	30,40,529	12%	40,20,740	16%

(15 Mills in Bengal excluding Keshoram Cotton Mills, Ltd.)

Table B(4).

	1943-1944. Rs.	p.p%	1944-1945. Rs.	p.p%	1945-1946. Rs.	p.p%
Pool Profit	1,71,06,261	..	1,52,89,930	..	1,63,73,305	..
Employees	88,35,615	52%	94,06,979	62%	98,68,405	60%
Managing Agents and Directors	16,35,651	9%	14,84,660	9%	15,66,598	10%
Shareholders	13,85,642	8%	13,72,484	9%	11,72,153	7%
Taxation Carry Fund	52,49,353	31%	30,25,807	20%	37,66,149	23%

(Statement showing total assets, 16 Mills in Bengal including Keshoram Cotton Mills.)

Table B(5).

ASSETS.

	1943-1944. Rs.	1944-1945, Rs.	1945-1946. Rs.
	1943-1944.	1944-1945.	1945-1946.
Fixed	1,49,74,436	1,54,97,540	1,66,53,202
Floating	3,56,07,211	3,98,87,437	3,64,63,683
Liquid	1,54,18,842	1,00,42,672	1,41,25,155
Total ..	6,60,00,489	6,54,27,649	6,72,42,040

(15 Mills in Bengal excluding Keshoram Cotton Mills.)

Table B(6).

	1943-1944. Rs.	1944-1945. Rs.	1945-1946. Rs.
Fixed	1,27,74,436	1,34,97,540	1,37,53,202
Floating	2,53,34,543	2,86,67,138	2,66,70,201
Liquid	1,28,92,055	63,24,078	1,15,06,790
Total ..	5,10.01,034	4,84,88,756	5,19,30,193

Statement showing capital and liabilities. (16 Mills in Bengal including Keshoram Cotton Mills.)

Table B(7).

	1943-1944. Amount. Rs.	Dividend on capital.	1944-1945. Amount. Rs.	Dividend on capital.	1945-1946. Amount. Rs.	Dividend on capital.
Paid up capital	2,22,05,507	10%	2,31,60,213	9%	2,63,49,672	7%
Undistributed profit	60,66,069	..	39,17,405	..	52,14,523	..
Capital employed	3,15,77,347	7%	3,10,50,465	7%	3,60,12,167	5%
Borrowing	99,45,170	..	1,55,27,068	..	1,52,19,611	..
Other liabilities..	2,44,77,972	..	1,88,50,116	..	1,60,10,262	..
Total ..	6,60,00,489	..	6,54,27,649	..	6,72,42,040	..

(15 Mills in Bengal excluding Keshoram Cotton Mills.)

Table B(8).

	1943-1944. Amount. Rs.	Dividend on capital.	1944-1945. Amount. Rs.	Dividend on capital.	1945-1946. Amount. Rs.	Dividend on capital.
Paid up capital	1,82,05,507	8%	1,91,60,213	7%	2,23,49,672	5%
Reserves	18,04,091	..	19,14,385	..	23,78,604	..
Undistributed profit	53,18,582	..	32,55,195	..	39,27,722	..
Capital employed	2,53,28,180	6%	2,43,29,793	6%	2,86,56,088	4%
Borrowing	90,68,272	..	1,30,24,636	..	1,36,57,890	..
Other liabilities..	1,66,04,582	..	1,11,34,327	..	96,16,215	..
Total ..	5,10,01,034	..	4,84,88,756	..	5,10,30,193	..

The demands of the Unions for basic wages of an unskilled worker are higher than those awarded by Sir H. V. Divatia in the industrial disputes between the Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay city and island and their Respective employees, published in the *Bombay Gazette—Extraordinary*—of the 2nd June 1947. As regards the number of Mills, Bengal occupies the third position, and in respect of capital outlay and in respect of the number of spindles and looms and workers employed, Bengal occupies the fourth position in the Cotton Textile Industry in India. (*Vide* the Table on page 35 of the Report of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1948.)

The following figures will show the position of Textile Industry in Bengal in relation to the industry in Bombay and the whole of India:—

Table C.

August 1942.

	No. of Mills.	Capital outlay. Rs.	Spindles.	Looms.	Workers.
Bengal	33	2,94,80,501	405,805	10,712	24,169
Bombay including Sind	203	28,03,01,102	10,005,785	200,076	430,165
India with the exception of Bengal ..	305	38,87,58,455	12,397,683	225,122	546,487
West Bengal	28	3,01,15,738	356,017	8,278	22,293

(Based on the Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1947, and Report of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1948.)

According to Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1947, the total amount of capital paid up for 28 Mills in West Bengal was Rs. 3,01,15,738 and total number of hands employed was 22,293 up to 31st August 1946.

The Presidency of Bombay occupies the foremost position in the Cotton Textile Industry in India and in its turn it gets the highest contribution from Bombay city and island and Ahmedabad, so much so that any Province as a whole, including the Province of Bombay leaving out Bombay city and island and Ahmedabad, can ill-stand comparison either with Bombay city and island or Ahmedabad in respect of the number of looms, spindles, both installed and operative, average number of workers employed and yarn and cloth produced. This will be clear from the table given below:—

Table D(1).

	Year.	No. of spindles.	No. of looms.	Workers.
Bombay city and island	1947.	2,850,870	65,836	124,371
Ahmedabad	,,	1,836,651	43,225	76,836
Rest of Bombay	,,	1,294,052	26,805	69,015
Madras	,,	1,582,238	7,785	65,658
United Provinces	,,	776,750	12,253	31,755
Bengal	,,	475,766	11,391	26,343
Punjab	,,	113,654	2,831	5,941
Delhi	,,	114,240	3,321	6,278

(*Vide* Cotton Textile Digest, 1947.)

Table D(2).

April 1945 to March 1946.

	Production of cloth (in pounds).	Production of yarn (in pounds) leaving out wastes.
Bombay island	417,782,224	486,593,678
Ahmedabad	201,053,235	214,934,776
Bombay Presidency including Bombay island and Ahmedabad	700,304,197	807,436,209
Madras	41,792,329	219,226,873
Bengal	48,068,673	53,394,141
United Provinces ..	80,975,422	134,829,220
Punjab	26,129,496	21,727,964
Delhi	28,717,522	36,246,036

(Report of the Bombay Millowners' Association.)

Bombay city and island is a bigger industrial centre and will considerably influence the market although the wages are higher there. Ahmedabad Mills stand as a class by themselves with improved machinery and scientific planning, etc. Compared to Bombay most of the Bengal Mills are uneconomic units and the proportionate overhead expenses are heavier in Bengal.

Most of the Mills in West Bengal are small uneconomic units. According to National Planning Committee, Mills having 600 looms and 27,000 spindles are economic units. (*Vide* Textile Journal, May, 1946, page 706). From the Report of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1948, Government of West Bengal, at page 40, we find that the minimum economic size of a Mill, according to leading Millowners of the Province, is 500 looms and 17,500 spindles. If we accept this as a standard, it would appear that only six of the Mills, viz., Keshoram Cotton Mills, Banga Luxmi Cotton Mills, Rampuria Cotton Mills, Bowreah Cotton Mills, Sri Radha Krishna Cotton Mills and Dunbar Cotton Mills, can claim to be designated as economic units.

Analysing the details regarding the Cotton Mills in Bombay city and island and the Province of West Bengal as given at pages 106 and 121 respectively of the Cotton Textile Digest, 1947, we notice that the percentage of economic units in Bombay is 83 as against 13·8 in the Province of West Bengal. It is a workable formula that 40 spindles are required to feed a loom. If the number be less, yarn must be purchased. The following table will show at a glance the position of the economic Mills in West Bengal in 1946-47:—

Table E(1).

Economic units in West Bengal.

	Name of the Mill.	Looms.	Spindles.
1.	Keshoram Cotton Mills ..	1,990	58,028
2.	Banga Luxmi Cotton Mills ..	932	36,404
3.	Rampuria Cotton Mills ..	795	22,424
4.	Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	835	42,872
5.	Radha Krishna Cotton Mills ..	564	18,732
6.	Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	530	42,944

Table E(2).

Uneconomic units but having both looms and spindles.

	Name of Mill.	Looms.	Spindles.
1.	Mohini Mill (2)	334	16,576
2.	Sri Radhesyam Cotton Mills ..	416	45,366
3.	Basanti Cotton Mills ..	356	12,644
4.	Bangasri Cotton Mills ..	276	10,728
5.	Bangeswari Cotton Mills ..	276	10,500
6.	Sri Durga Cotton Mills ..	220	5,434
7.	Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills ..	166	6,160
8.	Bengal Belting	60	3,378

Table E(3).

Mills which are for spinning only.

	Name of Mill.	Number of spindles.
1.	Sri Hanuman Cotton Mills	24,000
2.	Sri Radha Krishna Cotton Mills (1) ..	24,080
3.	Victoria Cotton Mills	12,000

Table E(4).

Mills which are only small weaving Mills.

	Name of Mill.		Looms.	Workers.
1.	Bangoday	.. ..	340	553
2.	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing		210	425
3.	Vidyasagar	.. ..	156	334
4.	Swadeshi	.. ..	151	234
5.	Hindusthan	.. ..	120	164
6.	Sidheswari	.. ..	112	73
7.	East India Cotton	..	108	100
8.	Manindra	.. ..	96	..
9.	Hooghly	.. ..	53	116
10.	Pravati	.. ..	52	178
11.	Calcutta Silk Mills	..	21	73
12.	East India Corporation	..	20	..

Bengal is more dependent on foreign cotton than Bombay city and island. A glance at the following table will show this:—

Table F.

Comparative Table showing receipt and consumption of cotton in Bombay island and West Bengal.

	Receipts. (In bales of 400 lbs.)				Consumption. (In bales of 400 lbs.)			
	Indian cotton.		Foreign cotton.		Indian cotton.		Foreign cotton.	
	1945-46.	1946-47.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Bombay island ..	1,236,924	742,346	262,282	231,777	1,154,817	861,892	217,315	252,706
Calcutta (Bengal) ..	78,109	53,167	4,832	2,656	74,393	65,904	4,461	4,529

Ratio of consumption of foreign cotton to that of Indian cotton in 1946-47 :—

Bengal .. 40·54 : 59·46

Bombay .. 22·7 : 77·3

(Cotton Textile Digest, 1947, Hindusthan Textile Publication Ltd.)

From a comparative study of the figures of consumption and production by the Mills in Bengal, one might be apt to think that the Mills spin the major portion of their requirements. But this is not the fact. The largest production of the Mills in Bengal is of counts ranging from 11 to 20S. The higher the counts the smaller the production in Bengal. Besides, the higher counts yarn produced by Bengal is fit for handlooms and is used mostly for catering to the needs of handloom weavers. The deficiency is made up from imports. This will be clear from the following table:—

Table G.

Yarn account of Bengal in million pounds (1938-39).

Total yarn required for mills.	Total yarn required for handlooms, hosiery and other use.	Grand total.	Yarn spun.	Yarn imported.			Deficit.
				From upper India.	Foreign.	Total yarn for consumption.	
51·5	27·7	79·2	41·4	23·6	2·3	67·3	11·9

(Report of the Industrial Survey Committee.)

Cotton-producing centres in India are nearer Bombay and Ahmedabad. Nearly 75 per cent. of the total crop in cotton is raised in Bombay, Central Provinces, Berar and Hyderabad. Bengal has to pay more as freight for getting cotton from outside. So far as Egyptian cotton is concerned, Bengal is in no advantageous position. As regards American cotton, Bengal is at a disadvantage on account of absence of fumigation arrangement in Calcutta ports to free the cotton from Ball Weevil Pest. Coal is, however, very close to Calcutta Mills, compared to Mills in other Provinces. But, in our opinion this advantage may neutralise the other disadvantages.

We may look to the figure of cloth production, given in Table H below:—

Table H.

Comparative table of cloth production in Bombay island and Bengal.

	No. of looms. operating.	Quantity of cloth produced in yards.	Quantity of cloth produced per loom in yards.
Bombay island ..	62,312	1,590,466,150	25,524·22
Undivided Bengal ..	10,475	209,488,125	19,998·72

(Based on the Report of the Bombay Millowners' Association.)

Production per loom is much less in Bengal compared to Bombay island. This is due to other factors which cannot be eliminated just at present. The figures of yarn production as given in the Report of the Bombay Millowners' Association lead to the same conclusion.

Fixation of wages of a particular industry in a country which is not closed to import from outside, presents difficulties. Difficulties are enhanced when there are competitive industries in the country. India is a market for foreign goods, although at present imports are at the minimum on account of World's shortage of textile. Even if we assume that there will be no import and even if we were to postulate that the imports will be prohibited there still remains the internal competition. There should not be much disparity about labour costs in producing identical goods here and in Bombay.

In case of industries producing articles for every man's needs, as distinguished from luxury goods, the interest of the consumer cannot be overlooked. This Tribunal cannot, on its part, create difficulties by fixing a wage scale on the basis of the abnormal rise in the price of necessary goods, and thereby raise difficulties in the way of lowering the prices for the benefit of the teeming millions whose national income is very low. Millions must be clothed.

In a country like this, fixation of wages in a particular industry on the basis of the needs only of the workers divorced from the value of their services may often lead to destruction of the industry altogether. Apart from increasing unemployment this would involve a disservice to the country itself the national assets of which are its industries.

A question arises as to whether a worker can be paid beyond his producing capacity. It is wrong to underpay a worker or deprive him of his just claim. It is equally a social wrong to pay above the value of his work. Our national income *per capita* is below Rs. 100. There is a vast body of the unemployed. What ethical claim has one of them to an increase beyond national income simply because he enters into a factory as an unskilled labourer? His right to claim more arises from the fact that he produces something which has got value and he must be paid according to that value. If a different principle is followed, the result would be that he would be paid more than what he produces. If the factory owner has to bear it, the business will be ruined. The result would be that the consumer will be taxed for the overpayment and he will have to curtail his requirements if imported goods are not available at cheaper rates. If imported goods are available at cheaper rates, the inevitable result will be that the industries in the province will collapse. Even if imported goods be not available the demand will decrease, leading to a slump in the industry. In any view unemployment will be the inevitable result. Care, however, must be taken to see that the value of the work is not under-estimated. The minimum occupational wage has a close connection with the industry itself.

It has already been remarked that Bombay will regulate the market and Bombay wages have been fixed by an award. If Bengal's workers can produce more than Bombay they should get credit for that. But they must be paid less when their output is less. Bombay standard is normal and it will rule the market. It should not altogether be impossible for the workers here at least to maintain the Bombay standard for they come from the same origin as the workers in Bombay.

Production depends upon the following factors:

(1) Machine.
(2) Raw materials.
(3) Working condition.
(4) Management.
(5) Efficiency of workers.

It has been argued that Bombay has been able to produce more because of better machines, better factory arrangements, better materials and more competent management. It is no doubt true that air-conditioning system has been introduced in some of the Bombay Mills resulting in 2 per cent. excess production.

The question of materials and machines, however, are not germane to the consideration. We must take a realistic view of the situation. These factors cannot be avoided. We cannot eliminate the deficiencies in Bengal. Bengal mills must exist with all the defects when even with money any immediate change in condition is not possible. Workmen live and prosper with the existence and prosperity of the mills. The value of the services of the workers in West Bengal will have to be determined with these factors existing.

The following Tables may be useful in estimating the value of the services of a worker compared to that of Bombay city and island:—

Table I(1).

Comparative table of ratio of spindles and workers to a loom and cotton consumption per spindle in Bombay island and Bengal.

(Based on the Report of the Bombay Millowners' Association.)

	No. of looms operative. 1	No. of spindles. operative. 2	Ratio of spindles to a loom. 3	No. of workers engaged. 4	Ratio of workers to a loom. 5	Quantity of cotton consumed in candies (1 candy = 784 lbs.). 6	Quantity of cotton consumed per spindle. 7
							lbs.
Undivided Bengal	10,475	475,766	45	26,343	2·5	79,121	141
West Bengal	9,189	392,454	43	22,500	2·4	68,474	136·7
Bombay city and island ..	62,312	2,650,870	41	124,371	1·9	681,243	203
		(Based on Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1947.)					
West Bengal	8,278	356,917	43	22,293	2·7	68,474	150·8

Table I(2).

Comparative Table showing production of cloth per loom in Bengal and Bombay City and Island.

(Based on report of the Bombay Millowners' Association.)

	No. of looms operating.	Production of cloth in pounds.	Production of cloth per loom in pounds.
			(Approximately.)
Bengal	10,475	48,068,673	4,588·8
Bombay city and island	62,312	417,782,224	6,704·6

Even if we take the figures as published in the Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, (1948), for the Mohini Mills No. 2 which is said to have the most up-to-date machineries in India, the ratio of spindles and workers to a loom are found to be about 50 to 1 and 2·6 to 1.

Table J.

	No. of spindles at work.	No. of looms at work.	No. of hands employed.
Mohini Mills on 31st August 1946 ..	16,576	330	857

Taking 40 spindles for one loom as the standard for a self-contained loom, Bengal Luxmi, Bangeswari, Mahaluxmi, Bangasri, Basanti, Mohini Mill No. 2 and Rampuria are self-contained Mills. In Bombay City and Island 1·9 workers are engaged per loom as against 3 workers in a loom of West Bengal (leaving out those Mills which are not self-contained). If all kinds of Mills are taken into consideration in respect of West Bengal, the average is 2·4 or 2·7 workers for a loom (roughly taken as 2·5). Thus in Bombay City and Island the number of men engaged is much less than in West Bengal.

From the Table I(2) given above the production in Bengal is a little above 2/3rd of that in Bombay City and Island per loom. Spindle production is also less in Bengal. In Bombay it is estimated that about 6·5 oz. of yarn of 20^s count is produced per spindle in 9 hours. This is equivalent to 5·8 oz. for 8 hours. The average production in Bengal is only 3·8 oz. per spindle in 8 hours. Thus in Bengal the production per spindle in each shift of 8 hours is 2 oz. less. In Bengal production per spindle varies considerably. This is also seen in the working of the loom. While in Bombay 32 spindles can feed a loom, it is estimated that in Bengal even 48 spindles cannot get the same result.

About production of cloth, a Bombay worker is said to produce 53½ to 54½ yards of cloth as against 44½ to 45 yards produced by a Bengal worker. The production of yarn and cloth of the worker in Bombay and Bengal may be expressed in terms of efficiency as detailed below:—

(1) Basis 20^s yarn: 9,000 Revolution per minute 100 per cent. efficiency = 6·3 of yarn.

(2) Basis 44" loom: 200 R.P.M.: 40 picks 100 per cent. efficiency = 8·33 yards per hour or 66⅔ yards in 8 hours.

Table K.

	Yarn Production.	Efficiency.	Cloth Production.	Efficiency.
Bombay	5·50 or 5·80 oz.	85% or 90%	53½ to 54½ yards	80% to 82%
Bengal	3·8 to 4 oz.	60% to 65%	44½ to 45 yards	67% to 70%

(Based on Practical Mill Management, by B.S. Benjamin) 1942 edition.

In Bengal a Millowner has to pay more because an average ring piece worker works up to 200 spindles only. In Bombay majority of the workers work more than 200 spindles. In this connection Bombay award, Appendix A, Schedule I, item Nos. 7(3) and 7(3)(i) may be referred to. In Bombay workers handle 400 spindles each. Deficiency in the production was attributed by the workers to bad management. This contention of the workers cannot be accepted, for unless there be a happy combination of all the factors already enumerated, one cannot aim at maximum production.

The necessity of rehabilitation of machineries in the cotton looms in West Bengal cannot be overemphasised. There was a heavy run on the machineries during the war years. Whatever profits the Millowners got during the war years were at the cost of the machineries, and we understand that the Government of India propose to refund a portion of the excess profit tax for rehabilitation of machineries. The Millowners must provide fund for rehabilitation of machineries and cannot expend the entire profits over wages, remuneration of managing agents, and dividends to shareholders.

The workers claim on the basis of the needs of themselves and their families. There has been much discussion and there are plenty of charts and figures showing the family units, the consumption of a family and the cost of necessaries of life. Mr. P. K. Sanyal, Advocate, referred to a report entitled "A short term enquiry into living conditions of the Bengal middle class Bhadroloks with a view to estimate the minimum wage". (published by the Provincial Statistical Bureau) and the Famine Commission Report and urged that the units of a middle class family in Bengal are 6·9 and in lower class family 5·23. These reports are confidential and do not appear to have been accepted in any published reports. The accepted units in an Indian family are four and the Central Pay Commission Report recommended increase in the salary of Government officers/servants of all classes on the accepted units. This Tribunal has been referred to some charts about the present cost of living index and the requirements of the working class and this Tribunal will have these charts before it when it actually deals with the financial side of the workers' demands. As appears from the Report of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, page 39, 58 per cent. of the workers in the Cotton Textile Industry are Bengalees. There are conveyance facilities in all the Mills as practically all of them are on bus routes. They are situated within half to one mile of railway stations. Educational institutions also are within the same distance from these Mills. There are hospitals within half a mile to 2½ miles of the Mills. The workers in West Bengal are mostly peasants and have their houses in villages. Many of them perhaps possess lands whose relations till the soil. This is how some of the workers supplement their earnings. In fixing the wages and in making provision for education facilities and medical facilities in a cotton textile industry, these considerations do not play an insignificant part.

Dr. Gadgil as one of the members of a Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of Textile workers in Bombay remarked that the necessity of complying with a theoretical definition of living wages cannot transcend financial limitations. Financial consideration and general economy of the industry are two of the most important factors which cannot be overlooked in deciding what emoluments are to be paid to the workers. (Central Pay Commission Report, page 32.)

Point No. 1—Standardisation of wages, dearness allowance and other amenities of workers.

These demands of the workers have been opposed by the Bengal Millowners Association on the following grounds:—

(*i*) There is no standard unit in West Bengal with reference to which the standard minimum basic pay may be fixed. Some of the units are so small and so uneconomic that any decision in this direction is likely to lead to difficulties rather than to any solution;

(*ii*) Some of the Mills are exclusively spinning, some are exclusively weaving while others are composite doing both spinning and weaving; and

(*iii*) Conditions vary from Mill to Mill. It has been urged that fixation of minimum wages can only take place where common factors prevail.

The contentions of the Millowners are not entirely without substance. It cannot be disputed that the Mills in West Bengal are of different types, sizes and economic resources and that there is no standard for the works of the workmen of different types. The machineries are not also in the same condition in all the Mills. One has the most up-to-date machineries and the machineries in at least some of the Mills are very old. Difficulties were felt by Rai Bahadur M. Venkataramaya in adjudicating the industrial disputes in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Presidency of Madras. The learned Adjudicator observes:—

"Standardisation of wages cannot be separated from standardisation of occupations. We must first determine what work should be entrusted to each worker and how many men are required for each type of work of each standard Mill. Moreover, we may even say that this enquiry should be preceded by an enquiry into the standardisation of the mills." (Paragraph 43.) The learned Adjudicator cites an instance:—

In one mill in Rajapalayam, the reeling department is far away from the building department and men and women have to carry loads in the sun over a long distance.

Sir H. V. Divatia observed in the award in Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay City and Island (published in the *Bombay Gazette Extraordinary*, 2nd June 1947)—

"A scheme of standardisation of wages with or without any increase in basic wages involves highly technical and complex questions about the strain caused, and the skill expected in the numerous processes and working on the machines in the spinning and weaving departments of the industry." Sir H. V. Divatia had to requisition the services of two experts as assessors and Rao Bahadur Venkataramiya recommended a Wage Board or a Standardisation Committee for the purpose. In the present award this Tribunal faces similar difficulties and it is unable to lay down any standard scheme for running a Cotton Textile Mill and paying the labour, in the strict sense of the term. What this Tribunal has attempted to lay down in this award is the minimum wages and other minimum amenities to the workers so as to relieve them of the anxiety that in the absence of any minimum wages and other minimum amenities they are likely to be left entirely to the caprices of the employers who are said to have hitherto taken advantage of the comparative illiteracy and extreme want of the workmen and have exploited them to earn a huge profit. Although the demands of the workmen could not be awarded in full, despite the sincere desire to improve their conditions, whatever has been awarded is believed, having regard to the resources of the mills, competition, both internal and external, and apprehension of unemployment, to be substantial reliefs to the workmen. Provision has been made for improvement of the lot of the workmen by increasing production, so that they may have their full demands in stages. In the present circumstances it is not possible for this Tribunal to award immediately their demands in full. It is for the workmen to exert themselves and improve their efficiency and production and thereby earn better wages and better amenities.

It has been contended that Bengal Millowners spend less money and get worse machines compared to better machines in Bombay. Sj. Rajani Mukherjee, one of the labour leaders, expresses the view, not shared by others, that all the machines were almost alike. The other labour representatives protested to what Sj. Mukherjee said. Mohini Mill No. 2 has got spindles and looms, the best in India. In spite of this the outturn in Mohini Mill does not come up to Bombay standard. It is not disputed that workers in Cotton Mills do not require a very strong physique, operation being such as require a sensitiveness of touch and flexibility of fingers more than physical exertion. The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills found that with Bengalee labourers in course of 8 years India's maximum standard in regard to spinning and weaving efficiency could be reached. There is absolutely no reason why this will not be possible in the Mills in West Bengal and this Tribunal hopes that the workmen in West Bengal will acquire the maximum efficiency without much exertion in no time.

Point No. 2—Minimum basic wages for the workmen of different categories and the allowances of piece-raters of different departments.

The Union demands minimum basic pay of an unskilled worker to be fixed at Rs. 40 per mensem and that of a clerk at Rs. 80. They have also demanded that the wages of all types of operatives should be standardized at 50 per cent. above Bombay rates as awarded by the Industrial Court, Bombay.

The data on which this Tribunal is to proceed and the points it has to consider have been discussed at length in the preamble under the head "Cotton Textile Mills in West Bengal." The financial resources and the keen competition which the Cotton Textile Industries in West Bengal have to pay shall always be borne in mind. It should always be remembered that the Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay City and Island is likely to control the market. To keep alive the Cotton Textile Industry in West Bengal and to avoid unemployment of thousands of workmen in the Cotton Textile Industry, this Tribunal proposes to lay down a scheme so that there may not be much disparity in the costs of production of similar articles in Bombay City and Island and West Bengal. In this connection this Tribunal has to look back into the relevant tables which have been given in the preceding stages. The following details may be necessary:—

	Number of workers per loom. [Table I(1)].	Cotton consumption per spindle in lbs. [Table I(1).]	Yarn produced per spindle per day (8 hours) 22s count.	Efficiency in spinning (*a*).	Quantity of cloth produced per loom. [Tables I (2) and II.]		Quantity of cloth produced per loom in a day (8 hours) per weaver.	Efficiency in weaving (*b*).
					In lbs.	In yds.		
								Per cent.
Bombay City and Island ..	1·9	203	5·5 to 5·8 oz.	85 % to 90%	6,704·06	25,524 22	53½ to 54½ yds.	70
Bengal (undivided)	2·5	141	3·8 to 4 oz.	60 % to 65%	4,588·8	19,998·72	44½ to 45 yds.	67
West Bengal	2·5 (average).	144·2 (average).	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)		(*c*)	(*c*)

(*a*) 9,000 revolutions per minute. 100 per cent. efficiency 6·3 oz. yarn per day of 8 hours.

(*b*) 44" loom : 200 R. P. M. : 40 picks. 100 per cent. efficiency 8·33 yards per hour or 66⅔ yards per day of 8 hours.

(*c*) Figures not available.

It is found from page 161 of Deshpande's Report on an Enquiry into the Conditions of Labour in the Cotton Textile Mill Industry in India that the average minimum daily wages for an unskilled worker in a Mill had been annas 5-3 pies.

1·9 or 2 workers are required to run a loom in Bombay City and Island as against 2·5 in undivided Bengal as also in West Bengal. Then again production of finished goods per loom in Bombay City and Island is 6,704·6 lbs. as against 4,588·8 lbs. in Bengal. Thus the production of a man in Bengal works out to 1,835·5 lbs. as against 3,352·3 lbs. in Bombay City and Island, i.e., roughly 1,850 lbs. as against 3,350 lbs. (taking the nearest multiple of 50). Taking the average production of finished cloth in Bombay City and Island and the minimum wages for an unskilled worker in Bombay City and Island as awarded, as normal standards, the wages for an unskilled worker in West Bengal work out to 185/335 of the Bombay wages, i.e., 185/335 of Rs. 30 at a level of 105 as the cost of living index. Thus the wages for an unskilled worker in Bengal work out to Rs. 16-9-1 pie per month of 26 days or annas 10-2 pies per day, at a cost of living index of 105. For the purpose of calculating wages in future, 1 point may conveniently be taken to represent 1 lb. So the difference in production in pounds may be represented by as many points and we fix a stage or a station after each 50 points. The difference in production in pounds is broken up into points of 50, taking the average production per head in Bengal as 1,850 points and that of Bombay City and Island as 3,350 points. The increment in the wages of an unskilled worker like the initial wages is linked with the production in a graded scale as indicated in Appendix A. The productive value of labour has been fixed on Bombay Scheme and a start for 400 points is given to the unskilled workers of weaving and composite Mills in West Bengal, i.e., in West Bengal the present basic wage of an unskilled worker of weaving and composite Mills is fixed at Rs. 20-2-5 pies at the point of 2,250. This start of 400 points shall always be maintained, for instance, when the production reaches 1,900 points, the workers will get the benefit for 2,300 points in the scale.

We have laid down a scale in terms of production of finished textile goods. This scale is a misfit for exclusively spinning Mills, which are very few in number. We find that cotton consumed per spindle in Bombay is 203 lbs. per year and the average consumption of cotton per spindle per year in Bengal (taking the average of two different figures) is 143 lbs. To bring the figures to the multiple of 5, we can say that the Bombay figure is 205 as against 145 of Bengal. For consumption at 145 lbs. per spindle, we fix the wages at Rs. 20-2-5 pies monthly. For every increase or decrease in cotton consumption by 2½ lbs., there will be increase or decrease in wages by annas 7-2 pies per month. In the case of workers in the exclusively spinning Mills, we do not allow any advance increment as we have done in the case of weaving and composite Mills, because the few spinning Mills produce mostly coarse yarn and in making calculation on the basis of consumption of cotton we have already placed them in an advantageous position. For the sake of avoiding complications in composite Mills, we do not introduce this system in the spinning sections of composite Mills.

These schemes are expected to give incentive to the workers for increasing production. Neither the Millowners nor the consumer public should grudge the proper price of labour, and the workmen, with a sense of justice and equity, cannot demand a higher price of labour.

There will be quarterly examinations in each Mill and if the production increases the wages will correspondingly increase and if the production decreases the wages will likewise decrease but not below Rs. 16-9-1 pies. As such quarterly examinations are bound to involve considerable time and labour for collection of figures and accurate calculations, etc., it is provided to ensure smooth working of the formulæ that production during any quarter will determine the wages for the quarter immediately following the next. For production in between two stages, the guiding principle shall be to take the nearest stage in the scale. The present basic pay of an unskilled worker is fixed at Rs. 20-2-5 pies per month of 26 days, i.e., annas 12-5 pies per day. This shall be the wage at a level of 105 in the cost of living index. This is for the unskilled time-raters.

We have fixed uniform starting wages for unskilled workers of a Cotton Textile Mill in West Bengal after duly considering, among other factors, the position of the industry as a whole in the competition market. But in formulating the schemes for increment of wages which is linked with production, we think it expedient to lay down that the production of each individual Mill will regulate the wages of unskilled workers of that particular Mill. We have not linked the increments in wages with the production of the industry as a whole for the following reasons:—

(1) The workers of each Mill may exert themselves to increase the production of their own Mill. The workers within a limited sphere may more easily and conveniently devise means for improvement. The larger the sphere, the more difficult is the task.

(2) If the increments were to be linked with the production in the industry as a whole, some central body would be required to maintain the records of production. Although a majority of the Mills in West

Bengal are affiliated to the Bengal Millowners' Association, the Association may find difficulties to collect figures of the non-member Mills promptly and regularly.

(3) The workers may get the benefit of their own work and the workers of a particular Mill may not suffer for the laches of workers of other Mills.

On account of differences in fineness and width of cloths, it is not possible to lay down a workable scale in terms of yards. We have, therefore, adopted figures for production in pounds. It may, however, be noted that adoption of figures in yardage would not bring more benefit to the workers.

As regards the skilled and semi-skilled time-raters, they will get an additional sum according to the skill and nature of their jobs over and above the wages fixed for the unskilled workers. This is technically called a "differential". In Bengal the differentials are based on conventions rather than on efficiency. Although the comparative efficiency of the Bombay and Bengal workers has been worked out, this Tribunal proposes to proceed on the existing conventions without reference to the efficiency as laid down in Bombay for the following reasons:—

(*i*) If the comparative efficiency of the worker in Bombay City and Island and Bengal is taken into account, the differentials in West Bengal for most of the workers will be much below the conventional differentials.

(*ii*) In West Bengal the conventional differentials are in some cases even higher than those in Bombay.

(*iii*) Even where the West Bengal differentials are lower than the Bombay differentials, the former are mostly higher than what would have been if the comparative efficiency was taken into account.

(*iv*) In case of 3 or 4 occupations, such as Front and Back Sizers, Drawers and High Speed Wrappers, Bombay differentials are much higher because of fancy and difficult cloth qualities usually made there.

(*v*) The estimate of comparative skill of several jobs in Bengal is different from that in Bombay City and Island; for example, the wages of an Oiler in Bengal are usually less than, and in very few cases equal to, that of an one-side ring frame piecer, but according to Bombay differentials, an Oiler gets more than a Piecer. The conventional difference seems to have been accepted in Bengal without demur and this Tribunal does not propose to create any discontent among the Piecers by disturbing this convention and following the Bombay Scheme.

(*vi*) For running one side (up to 200 spindles) Bombay differential is Rs. 4-2 as against Rs. 3 in Bengal for one side (irrespective of number of spindles). In Bengal Mills the average number of spindles is less than 200. But for running more than 200 spindles, a Piecer in Bombay gets Rs. 1-2 per extra 20 spindles, i.e., the Bombay Piecer gets Rs. 11-4 more for running 200 additional spindles. In Bengal the convention is to pay a Piecer for running two sides 1½ times the basic earnings (i.e., of the basic minimum wages for an unskilled worker plus the differentials). In Bengal he will get ½ (Rs. 20-2-5 pies + Rs. 3), i.e., Rs. 11-9-4½ pies more. Thus, a Piecer in Bengal will get Rs. 11-9-4½ pies extra for running 400 spindles as against Rs. 11-4 in Bombay.

(*vii*) There is no distinction in Bengal in operation for Wrap or Weft spindle frame. As a matter of fact, it is a common and necessary practice in Bengal to transfer a Piecer from a Wrap frame to a Weft frame and vice versa (and sometimes twice a day).

The Time-raters shall get their basic wages at the rate detailed in Appendix B.

For the Piece-raters, piece rates should be fixed by individual Mills so that the average basic earnings of a Piece-rater of average ability may be equal to the average earning of a full time employee as given in Appendix B(1). This is for the male workers.

In assessing the basic wages and total emoluments of a female worker, the following points deserve careful consideration:—

(*i*) the additional burden cast upon the employers on account of maternity benefits and other welfare activities for the female workers;

(*ii*) comparative low power of endurance of a female workers as against that of a male worker;

(*iii*) comparative small consumption unit for which the female workers earn as against that for which male workers earn.

Considering these points, this Tribunal directs that a female worker shall got wages and other emoluments at ¾th of those of male worker of the same category.

Clerks.—The clerical work in the Cotton Textile Mills can be easily managed with a matriculate or even an under-matriculate. This Tribunal thinks that higher educational qualification is not necessary for a clerk working in the Cotton Textile Mills. Having considered all the relevant circumstances, this Tribunal fixes the minimum basic wages at Rs. 60 per menesm for an under-matriculate and Rs. 70 for a matriculate clerk.

Point No. 3—Grades and scales of pay and wages.

In view of the fact that in this award the question of increment to the workers has been linked up with and made dependent on production, this Tribunal does not propose to lay down any grade and scale of increment based on length of service without reference to production. Sufficient indication has been given under point 2 and Appendix A as to how the workers will get increments.

When the award comes to be implemented if it be found that any person is getting a pay in excess of what he would otherwise be entitled to under this award, such pay shall not be reduced. The excess in such a case shall be held at personal pay till it is consumed gradually as the basic pay increases with increase in production. In case of decrease in production there would be corresponding decrease in the basic pay leaving the personal pay unaffected.

So far as the clerks are concerned we lay down the following time scale:—

For non-matriculates—Rs. 60—2—80 (E. B.) —3—110 (E. B.)—4—130.

For matriculates—Rs. 70—4—100 (E. B.)—6 —170 (E. B.)—8—210.

The starting salary should be given in all cases and for clerks already in service one increment should be given for each three years of service put in, provided the pay fixed should not be less favourable than the stage in the proposed time scale just above the pay the clerk is now drawing.

Point No. 4—Dearness allowance.

A very substantial increase in the average basic wages of a worker has been allowed under this award. In the present position of the cotton textile industry in West Bengal, if the workers are allowed a dearness allowance calculated on the cost of living index, an additional burden on the individual Mills as also on the industry will be unbearable.

The Full Bench of the Industrial Court in Bombay observed in the award of the Textile Mills at Ahmedabad, "We are also prepared, as at present advised, to accept the principle that the employers owe no duty to the employees to make good to them, to the full extent, the rise in the cost of living merely by reason of the fact that there has been such a rise. It is not every rise in the cost of living unless it could be shown that the industry has benefited to a corresponding extent by the very contingency which has occasioned the rise". This Tribunal believes that the labour will get substantial relief if the total emoluments of an unskilled worker are brought up to Rs. 50. When the average basic wages of an unskilled worker have been raised to Rs. 20-2-5 per month, this Tribunal considers that an additional sum of Rs. 30 as dearness allowance will be a substantial relief to the workers. This Tribunal accordingly fixes the dearness allowance for the male workers of all categories (non-clerical) at a flat rate of Rs. 30 per month and for female workers at Rs. 22-8 and that for the clerks at Rs. 35 per month.

This Tribunal understands that the Millowners' Association had, some time before the order of reference, issued directions for raising the total emoluments of a worker to Rs. 40. The effect of the present award will be to increase the present total emoluments of an unskilled worker by 25 per cent. The total emoluments of an unskilled worker is Rs. 50-2-5 as against Rs. 75 fixed by the Bombay award. On the principle adopted to work out the minimum wages the total emoluments of an unskilled worker in West Bengal, will come up to Rs. 46-9-1. Rupees 50 is accordingly considered substantial relief to an unskilled worker in West Bengal.

Against the rise of 25 per cent. of the total wage bill of the workers, must be considered the exemption from income-tax on account of this additional expenditure. Thus, the total additional burden for the increase in the wages and dearness allowance will be practically 12½ per cent. of the existing wage bill. This should not be grudged by the Millowners.

If any person enjoys dearness allowance in excess of what he would otherwise be entitled to under this award, he will continue to get the excess amount.

The scheme of our award is that pay and dearness allowance have been separately treated.

Point No. 5—Bonus.

The demand of the workers regarding bonus is as follows:—

Four months' wages with a minimum limit of Rs. 150 should be paid out of the profits earned by the Companies during the years 1942-1945 to all workmen employed during the period, on the profit sharing basis. They have also claimed 3 months' wages to all who worked and will have worked for 3 months in a year as annual recurring bonus, for every year subsequent to 1945.

It is claimed that workers whether permanent or Badliwallas, clerical or piece-raters who have worked or will have worked for less than 3 months but more than 26 days shall be paid 50 per cent. of 3 months' total earnings as bonus.

In support of these claims it was alleged on behalf of the Union that during the years 1940-46 the textile mill industry of Bengal made fabulous profits, built up large reserves and paid considerable amounts as excess profit tax which are now being refunded. It was also alleged that in addition to huge profits earned by the Millowners as shown in their balance sheets there have also been enormous secret gains made by the manufacturers and managing agents, their friends and associates in the purchase of materials, stores, etc., and on the sale products and that they have also built up secret reserves in stocks of cotton, cloth and stores kept out of public eye.

The Association contended that in the West Bengal Cotton Mill Industry payment of bonus is an *ex-gratia* payment, that the conditions vary greatly from unit to unit and the amount paid as bonus similarly varies according to financial position of particular mills. So it was maintained that a general direction for payment of bonus is likely to put a financial burden on the smaller uneconomic units. Regarding past bonuses for the years 1942-1945 it was alleged that profits have in almost all the cases been already distributed and the smaller units which form the majority have not sufficient funds to make any payment in the manner suggested by the workers or otherwise. It was pointed out that any direction for payment of bonus must necessarily depend on the future prospects of the Industry and also on the reserves of the particular mills concerned. It was contended on behalf of the Association that no direction should be given for payment of any bonus for past years and with regard to the present or future periods the matter should be left to the discretion of the management of each unit, which should be deemed to be best judges for dealing with the question.

This Tribunal has first to ascertain what is a bonus, whether in all cases it is an *ex-gratia* payment. For this purpose we may refer to the definition of "wages" as given in clause (*vi*) of section 2 of the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936), which reads:—

"Wages" means all remuneration capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, expressed or implied, were fulfilled, be payable whether conditional upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not include—

(*a*) the value of any house accommodation, etc.

(*b*) ....

(*c*) ....

(*d*) ....

(*e*) ....

This definition shows that bonus may not always be an *ex-gratia* payment but can form part of the wages earned and in that form it is either production bonus or attendance bonus. Besides, these two kinds there are several other forms of bonuses prevalent in the industries. Bonus may be an *ex-gratia* payment, but when it is demanded for work done out of which the employers make high profits, the demand is not for any payment gratis but price of labour. It is to be remembered that adequate wages and dearness allowance, if any, for the increased cost of living are the first charge on the industry. But the workers may reasonably ask for a bonus when there are enhanced profits, when dividends are paid up after providing for taxation and depreciation, specially when their wages are below the living wage standard. In recent years there has been a growing recognition of the claim of the workers for bonus in industrial concerns. Bonus can be claimed by the employees as a matter of right if the same is an expressed or implied part of contract between the employers and employees. If there is a practice in any industry to pay bonus to the workers, it may safely be presumed that bonus is an implied contract between the employer and the employees. "The term 'bonus' may of course be properly used to describe payments made of grace and not as of right. But it nevertheless may include payments made because legally due, but which the parties contemplate will not continue indefinitely." (Lord Birkenhead L.C.) Even accepting that the primary meaning of the word "bonus" is "gift" or gratuity, if it is not asked as a matter of patronage or bounty and if strike action is threatened if such demand is declined, all the elements of a trade dispute arise, as soon as the demand is declined. The difference between the parties as to whether bonus is an *ex-gratia* payment or a rightful claim of the workers brings the question within the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act as a dispute between the parties as regards the terms of employment. [*Re.* Indian Hume Pipe Co., 1947 A.I.R. (Bombay) page 42.] Bonus is due to the worker as a deferred payment for work already done and is conditional on profits. The claim, though not of a legal nature, is an industrial claim and Industrial Courts can order it to be paid to the workers provided they have qualified for the same. The obligation of the employers is enforced as a matter of national policy by way of regulating labour conditions and securing industrial peace and justice. The ancient *ex-gratia* theory no longer finds favour with the public or the Industrial Courts.

The underlying principle for the payment of bonus is that the employee has contributed by labour for the earning of profits made by the Company. A part of the profits so earned which is determined at the end of the year will go to the employees. Although bonus is dependent on profits and although bonus can be and should be linked with profits, the workers as claimants of bonus do not become shareholders or partners of the business, for they cannot be compelled to share the loss of the business. Festival bonus, Independence, bonus, etc., may be described as *ex-gratia* bonus but there is a marked difference between such bonuses and bonus in general on which labourers seem to have got some claim, however thin it may be.

In the matter of granting bonus the underlying principle which calls for consideration is that the demand of bonus, though not based on legal right arising out of a contract, expressed or implied, has to be decided on broad principles of equity and justice. The notion that bonus can only be claimed by the right founded on contract, expressed or implied, must be given up. The only just and equitable principle upon which an employer may be called upon to grant a bonus to the employees is to consider the amount of profits made by the employer in any given year and the general financial condition of the concern and its capacity to bear this additional burden of granting bonus without impairing the efficiency or injuring the business in any vital matter. It is clear that bonus, as described above, is obviously dependent on the prosperity of the business concerned inasmuch as certain conditions of prosperity may make the payment of it possible, other conditions of depressions may make it impossible.

Bonus has been claimed under two heads, viz., profit-sharing bonus and annual bonus for the periods 1942-1945 and also for the period posterior to 1942-45.

Regarding the question of profit-sharing bonus there are some difficulties.

This Tribunal might deal with the claim for annual bonus regarding the past years 1942-1945. With regard to the charge on behalf of the employees that the manufacturers and Managing Agents and their friends and associates have made enormous secret gains in the purchase of materials, stores, etc., and on the sale of products in addition to the profits earned by the Mill-owners as shown in their balance sheets, it must be said at the outset that the charge has not been brought home against the persons concerned. Though sufficient opportunities had been given to the workmen for examination of all the accounts of all the Mills, it appears that they took little care to avail themselves of these opportunities. At any rate it has not been shown before us by any internal evidence afforded by the balance sheets or otherwise that the Mill-owners or their agents, friends or associates made any secret profit not shown in the balance sheet. This Tribunal has, therefore, got to proceed on the balance sheets produced before it which must be taken to reflect the correct financial position of the Mills concerned.

Regarding the claim of bonus for the past years, viz., 1942-1945, this Tribunal feels extreme difficulty in conceding to the demands of the Union even in part. If at any point of time in the past any claim for bonus for 1942-1945 had been raised on behalf of the workers, it has not been shown that the demand was kept alive up to the time when the order of reference was made. Even if we are to direct payment of any bonus for the past, there would be insuperable difficulties in the matter of its implementation.

A question arises as to what funds are available to meet this demand of the workers. There may be two alternative suggestions—(*i*) whether the workers can lay their claim on the reserve funds, or (*ii*) whether the shareholders may be called upon to refund the dividend paid to them.

The demand of the Unions for bonus for past years is for the present workers. The workers may equitably claim bonus for a year out of the profits of that particular year, on account of their personal contributions to earn the profits. Reserve funds are no doubt built out of the profits. The present body of workers may not identically be the same as those who earned profits in the past years. Some must have retired, some must have been discharged and a few new appointments must have been made. The present body of workers cannot, either in law or in equity, represent the workers who have left the Company's service. Even assuming that the present employees are entitled to a share in the profits of the past years, they are not entitled to any share in appreciation of the Company's capital, because that appreciation of the capital value is influenced by several other economic factors over which labour has no control. Reserves, if any, were set apart every year for meeting contingent future expenditure. Reserves become the property of the Company which along with the capital assets may be distributed among shareholders, at the time of its winding up. This distribution does not amount to payment of dividends but it is payment in lieu of a share in the total property of the Company. It has already been noted that even if bonus is linked with dividends and profits, the workers are not shareholders and are not, therefore, entitled to any share in the property. The only funds available for distribution of dividends for a year are the profits of that particular year and past undisbursed profits. Most of the Mills, as is clear from the balance sheets, have no fund under the head "Undistributed profits". The Mill authorities have paid income-tax, super-tax and excess profit tax for the years concerned. If they are to be directed to pay any bonus for those years, they would be inequitously made loser to the extent of the amounts paid as such taxes in respect of the amounts equivalent to the bonus directed to be paid. It is not a small amount that the workers claimed as bonus. According to the Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1947, the total amount of paid up capital in 28 Textile Mills in West Bengal was Rs. 3,01,15,738 and total number of hands employed was 22,293 up to 31st August 1946. The minimum claim of the workers on account of bonus is Rs. 150 per head. This minimum demand works out at Rs. 33,43,900. The total of their claim amounts to something like 33½ lakhs of rupees, i.e., a ninth of the total capital of 3 crores of rupees invested as textile capital in the Province. It has been pointed out for the employees that excess profit taxes paid by the Mill-owners are now being refunded by Government. It has not been shown before this Tribunal how much was paid as excess profit taxes and how much thereof is now being refunded by the Government. It has also not been shown if the refund is not being saddled with any condition. The accounts for the years have been adjusted and dividend paid to the shareholders.

The next question is whether any bonus for the past years are to be paid from the dividend paid. Even if this Tribunal could be persuaded to take the extreme step of directing the shareholders to make a refund of a portion of the dividends they have been granted, that would not obviate the difficulty. In the years concerned as in other years there had been transfers of shares in many cases and so the shareholders have not been identical in all these years. A recent purchaser of share who has paid good money cannot reasonably be asked to make payment towards any fund for payment of bonus, the dividend having been enjoyed by his predecessor-in-interest. To undo adjusted accounts would in short be to bring chaos in settled state of things. We, therefore, feel unable to grant any relief to the workmen in respect of bonus for the years 1942-1945. For the self-same grounds bonus for 1946 cannot be directed to be paid as obviously the account for that year has been settled.

On principle, however, the workmen are entitled to bonus for 1947, which comes within the purview of the dispute referred to us for adjudication. It is obvious that it is time to bring about some uniformity in regard to the distribution of bonus. It has been said that almost all the Mills in the Province except the Basanti Cotton Mill paid some bonuses during the years prior to 1947. Some of the Mills paid bonus equivalent to a month's wage and some for a longer period. We consider that the method adopted in Madras for distribution of bonus is fair and reasonable. In the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills the bonus paid is linked with profits distributed. If the dividend declared to the shareholders is 12½ per cent., the bonus is 12½ ÷ 100 × 12 or 1½ months' wages. When 30 per cent. dividend was declared by the Madras Mills three months' bonus was paid. In the award of the Industrial Tribunal on the conditions of labour in the Textile Industry in the Madras Presidency Rao Bahadur M. Venkataramaiya, the Adjudicator, favoured distribution of bonus in the Textile Industry in that Province on the method adopted by the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. His observation on the point is that "if the shareholders who have contributed towards capital get a certain percentage of dividend, the same percentage should be made available to the workers whose investment, viz., labour is evaluated at the wages paid to them in the year". We also consider that adoption of that principle for distribution of bonus in this Province would bring about some uniformity in the matter and be fair to both capital and labour and recommend accordingly. The bonus paid shall be linked with the dividend declared.

A question now arises as to which worker should be entitled to bonus and which not. It seems reasonable that all those who worked in the year should participate in the distribution of bonus. This Tribunal, therefore, holds that all those who are in service on the date of declaration of dividend will be entitled to bonus, but no one who was absent for more than 60 days in the year (excluding leave and holidays) shall be entitled to the bonus. Distribution will be pro rata—ratable to the length of service in the year.

Payment of this bonus should not be made dependent on such matters as production, good conduct, regular attendance, etc., because the bonus is paid not on account of regular attendance or good conduct but on account of profits earned by the Mills.

Another controvertial question is whether persons with less than one year's service should also be entitled to the bonus. The earnings of a worker in a year being the standard to determine bonus, every worker who was in service when the bonus accrued, is entitled to participate in it.

Bonus should be distributed on the principles laid down by the Tribunal from 1947 onwards, according to the following formula:—

$$\text{Bonus of a worker in a year.} = \frac{\text{Total wages and dearness allowance earned by the worker in the year} \times \text{dividend declared.}}{100} \times \frac{\text{Total number of days worked } \textit{plus} \text{ authorised holidays and leave on full pay.}}{\text{Number of days in the year.}}$$

No maximum and minimum limits are prescribed regarding bonus under this Award. The clerks will also get bonus according to the above formula.

Point No. 6—Provident Fund, Gratuity and Pension.

The claims of the Unions are for—

(*i*) **Provident Fund.**—The Unions demand that workmen of all categories shall, after 3 months' service, contribute 1 anna 6 pies to 2 annas per rupee out of their wages and that the employers shall contribute an equal amount at the end of each year.

(*ii*) Gratuity at one month's pay per year.

(*iii*) Pension at the rate, which the Government employees get. The demand for pension was made only by the Serampore Sutakal Mazdoor Union.

The Millowners' Association is agreeable to accept a scheme of Compulsory Contributory Provident Fund by which all permanent workmen are to subscribe 6¼ per cent. of their basic wages and the employers are to supplement the savings of the workmen at the end of each year by a contribution of an equal amount. This Tribunal also accepts the proposal. There shall be a scheme for compulsory Contributory Provident Fund in the line indicated in Appendix C (so far as it may be made applicable). All permanent workmen which include clerks as well shall subscribe 6¼ per cent. of their basic wages, i.e., 1 anna per rupee to the fund and the savings of each year shall be supplemented at the end of the year by the employers by a contribution of an equal amount. The full contribution of the employers shall be available to the workmen only on retirement, resignation or dismissal except on the ground of misconduct, after full 9 years' service. A workman, retrenched for no fault of his, or, in the event of death, his legal representatives shall also be entitled to the full contribution irrespective of the length of his service. In other cases, the employers will be entitled to make deductions from their contributions as laid down in rule 13 of the Model Rules.

The Compulsory Contributory Provident Fund scheme is expected to give much relief to the workmen in their old age.

This Tribunal does not consider it expedient, in view of the present financial condition of the individual mills, to institute immediately any scheme for compulsory gratuity or pension in addition to Contributory Provident Fund. For the uncovered period anterior to the introduction of the Provident Fund scheme (either by this award or otherwise), the workmen shall get a gratuity. This shall be, for each year of service of the uncovered period, at the rate of ½ month's basic pay calculated at the rate the workmen would be drawing on the date of this award. This amount will be available to the workmen in full or in part on the same conditions and under the same circumstances as the employers' contribution for the Compulsory Contributory Provident Fund.

Points Nos. 7 and 9—Leave, holidays and working hours.

As arguments overlap we consider it expedient to discuss these two points together.

Demand of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress.—(*a*) Leave and holidays and (*b*) Reduction of working hours.

Demands of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour.—(*a*) Leave and holidays and (*b*) Reduction of working hours.

On behalf of the various Associations it has been argued that sufficient leave and reduction of working hours have the effect of increasing efficiency and production. It has been contended that Labour Associations all round the world are keen on reduction of working hours and increase of holidays.

As regards the general question whether increase of leave and reduction of working hours enhance efficiency, there cannot be any doubt. But there is a limit to the operation of this proposition. We do appreciate that after a certain period energy lapses and production falls compared to what is produced by one working in early hours. The real point in this is to ascertain the stage when production falls. As yet figures are not available to show that production falls on account of decreased efficiency towards the end of the workng day as prescribed. It has been argued that an experiment was held in India and it was found that despite reduction of working hours there was an increase in production. The illustration is not at all helpful because during that period shifts were multiplied and what we get was the result of multiplied shifts. As the data are not available, this Tribunal considers it inexpedient to reduce the working hours by way of laying down a standard for this industry.

Sri P. Sanyal on behalf of Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress argued that in France, Belgium and other few places the workers in industries get 26 days' holidays and 1 to 6 days' leave for family reasons and that in Brussels (I. L. O.) the Textile Committee emphasises the necessity of leave without stating the number of days involved.

We have in Bengal two statutes, viz., the Indian Factories Act prescribing an irreducible period of leave for workers in a factory and the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act prescribing the maximum leave for employees in a commercial establishment not covered by the Factories Act. Jonab Safatullah Khan on behalf of the National Chamber of Labour contended that our statute was borrowed from the western countries and the climatic condition was overlooked. He emphasised on the fact that here the workers have to work in a hot climate and they exhaust themselves after a little work and wear themselves out completely in a shorter time unless opportunities are given for recoupment. The argument was reinforced by another contention that malaria is a local disease in Bengal and the workers are not immune from it. He claims some special consideration.

Considering all the arguments and the present tendency to ameliorate the conditions of the workers we prescribe that the workers in the Mills shall, on completion of 12 months' continuous service, get, as under the Factories Act, 10 days' privilege leave; in addition they will get casual leave for 5 days and sick leave for 15 days. There will be 6 festival holidays. Privilege leave shall accumulate for two years. All these leaves shall be on full pay. It is further decided that sick leave shall be granted on a medical certificate, and the Company shall have always the right to have any applicant for sick leave examined by its own doctor and at its own cost. Whenever an employee is found entitled to pay, full or half, his Dearness Allowance shall be taken into account. For determining whether a workman has completed 12 months' continuous service the Explanation at the end of Section 49B of the Indian Factories Act shall be the guiding principle. The provision regarding sick leave shall not be in operation after Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, comes into force.

So far as the working hours are concerned, we have already said that the illustration put forward does not help us in any way to show that the marginal hours are unproductive. We do not feel justified to reduce the working hours especially as data are not available to show that there are some unproductive hours within the prescribed limit. We decide that so far as working hours are concerned, the provisions of the Factories Act will apply to the workers in the Mills.

The clerical staff and other employees not coming within the Factories Act shall be governed by the Bengal Shops and Establishments Acts as regards leave, holidays and working hours.

Point No. 8—Recognition of Unions.

In view of the provisions in the recent Trade Union Amendment Act, the question does not call for decision by this Tribunal.

Point No. 10—Conditions of Service.

(*a*) **Service cards.**—This point is conceded on behalf of the employers. Service cards for the workmen shall be maintained in the form indicated in Appendix D. The employers may add other details, if considered material.

(*b*) **Rationalization and retrenchment.**—Indian National Trade Union Congress does not dispute the propriety of rationalization but demands that there should be no retrenchment. Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress objects to intensification of work by reducing staff. Sri Sibnath Banerjee objects to increase of work by rationalization. Hitherto Indian labour had been cheap. With such a small amount a man could be obtained that the industrialists considered that it was useless to spend more money on improved machinery or to have economic units or to reduce working hours. The result has been that in Bengal we find machineries and lay out requiring too many men. Practically one weaver manages one loom. A girl in the Far East manages many times more. She can do this because of the improved machinery. It has been possible to go on with the obsolete lay out because labour has been cheap. When there is the demand for putting higher cost for the labour it must necessarily imply rationalization. Unless rationalization be conceded the result will be that the cost of production will increase and, as India is not much advanced in industry, foreign goods will flood in and our industries will be lost. Therefore the Indian industries must be improved to the extent that it can compete with the production in foreign countries in bulk as also in cost. This means rationalization by improved machineries as also by substituted arrangement of work by which man power can be reduced. What is objectionable is the introduction of a harmful practice or to exploit the labour. During the prescribed time the workers must work. A worker must justify his wages by his output. If he is to get more he must produce more. This is only possible by rationalization.

In one of the meetings of the National American Manufacturers, the Prisident remarked:—"We in this country follow this policy small cost to consumers, high wages to workers, and fair return for owners of capital. These are the principles we are guided by. If you follow that, you will reproduce America."—(Proceedings of the Conference during 15th to 18th December, 1947, on Industrial Development in India, Government of India, Ministry of Industry and Supply, New Delhi, page 30.) This is possible only by rationalization.

It has been contended before us that in the name of rationalization the Company may effect retrenchment. We do foresee that rationalization necessarily implies reduction unless the Mills are extended. The Millowners have agreed not to take recourse to retrenchment within one year without exhausting all possible sources of introducing multiple shifts. We think that this will be a safeguard against any arbitrary retrenchment.

The next question is about the mode of retrenchment. From the workers' side it has been said that the principle of "last come first go" should be followed. Sri Sankar Banerjee on behalf of the Millowners generally agreed to this proposition with this reservation that the principle must not be carried too far to affect the persons in key positions. We do appreciate the force of this contention and we decide that in retrenchment of any particular type of workers the principle of "last come first go" in that group shall always apply provided that amongst the workers recruited in the same year the Company will have the discretion in the matter of selection on the ground of inefficiency. We however recommend that at the time of first appointment, the management should consider the claims of the retrenched hands if they seek reemployment.

In all cases of retrenchment, the workmen shall be entitled to one month's notice or, in lieu thereof, one month's pay including Dearness Allowance.

(*c*) **Compensatory allowance for involuntary unemployment.**—This Tribunal is inclined to give direction on this point in the line indicated by the Government of India letter No. L. 1891 of 12th June 1944 as modified by letter No. L. 1891 of 20th February 1946. This was agreed to by both parties.

For involuntary unemployment of a workman, 75 per cent. of the average daily rate of pay shall be paid for the first fortnight of unemployment and 50 per cent. of such pay for the second fortnight. This benefit will be available only for one month in a half year, and no benefit will be given in the half-yearly periods of January to June, or July to December, unless the number of days of involuntary unemployment has exceeded 7 in the half year.

To qualify for the benefit, a workman must answer to a muster roll once in a day at the usual place of unemployment or with the permission of the employer at any other place and a workman will be ineligible for the benefit if he unreasonably refuses to work even of different sort in his usual factory or refuses an employment provided in the same locality by transfer from one department to another in the same undertaking.

These rules do not cover closes of which adequate notice is given under the Standing Orders.

(*d*) **Confirmation.**—Sri Sankar Banerjee, Counsel for the Millowners' Association, assured this Tribunal that the full complement of labour force for the mills would be confirmed men. After this assurance, we think that the Budliwalas who are no more than casual workers (a sort of leave reserve) will be a very small percentage of the permanent staff. Probationers shall be confirmed after four months' service, provided there are vacancies in the total complement of the mills.

(*e*) **Promotion.**—Promotion will depend upon, firstly, on efficiency and, secondly, on seniority. No vacancy in higher posts shall be filled up by an outsider so long as a workman already in service is capable of filling up the post.

(*f*) and (*g*) **Suspension, discharge and dismissal.**—It was pointed out for the employees that security of tenure of service is best calculated to promote efficiency and contentment in the workmen. With this objective the demands under the heads "suspension, discharge and dismissal" were formulated on behalf of the employees as follows:—

(*a*) There shall be no dismissal except in case of misconduct duly established before a joint committee of employers and the union;

(*b*) No employee shall be liable to be dismissed merely on account of his inability to attend on the day following holiday or periods of leave. The day or days of such absence may be treated as day of leave without pay; and

(*c*) The practice of suspension from service and of "shut out" in case of late attendance shall be discontinued.

While it is recognised that workmen ought to feel that they are as much a part of the industry as the employers without which a sense of responsibility in them, which alone can ensure maximum contribution to output, is not likely to develop, it must not be lost sight of that discipline is a thing which has got to be strictly adhered to in any organisation and the Tribunal feels unable to recommend that absence on the day following any holiday or period of leave should in all cases be treated as a day of leave without pay only and no further serious view should be taken about it. Such a recommendation would only have the effect of encouraging the workmen to absent themselves after holidays and periods of leave.

We consider that before such extreme steps as discharge and dismissal or even suspension are taken by the management, proceedings in writing embodying the specific charges against a particular workman should be drawn up and such workman should be supplied with a copy of such proceeding in good time to enable him to defend himself. In such a proceeding the workman concerned may defend himself without the assistance of any outsider or he may have himself defended by another workman or even by lawyer. The range of punishment may vary from dismissal to suspension for 4 days on the ground of misconduct. The punishment in all cases is to be given by the Manager.

The following acts or omissions will be treated as misconduct:—

(*a*) Wilful insubordination or disobedience whether alone or in combination with another or others to any lawful and reasonable order of a superior.

(*b*) Taking part in any illegal strike or continuing in any strike after it becomes illegal.

(*c*) Inciting whilst on the premises any operative to take recourse to any illegal strike.

(*d*) Theft, fraud, or dishonesty in connection with the Company's business or property.

(*e*) Taking or giving bribes or any illegal gratification whatsoever.

(*f*) Habitual absence without leave or absence without leave for more than six consecutive days without sufficient cause.

(*g*) Habitual late attendance.

(*h*) Habitual breach of any Standing Orders.

(*i*) Collection of any money within the Mill premises for purposes not sanctioned by the Manager.

(*j*) Drunkenness or riotous or disorderly behaviour during working hours or any act subversive of discipline or efficiency

(*k*) Habitual negligence or neglect of work.

(*l*) Habitual breach of any rules, or instructions for the maintenance and running of any department or maintaining its cleanliness, and any other serious act of misconduct.

A workman suspended will not be permitted to work in the mills for the period of suspension and no remuneration will be paid or be due to him for this period.

Workmen may be fined for any of the undermentioned offences, but the offence if repeated, or in any gross case, may be treated as misconduct. Fines will be imposed in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act for the following offences, or at the discretion of the Manager for acts of misconduct specified above as an alternative to dismissal or suspension:—

(*a*) Absence without leave without sufficient cause.

(*b*) Negligence in work or neglect of work.

(*c*) Smoking in the Mill premises except in places where smoking is permitted.

(*d*) Entering or leaving, or attempting to enter or leave the Mill premises except by the gate provided for the purpose.

(*e*) Absence without leave or without sufficient cause from appointed work in the Mill.

(*f*) Breach of any rules or instructions for the maintenance and running of any department and maintaining its cleanliness.

(*g*) Damage to work in process or to any other property of the Company.

(*h*) Interference with any safety devices installed on the Mills.

(*i*) Distributing or exhibiting inside the Mill premises hand-bills, pamphlets or posters without the previous sanction of the Manager.

No fine shall be imposed except by the officers authorised under the Payment of Wages Rules and until the workman concerned has been given an opportunity of being heard.

All fines imposed on workmen and realised will be credited to a special fines fund which will be utilised for such purpose as may be approved in this behalf by the Provincial Government in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act.

(*h*) **Night-shift work.**—Only adult and able-bodied male workers shall be employed for night shift work. The night shift work should be allotted to the workmen, as far as practicable, by rotation, so that no workmen may be employed in night shifts for more than 2 months at a stretch. Other matters regarding night shifts shall be according to the provisions of the Indian Factories Act.

Point No. 11—Sounding of whistles.

For the employees it was wanted that whistles should be sounded before starting, recess and closing of the Mill. This is quite reasonable and Mr. Banerjee on behalf of the Millowners' Association agreed that this would be done.

Point No. 12—Abolition of Head Jobbers, Sardar and contract labour system.

It was demanded that contract labour system should be abolished and the posts of Head Jobbers and Sardars also should be done away with. The Association maintained that the system of contract labour is almost non-existent. The Association has no objection to the abolition of the contract labour system and the posts of Head Jobbers and Sardars. "The demand be allowed."

Point No. 13—Abolition of distinction in wages and dearness allowance and the service conditions between male and female workers.

There shall not be any distinction in the service conditions between a male and a female worker, except in the matter of wages and dearness allowance. The female workers shall get [illegible] of the wages and dearness allowance fixed for the male workers of the same category as already indicated under the heads "Minimum Basic Wage" and "Dearness Allowance".

Point No. 14—Welfare activities.

There are seven items which will be considered separately. The consideration must be prefaced by some observations which will make the reasons for the decisions clear.

An industry is a social institution. Though apparently the mill-owners spend money at the first instance, they get it ultimately from the consumer public, i.e., the society. If there are other arrangements for social welfare which a mill worker can enjoy in common with the public, there is no reason why this should be duplicated at the cost of the society. Where, however, the workers are placed in such a way that they cannot take advantage of the amenities offered by the State, arrangements may be made for those things. An industry being an asset of the State, the society must not grudge the workers who are denied the other advantages to have this and tax it on the goods produced.

After the legislations for the welfare of the workmen, e.g., the Indian Factories Act, Bengal Maternity Benefit Act, State Insurance Act, there is very little for this Tribunal to recommend. Sufficient provisions have been made in the Indian Factories Act and the rules framed thereunder for cleanliness, sanitation, latrines, washing arrangements, drinking water and rest room. If the provisions are observed, there will be very little gound for complaint for the workers. Separate machineries have been set up under the different statutes to enforce compliance with the provisions of the different Acts. Repetition of those provisions by this Tribunal will not improve the situation. In case of non-compliance of the provisions of the Statutes, it is always open to the workmen and the Unions to bring the matter to the notice of the proper authorities. This Tribunal proposes only to supplement the statutory provision.

(*b*) **Education, and** (*a*) **Recreation and amusement.**—It has been referred to above that the Mills are located in such places that the children of the workers can attend the public primary schools. They can also attend cinemas. It is, therefore, not found advisable to raise the cost of production by giving to the workers these facilities in duplicate. Education is primarily a duty of the State and the Millowners can be made liable for it only when the mill is located in such a place that the workers cannot take advantage of the facilities offered by the State. Here this is not the case and, therefore, the Tribunal rejects the demand that the Millowners shall have primary schools and technical schools for the workers and their children. This Tribunal, however, will leave it to the mill authorities to consider whether it will be of advantage to them to give some lessons in technique to the workmen for increasing their efficiency. This will help the Mills.

Government is already spending very large amounts for recreation and amusement of the working classes. Government expenses are increasing every year. In this transition period, it has got to be examined how far Government provision is made when they are already making provisions. By increase in wages the burden on the industry has already increased and it has got to be seen how it receives the shock. After the industry becomes accustomed to the present wage scale these matters of minor importance can be considered. For the present this Tribunal recommends the installation of a Radio (tuned to Calcutta) with loud speakers, if necessary. This will not entail a heavy burden on the management. On the other hand, this is expected to have some educative value and provides some recreation to the workers at one and the same time.

Where there are barracks for workers, a room should be provided for the workers to meet and spend their leisure in innocent indoor games. The materials for such indoor games shall be provided by the workers themselves.

As fields for outdoor games are not likely to be available for all the Mills, this Tribunal does not propose to give any direction for facilities for outdoor games.

(*c*) **Libraries.**—It has already been noted that the mills are located in such a way that the workers are not denied what the common men get and therefore this demand cannot be upheld. This Tribunal, however, recommends that some elementary books having educative value, specially about industries and labour, may be provided in the common room.

(*d*) **Medical facilities.**—Medical aid to the workers may be divided into three classes—(*i*) medical aid for ailment and diseases which a worker suffers in common with the general public, (*ii*) medical aid for occupational diseases and ailments arising out of hazards of work and (*iii*) general first aid.

Item No. (*iii*) is an imperative duty of the industry. For item No. (*i*) the industry has no obligation. It is the duty of the State. Item No. (*ii*) is the joint liability of the industry as also of the State. The State is liable because an industry is an asset of the country and, therefore, it has got to spend some money for maintaining this asset. For this purpose the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, has been passed. The Tribunal can go no further. So far as first aid arrangements are concerned, every mill must have such arrangements in the line indicated by the Indian Factories Act and the rules framed thereunder. The members of this Tribunal visited some of the mills and found first aid arrangements. In one of the mills the members failed to notice any room for examination of patients for giving first aid. This Tribunal directs that there must be separate rooms for examination and giving first aid to male and female workers. This Tribunal further advises all employers to arrange the organization of first aid training in their institutions. It is suggested that at least four persons out of every 150 workers should be trained in first aid according to the standards laid down by the St. John Ambulance Association.

(*e*) **Arrangement for nourishment to nursing mothers and feeding of babies, and** (*g*) **Rest rooms and creches.**—Section 33(2) of the Factories Act makes provision for creches and this Tribunal directs that there must be creches wherein the requisite number of women are employed. This Tribunal directs that there should be cradles and toys as also arrangement for feeding and cleaning the babies. This Tribunal directs that the women in charge of creches or, at any rate, at least one, must have been herself a mother. The Tribunal further directs that there must be rest shelters for the workers to await joining their work or during the interval period. A portion of the shelter must be partitioned off for females where they can also nurse babies without being observed by others. We do not think that any further direction is necessary.

(*f*) **Cheap canteen and ration shops.**—This Tribunal further directs that there should be a cost price canteen in every factory. The Mill will supply rooms, furniture, utensils and fuel and when the number of people engaged is less than fifty, the Mill will supply one servant, in other cases two servants. The Mill will bear these expenses. This will be managed by a joint board of employers and employees, and the articles will be sold at cost price. The almirahs or wagons supplied for keeping the foodstuff must be flyproof. There will be sitting arrangements. The Tribunal has no objection to the conversion of a part of the shelter, if it is big enough for canteen as well. There must be adequate supervision by the mill about the hygienic rules followed in preparing he foodstuff and in keeping the rooms sanitarily clean. This Tribunal is not impressed with the necessity of coercing the employer to open a ration shop after decontrol of articles. If, however, the workers like, they may open a shop on co-operative basis outside the factory and the mill in that case will supply a room and give such advice as may be sought for.

The Tribunal further directs that in the canteen room there must be arrangements for washing hands and mouth. There must be cool drinking water available to the workers just outside the factory rooms.

The Tribunal further directs that there should be washing places for the workers to clean themselves after the day's work. There should be sufficient water there and liquid soap for washing body should be supplied free of cost.

Point No. 15—Housing and House Allowance.

The demand on behalf of the employees is that better housing arrangement should be made for them and where this is not possible they should be awarded house allowance. On principle Mr. Sankar Banerjee agreed that he is in sympathy with the view that something should be done for housing but he maintained that in this behalf the entire responsibility cannot be taken by the employers. According to the Association provision for adequate housing is a matter which is principally and particularly the responsibility of the State. In this connection it will be useful to refer to the report of the Industrial Housing Sub-Committee of the Standing Labour Committee, New Delhi, dated the 25th May 1946, which at page 15 reads as follows:

"We in this Committee after consideration of all aspects of the problem have come to the conclusion that the task of housing industrial workers in urban area because of its magnitude can only be successfully undertaken by the collective efforts of the local authorities, Government and the employers. The Committee are unanimous in their opinion that it will not be possible to provide the minimum standard required for workers' houses on an economic basis for the lower paid industrial workers unless such housing schemes are subsidised by the Central and Provincial Governments and the employers. In urban areas and other areas developed by the local authorities workers' houses should be built and owned by the local authorities."

In the ninth meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on the 25th and 26th July 1946, as appears from the item No. 7 in the Summary of Proceedings in the Report of the Industrial Housing Sub-Committee of the Standing Labour Committee a resolution by the Standing Labour Committee was adopted to the following effect:

The Standing Labour Committee requested the Government of India to establish immediately National Working Class Housing Board and also to take steps through the Provincial Governments for the establishment of Provincial Boards for promoting the housing of working classes and the carrying out of the programmes as speedily as possible. The functions of the National Housing Board should include among others—

(*a*) laying down standards and policies for suitable housing in different areas;

(*b*) preparing standard plans, specifications and general housing schemes;

(*c*) supervision and carrying out a housing scheme undertaken by the Central Government;

(*d*) taking measures for making building materials, land and other necessary facilities available at reasonable rates and in sufficient measures;

(*e*) advising Central and Provincial Governments and other public organisations and local bodies with a view to promoting the objective of housing working classes;

(*f*) co-ordinating the working and activities of the Provincial Housing Boards.

The functions of the Provincial Housing Boards should include among others—

(*a*) undertaking the construction and management of the houses built out of the funds provided by the Central Government, and

(*b*) supervising and carrying out the housing schemes undertaken by the Provincial Governments and other public organisations.

These matters have received favourable consideration of the Labour Department of the Central Government. The Central Government is reported to have agreed to contribute 12½ per cent. of the cost of building houses but not exceeding Rs. 200 per house.

From what has been stated above it is clear that the opinion of authoritative quarters is that housing is a matter regarding which some responsibility rests in quarters other than the employers and without bringing all these parties in the dispute the entire responsibility of making provisions for housing cannot be laid at the employers alone. Besides the problem of acquiring building materials at the present times is very acute as is well known. Though housing arrangements may not be possible just at present improvements in the quarters already existing can be effected without much difficulty. The Association is opposed to the grant of any housing allowance to the workers as they maintain that in assessing remuneration they have taken into account basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, housing etc.

So far we have dealt with the question of difficulties in undertaking construction of new houses. There is another side of the question which is repair and improvement of the existing quarters. With a view to obtaining first hand knowledge about the housing arrangements of the workers we visited some of the mills and the quarters where the workmen are housed.

In Kesoram Cotton Mills which we visited complaint was made to us by the workmen about inadequacy of water supply particularly in the rooms upstairs. We consider that the mill authorities should take steps for supply of water at least two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening.

Bangasri Cotton Mill which we next visited requires more water taps, drains, doors of latrines and repairs of walls of Kutcha sheds in the quarters of the workmen.

We visited Rampuria Cotton Mills also. In the quarters of the workmen, separate bathing places for males and females consistent with the privacy of the latter should be arranged for.

There is room for improvement in the quarters of the Bangaluxmi Cotton Mills which also we visited. Drainage is not up to the mark and it may be improved without incurring very appreciable cost. In the Kutcha quarters we noticed that cooking was done by some of the workers inside the very room where they live with their families including a number of children. The cooking may conveniently be done in the verandah.

As we consider that the workmen are not entitled to any free housing accommodation they cannot claim house allowance either.

As the award that we are going to make cannot remain binding on the parties for more than one year we feel that in the absence of availability of building materials at present times, we would not be justified in directing the employers to undertake constructions of new houses. If, however, any of the employers are in a position to construct any new house for the workers they are certainly welcome and such a course will certainly not go without appreciation on the part of the workmen. In some of the mills there are some barracks which may be improved and made habitable. And if this be done this will also go a good way in the matter of solution of the housing problem. The necessity of housing arrangement cannot be overemphasised.

Though the plans of buildings to be constructed may rest with Government, we feel we should place on record our appreciation of the lay out of the quarters of the Bangasri Cotton Mills. We do feel that the workers living there could forget that they were working in a mill or were mill hands. They could feel that they were living in their village homes. We would have greatly appreciated if we could find vegetable plants and creepers grown by the workers round their quarters.

Point No. 16—Wages and Conditions of Service of Badliwallas.

While this point regarding wages and conditions of service of Badliwallas was taken up for hearing Mr. Sanyal on behalf of the Bengal National Trade Union Congress agreed to supply materials about specific cases for examination by the Tribunal. Since then the materials were not supplied by Mr. Sanyal and in the absence thereof we find ourselves unable to give any decision regarding the conditions of service of Badliwallas. The number of Badliwallas will considerably fall on the assurance of the mill-owners that the full complement of labour will be permanent hands.

Point No. 17—Maternity Benefit.

On behalf of the Indian National Trade Union Congress (Bengal Branch) the demand on this count is that three months' leave in all with full pay and other amenities including dearness allowance should be given to female workers before and after child birth and medical facilities should be provided for free of charge. The Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress also laid a demand on the self-same terms.

The Mill Owners' Association resisted the demand contending that the present statutory provisions should continue to apply and that if changes are to be effected this should apply to all industries throughout India on uniform basis. It was maintained that Government of India alone was competent to bring about a uniformity in the matter on all-India basis.

We are not aware when the Employees' State Insurance Act will come into operation. The question of maternity benefit and similar other matters are so important that some provision regarding such matters cannot be kept in abeyance.

Mr. Banerjee on behalf of the Association at the time of hearing agreed on principle that some provision should be made regarding maternity benefit. He, however, raised the question as to the extent of it.

We consider it fair to make the following provision regarding maternity benefit.

Over and above the leave earned as a matter of right on account of working in the mill, every female worker shall be entitled to leave for a period of six weeks immediately preceding and including the day of her delivery, and for such period immediately following that day as would provide the benefit for a total period of 12 weeks in all. During the period of this leave the woman worker concerned shall be paid according to provisions of the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act.

In a case of miscarriage or delivery before time, the female worker concerned shall enjoy all the benefits under the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act with the addition that leave for six weeks shall be granted after the date of miscarriage or of the delivery before time. We consider that instead of notifying the Manager or the official so authorised under the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act about the day and month of confinement in this connection, a certificate to the effect that the case had been one of miscarriage or of delivery before time (9 months) should be deemed sufficient.

Points Nos. 18 and 19—Overtime work and overtime payment and Benefits for work on Sundays and holidays

Provision has been made in section 47 of the Factories Act, 1934, about overtime work and overtime payment, and it is not open to any Tribunal to transgress the provisions of the enactment. The matter of overtime is to be governed by the statute. It is not disputed that after an employee had worked for 48 hours in the week he should be paid at the rate of twice his ordinary rate of pay for every extra hour worked. Under section 35 of the Factories Act no daily worker shall be allowed to work in a factory on a Sunday unless he has had or will have a holiday for a whole day on one of the 3 days immediately before or after that Sunday. Thus for every Sunday worked an employee is to get a substituted day of rest. So long as a worker gets one off day in seven, it is not understood how any demand for extra payment for Sunday can be supported. When on a Sunday a worker works he gets a substituted holiday and therefore in such a case the question of overtime payment does not arise as Sunday carries pay. The question relating to both these issues must be governed by the provisions in the Factories Act.

The next question is whether the clerical staff is entitled to any overtime pay. For the employees it was contended that overtime payment should be extended to clerks also. The clerical and non-clerical staff not covered by the Indian Factories Act shall be governed by the Bengal Shop and Establishment Act as regards working hours, weekly holidays and payment for overtime work.

The next point to be examined is whether pay for computing overtime is the basic pay or the total remuneration including dearness and other allowances. "Overtime" is a statutory word having a statutory meaning as given to it in section 47 of the Act. "Pay" appears to mean basic pay. Looking to the scheme of the Factories Act no other meaning seems possible to be given to it. Section 49 C which deals with pay during annual holidays read with the definition of the word "wages" in the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, shows that in that section pay has been taken to include allowances also. It is clear therefore that what the legislature intends, it puts down. There is nothing however in Section 47 of the Act to suggest that pay in that section was intended to include dearness or any allowance also. Thus in our view in computing overtime basic pay need only be considered.

Point No. 20—Term for Recruitment of Labour.

This point was not pressed at the time of hearing.

Point No. 21—Uniforms to Durwans.

This demand was made on behalf of the Bengal National Trade Union Congress. It was urged that Darwans should be given uniforms, both winter and summer. The claim was not resisted. In fact for maintaining discipline and for presentation of businesslike appearance in any office or factory liveries to Darwans are necessary and is everywhere recognised. The employers will therefore supply to the Darwans uniforms of the type as might be intelligible to the public for fixing their identities as Darwans. We must however note that usual uniforms in vogue in the country when supplied must be worn by the Darwans when on duty.

Point No. 22—Interim reliefs.

This point no longer arises.

Points Nos. 23 and 24—Provision for preventing loss of production on account of insufficient supply of materials, bad materials and bad accessories and the consequence thereof on the workers, and Joint Production Board.

The Tribunal has not been impressed with the necessity of a Joint Production Board. Works Committee is considered sufficient.

Nothing concrete and substantial has been suggested under Point No. 23. The mill owners can possibly have no fancy for bad materials, nor can it be expected that the mill owners will not get sufficient materials, if available, for this will affect their profits materially. It cannot be believed that the mill owners will have bad accessories, if they can help.

Point No. 25—Reinstatement of 41, dismissed hands of the Hosiery Department of the Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd.

The Union complains that unjustly 41 workmen have been dismissed. On behalf of the Company it has been alleged that on account of transit difficulties they could not clear their godowns and there was paucity of purchasers and they had to shrink production, and for this reason they closed down some of the machines. There was no denial from the other side that a particular machine was closed down and all the workmen attached thereto were retrenched. The Company urges that on account of shrinkage of work retrenchment is inevitable. The Company gives this assurance to the Tribunal that if and when they will be in a position to reopen the machines they will take in those retrenched men. We direct that when the machines are reopened they will be reopened in order of their number and the workmen attached to each will be taken in gradually. The period of unemployment will be treated as leave without pay. This will not be counted as duty for the purpose of earning leave but will be counted a service for the purpose of gratuity, increment, etc Both the Union and the Company agreed to thi position.

Point No. 26—Reinstatement of discharged employees of the Dunbar Cotton Mills.

There was a general strike in the Dunbar Cotton Mills from the 2nd of October 1946 till the 18th of January 1947. On 22nd January 1947 some workers were discharged, and the grievance of the Union has been that the Management has illegally dismissed those workmen. A list has been appended to the written statement giving 16 names with a prayer for their reinstatement. All the 16 were female workers.

The Company's defence is that owing to reduction in supplies and control of production, in particular varieties, it had to reduce the staff.

While the matter stood on the level of legality and illegality, the learned Advocate on behalf of the Union at the time of hearing made out the case that by illegality he meant victimisation for trade union activities. So far as the question of legality or illegality is concerned, we may consider here whether the workmen have been discharged or dismissed for trade union activities. Of the sixteen women, three have been examined. One is Sabitri bearing muster-roll No. 653. The next is Muneswari bearing muster-roll No. 650. The third is Lasmania bearing muster-roll No. 647. They say that they had been members of the Union and also say that they took part in picketing at the time of the strike and for this reason they have been discharged. So far as the question of their being members of the Union is concerned, their statements stand unrebutted though we think the evidence of the President, Sri Mrinal Kanti Banerjee, an innocent gentleman, does not carry it very long. We take it, however, that they had been members of the Union. Sri Mrinal Kanti added a remark that these women were volunteers at the time of discharge. There were 1,800 workers in Sri Mrinal Kanti Banerjee's Union and it was not practicable for him to know every worker by name and face to be able to say that he or she was a volunteer or did the work of a volunteer. He had to confess at last that he could not say if these females were volunteers. Sabitri, one of the workers, gave birth to a child during the period of strike, and it is very difficult to appreciate when it is urged that she was a volunteer engaged in picketing. She confessed that she did not go near the gate of the mill during the period of strike.

. The next female witness is Muneswari. She said in her evidence-in-chief that she only desisted from attending mill and did not do anything else.

The other female is Lasmania. She said that there were 100 or 125 female workers and that 15 or 17 women resisted others. She, however, said that the males who did picketing were not discharged.

It is not understandable, if the Company wanted to discharge the workers because they were engaged in picketing, why the male workers who were expected to exercise more power and influence were not at all discharged. The onus is upon the employees to prove that the action taken against them was unjust and was due to ulterior motives. This the Union has failed to discharge.

In the opinion of this Tribunal the workers were not discharged for any trade union activities.

Termination of services immediately following the strike no doubt gives rise to a suspicion that these persons might have been sacked for taking part in the strike. From the evidence of the witnesses for the Union we find that the male workers who did picketing work were not sacked, nor were the office bearers of the Union. The reasonable inference is that the termination of services has been on a different ground. It was commented that the Company did not produce any paper. There is, however, no complaint that the Management took new men after discharging these people. This clearly shows that the Company was doing reduced work, indicating that reduction of work was a necessity on trading grounds. In our opinion no case has been made out for reinstatement of these 16 workers.

Point No. 27—Wages and Dearness Allowance of the workers of the Dunbar Cotton Mills from 22nd October 1946 to 18th January 1947.

On behalf of the workers of the Dunbar Cotton Mills a claim has been made that they are entitled to pay and dearness allowance for the period of strike (i.e., from 22nd October 1946 to the 18th January 1947) in the mills. The claim has been resisted on the ground that during the period the Ordinance was in force, it was illegal to stage a strike without proper notice and that no notice for 14 days was given to the Management. It was therefore argued that the strike was illegal and the workers were not entitled to any allowance. Another argument which was put forward was that it was an unnecessary strike and therefore the workers were not entitled to pay and dearness allowance.

We shall first dispose of the question about notice. On behalf of the Union a certificate of posting of the notice has been put in. This shows that a notice was posted on 7th October 1946 and the natural and legal presumption is that it must have reached the addressee in time. The Manager has since left the place and cannot be examined. The presumption thus raised stands unrebutted. This is not rebutted by the production of a notice with a note made by the Management that it was received on a later date. On behalf of the Union it has been stated that another notice was tendered personally. It is thus clear that it was a strike after 14 days' notice.

While considering the question of strike the Tribunal will not consider the grievances of remote times—grievances not arising out of condition of service but grievances arising out of isolated incidents.

The dispute which led to the strike was referred to Srijut Ranjit Gupta by Government. Under the Ordinance then in force Government framed issues and it appears that no issue about the strike pay was made. This gives an opportunity to the Union to say that they had no hand in the matter of framing issues and therefore abandonment of this by Government cannot put their claim in jeopardy. It should however be remembered that the Union has failed to put in any paper to show that while the matter was still pending before Srijut Ranjit Gupta any specific claim was made for pay and allowance for the strike period.

Let us now turn to the merits of the question. It has been held by Tribunals in India and abroad that strike-pay may be allowed only when the strike becomes inevitable. It has been said by some that when the Management takes recourse to a sudden unfair practice a strike may be the only remedy left. To bring the case at par with those decisions evidence has been adduced that the Manager used to assault the workmen and the strike had to be staged. Evidence has been adduced that there were latrines within the factory premises and also there were different stalls or restaurants. It has been said by witnesses tha when the Manager found crowds clustering round the latrines or the tea stalls during working hours he used to chase them and ask them to go to work and in so doing used force. The Manager is no in India to answer this charge. The strike notice contains the statement that the Shahibs used to assault the workers. The strike notice is howeve based on a resolution of the workmen. The resolution was passed in a meeting in which demand were formulated and the Management of the Union was authorised to give a strike notice on those grounds. It however appears from the resolution that there was no item in which it wa said that the Manager or the Shahibs assaulted the workmen. Therefore the inclusion of this clause in the Charter of Demands annexed to the strike notice will not elevate the ground of strike. It is, no doubt, true that some time ago a resolution was adopted in the meeting of the workers that the Shahibs used to assault the workmen. The absence of this in the resolution by which the strike was adopted only goes to show that this was not a ground for which the strike was staged. The strike, as the resolution shows, was staged for improving the condition of service and wages. It has been systematically held by the Tribunals (in which we agree) that no strike pay ought to be allowed when it is staged simply for getting more wages and benefits and is not inevitable on account of unfair labour practice. On merits we are of opinion that no strike pay should be allowed.

Point No. 28—Gratuity and pension to workers of the Dunbar Mills retiring between 14th January 1947 and 22nd May 1947.

We referred to a strike in the Dunbar Cotton Mills while discussing Point No. 27, and this matter comes out of that incident. Srijut Ranajit Gupta in his award decided that the workmen would get some benefit in the nature of gratuity. The matter was referred to Srijut Ranajit Gupta on 14th January 1947 and the award made by him was accepted by the Government on 22nd May 1947. The Association demands that persons retiring between 14th January 1947 and 22nd May 1947 should get gratuity as laid down by Srijut Ranajit Gupta in the terms of the award. We do not find in this award any clause that the gratuity rules would be retrospective in effect. On the other hand, the Government order clearly shows that the decision shall remain in force and shall bind the Company and its employees "for a period of four months from the date of this order." "The date of this order", as we have said, is 22nd May 1947. This means that the order was in force with effect from 22nd May 1947. We therefore fail to see how the benefits of this award can be made available to the persons who retired before 22nd May 1947. We therefore decide that the persons retiring between 14th January 1947 and 22nd May 1947 are not entitled to the benefits of the gratuity as laid down in Srijut Ranajit Gupta's award.

Point No. 29—Compensation to the unemployed workmen of the Dunbar Mills from 14th March 1947.

This demand was made for the first time by an application, dated 2nd January 1948. There was no such demand from the workers of the Dunbar Mills in the original written statement of I. N. T. U. C. The Union did not place before this Tribunal under what circumstances there was unemployment and who the affected workers were. This Tribunal is not, accordingly, in a position to come to any decision and to give any definite direction.

Point No. 30—Effect of the award of Srijut R. Gupta in the dispute of the Dunbar and the Baorea Mills.

The award of Srijut Ranajit Gupta, dated 22nd May 1947, has no bearing on any of the special issues raised on behalf of the workmen of the Dunbar Cotton Mills except Point No. 28 and the effect of this award on Point No. 28 has already been discussed.

Point No. 31—Claim of the clerical staff of the Head Office and two compounders for 2 months' pay as Puja Bonus and a flat increment of Rs. 10 per month.

One item of grievance had been that Jnan Ranjan Das and Bejoy Chandra Manna, compounders, were not given increment, etc., as in the case of others. The grievance has been removed and no dispute exists on this score.

The claim of the Union had been that on the basis of an agreement the clerical staff of the Head Office at Calcutta were entitled to Puja Bonus at the rate of two months' basic wages and that they have not been paid this amount. The entire agreement is set out below.

Agreement in regard to the dispute about wage rates of the clerical employees of the Rampuria Cotton Mills.

The following agreement was reached through conciliation as to the above dispute. Shri Bishnu Banerjee on behalf of the Serampore Sutakal Employees' Association represented the clerical employees of the mills. Mr. B. L. Rampuria, one of the Directors, represented the Management.

1. In view of the fact that the graded scales of pay of all the employees including the clerical staff of the Textile Industries in Bengal will be determined by the Tribunal set up by the Government, it has been agreed that pending the decision of the said Tribunal, an *ad-interim* relief at Rs. 10 will be given to all clerical employees of the Rampuria Cotton Mill. This relief will be given effect from the month of September 1947.

2. Puja Bonus at the rate of two months' basic wages shall be paid to the clerical employees.

3. The position of wage rates of the staff of the Head Office of Mill was discussed and it was found that according to the Management, the amount of dearness allowance is included within the aggregate amount of pay given to such employees and in view of the fact that the scale shall be determined by the Tribunal, question of any further increment at present cannot be considered.

4. An Independence Day Bonus of 15 days' pay shall be given to the Head Office staff of the Mill immediately.

5. Provident Fund Scheme for the clerical staff of the Mill will be introduced with retrospective effect from the month of May 1947.

6. The Secretary of the Union assures the Management that pending the decision of the Tribunal in regard to wage rates, etc., of the Textile workers, no further demands in the said matters will be put forward. The Management assured that the agreement reached shall be given effect to immediately.

It may be noted that this was an agreement between Bishnu Chandra Banerjee, Secretary of the Rampooria Cotton Mills Employees' Association, and the Management. Though it was not signed by the Management, it has been accepted by it. It is obvious from paragraphs 1 and 2 that they relate to the clerical staff of the Mills. Paragraphs 3 and 4 relate to the Head Office staff and it has been clearly so mentioned. We find that when a case of Head Office clerks is referred to, it is specially mentioned that it relates to the Head Office staff. Paragraph 5 relates to the clerical staff of the Mills. The Tribunal is of opinion that paragraph 2 does not cover the case of Head Office employees. The demand is rejected.

Point No. 32—Claim of two employees, Subodh Chatterjee and Surendra Aich, for full wages for the period of their suspension.

This point has been settled outside and no dispute exists. So no adjudication is called for.

Point No. 33—Demand of some workers for restoration of their former designation.

The grievance of the Union is that Khagendra Nath Mitra, Assistant Accountant, has been designated as a clerk, Haradhon Ghosh, Record-Keeper, has been designated as a clerk and Tarak Prosad Ghosh, Steno-Typist, has been designated as a Typist.

As a preface to this discussion we may state that it is agreed that Khagendra Nath Mitra was not recruited as an Assistant Accountant, nor Haradhon Ghosh as a Record-Keeper nor Tarak Prosad Ghosh as a Steno-Typist.

It appears from the evidence that Sri N. R. Majumdar, who is the Chief Accountant, wrote these designations in the Attendance Register in the month of July 1947. Mr. B. L. Rampuria (since deceased), the Managing Proprietor, who had been to his house in Bikanir from June to October, deleted these designations immediately on his return. The person examined said that N. R. Majumdar wrote these designations under instructions from the Managing Proprietor, Mr. Ramuria (deceased). Evidence is lacking to show that Mr. Rampuria gave instructions to N. R. Majumdar to write these designations. We are thus left with the evidence that N. R. Majumdar wrote these designations. The question is whether N. R. Majumdar was authorised to create new designations for clerks. There is nothing to show that N. R. Majumdar could elevate his own position or the position of any of the clerks. Therefore his actions cannot bind the Company. Furthermore, the Tribunal is not satisfied that these designations were given in a very regular and business-like way. Take, for example, the case of Haradhon Ghosh who says that he was elevated to the position of Record-Keeper. It transpires that he has not even any almirah in his charge, not to speak of any room. It is difficult to understand how he could be the Record-Keeper. We can understand that he was a Record clerk but not the Record-Keeper who is to remain in charge of an office.

Tarak Prosad Ghosh has produced a certificate saying that he was trained as a stenographer. He was not, however, appointed as a stenographer. This he admits. It is not very unnatural that, when necessary, for the sake of convenience, he might have been given some dictation. This does not make him a steno-typist by appointment. His evidence is self-contradictory. He says in cross-examination that in 1945 when the management wanted a stenographer, he was an applicant and he was made a stenographer, but that he was never called a stenographer in writing. Thus it is clear from his statement in the cross-examination that he was elevated to the post of stenographer in 1945 and not in July 1947 as pleaded.

We are clearly of opinion that the management never elevated these employees to the higher designations as alleged.

This demand of the Union is accordingly rejected.

Point No. 34—Claim of 4 workmen of the Rampuria Mills for retransfer to their former employment.

Sri Nikunja Behari Chatterjee, Sri Murali Mohan Das, Sri Radharaman Pramanik and Sri Harakali Chakravarti were transferred from their positions to different positions carrying equal pay. There is no question of victimisation or injury. Such change of table is necessary for administrative purposes and when this was explained, the learned Advocate for the Union abandoned the claim.

Point No. 35—Claim of the workmen of the Rampuria Mills for supply of cloths at ex-mill price.

After discussion it is settled that 25 per cent. of 1st class fents (rejection cloths) may be sold to the workmen at the rate at which these are sold to other persons by the Mills.

Point No. 36—Claim for loans.

The claim is fantastic. They can take loans from the Provident Fund up to the limit allowable.

Point No. 37—Claim of 5 workers for ex-gratia payment alleged to have been made to other workers.

The Union's claim is that Mihir Lal Ghosh, Abdul Mahammad Mian, Haripada, Ashutosh Kantha and Surendra Nath Pal should be awarded *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 101 each as made to the other workmen. This claim has been resisted on behalf of the Company. A letter, dated 14th October 1947, from Mr. B. L. Rampuria on behalf of the Rampuria Cotton Mills to its Manager to the effect that flat extraordinary payment of Rs. 101 to all the workers irrespective of their service, without it being a precedent or basis for any future demand till the decision of the Tribunal with respect to Cotton Mills should be granted, is on the record. The stand taken by the Management is that this benefit, as a matter of fact, was extended to all the employees except in the case of these five with which we are now concerned, and that for adequate reasons.

The case of the five employees may be dealt with individually.

Mihir Lal Ghosh, it appears, was appointed for the first time on the 15th of November 1937. The Attendance Register, which has been shown to us, and the appointment letter fix the 15th of November 1947, as the date of his appointment. That being so, it is clear that he was not in employment on the date when the extraordinary payment was decided upon, and, therefore, he is not entitled to any payment of Rs. 101 as claimed.

It appears that Haripada was absent without leave in September and October 1947, and, therefore, according to the Company, he forfeited his claim to the bonus. We feel unable to appreciate the contention on behalf of the Management in this behalf. Whether he was away with or without leave, the position is that he was not discharged up to October 1947, and, therefore, at the relevant time he had already earned the bonus and the claim for it cannot, therefore, be reasonably resisted.

Payment of bonus to Abdul Mahammad Mian also cannot be withheld. He took leave for 1½ months from the 2nd of September 1947. It is the Company's case that after the expiry of leave he overstayed and, therefore, was discharged at the beginning of November 1947. Be that as it may, his absence up to the middle of the third week of October was due to leave and not to any delinquency. Whatever offence he committed, that was committed in the third week of October, i.e., at a time when the bonus had already been earned.

It now remains to deal with the cases of Ashutosh and Surendra. The Company's case is that they were discharged for misconduct on the 27th September 1947 and that later on they apologised to the Manager and were reappointed on the 30th of October 1947, on condition that they would not get any bonus. The whole point of importance is whether they were discharged on the 27th of September 1947, for if they were so discharged on that date, the events occurring after that would be of little importance. According to the Company one Saileswar Mitra, as representative of all the employees in the Mill, used to have negotiations with it. He was the *de facto*, though not the *de jure*, representative of Ashutosh and Surendra. Admittedly they were not engaged in any work from the

27th September 1947 up to the 30th October following. It is also significant that their back pays which fell due on the 10th of October 1947 were held up and they took payment of the same in the first part of November. Correspondence between the Company and Saileswar has been produced before us showing intimation by the Company to Saileswar about the discharge of Ashutosh and Surendra on the 27th September. As a matter of fact, Ashutosh admitted that at the time when he went to take payment from the Manager, the latter told him that he had been discharged. It is not likely that unless these two employees had been discharged the Manager would have told any of them so. We feel unable to characterise the correspondence that passed between Saileswar and the Management as manufactured. The Attendance Register has been produced before us. It is said that the letter "P" in this Register stands for 'presence', "B" for 'absence' and "BL" for 'absence with leave'. There is not a single "P" mark against the name of Ashutosh or Surendra on any of the days between the 27th September and the 30th of October. The letters "B" and "BL" have been entered in this register against their names during this period. The register does not appear to have been well kept and merely because of the entry of the letters "B" and "BL" a conclusion that they were in employment during the relevant period does not appear to be justified. It is no doubt true that no discharge slip was issued to these two employees. The explanation that the Management, while negotiating with the Union, was very nervous in issuing the discharge slips for fear of strike and thereby bringing the work of the Mill to a standstill appears, in the circumstances, to be acceptable. Two gate passes have been produced by the Union for showing that these bear the token numbers of these two employees. On the basis of this it was contended by the learned Advocate for the Union that the workers were inside the Mill during the period. As a matter of fact, the practice is that the Timekeeper notes down the token numbers only of the workers on gate passes, on the representation of one or more workers and the Manager signs them as a matter of routine.

Two ration cards also were produced by the Union for showing that rations at concessional rates were taken by these two employees during the relevant period. These bear the signature of the Manager. Apparently the employees are not without friends. In the Mill somebody might have got the signatures of the Manager, who personally does not scrutinise them while signing on the two ration cards. In this way they were enabled to get rations at concessional rates. The letter, dated 27th September 1947, by the Management to Saileswar Mitra unmistakably shows that Ashutosh and Surendra were discharged on that date. It was through him that these two persons got their reappointment with the Company on the 30th of October. At the time the bonus was declared, therefore, they were not in employment and in consequence did not earn it.

Of the five employees, only Haripada and Abdul Mahammad Mian are entitled to the bonus of Rs. 101 each.

Point No. 38—Claim of 16 workmen for reinstatement.

After an amount of discussion Sri P. K. Sanyal appearing for the Union was satisfied that the question of reinstatement of 11 out of 16 persons named in this issue (5 having already been taken back by the Company) relates to a dispute which arose after the order of reference which is dated the 7th of October 1947. The dispute having arisen after the date of the order of reference, the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to go into that question and Mr. Sanyal said that he would be applying to the Labour Commissioner for moving the Government for referring this as a fresh dispute to an appropriate Tribunal. This dispute has since been amicably settled by the parties.

Point No. 39—Representation of the workers of the Rampuria Cotton Mills, Ltd., who have placed their special grievance before this Tribunal.

Eighteen workers of the Rampuria Cotton Mills —Sarat Sahu, Subodh Das, Ganesh Pal, Provash Ghosh, Suren Bal, Ashutosh Kantha, Lakshman Bera, Ajanul Santra, Mohan Saha, Shyamlal Kostha, Nirod Bhattacharji, Santosh Singh, Pushparanjan Kantha, Paresh Chandra Sarkar, Basanta Kumar Mitra, Abdul Mahammad Mian, Mihir Lal Ghosh, Surendra Nath Bal—are said to have some special grievances. These special grievances have been placed before this Tribunal, by the Bengal Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, in the written statements filed on behalf of the Serampore Sutakal Employees' Association. These written statements have been filed by Sri P. K. Sanyal, Advocate, as representing the workers and employees for whom the written statements purport to have been filed. The Serampore Sutakal Employees' Association has authorised, among others, its Secretary, Sri Bishnucharan Banerji, and Sri P. K. Sanyal, Advocate, to represent the Association. The main question which calls for decision at present is whether the 18 workers of the Rampuria Cotton Mills named above have been properly represented in this case. At the very outset we may say that the learned Counsel for the Mill has fairly conceded that he had no objection to the aforesaid 18 workers being represented by Mr. P. K. Sanyal, Advocate. The learned Counsel vehemently opposes representation of the 18 workers by Sri Bishnu Charan Banerji, Secretary of the Serampore Sutakal Employees' Association, on the ground, as he alleges, that these 18 workers are not members of the Serampore Sutakal Employees' Association. This is the main question which has got to be decided now. We find that there are three registered Unions for the employees and workmen of the Rampuria Cotton Mills. These are—Rampuria Cotton Mill Workers' Union, affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Labour, Serampore Sutakal Employees' Union and the Serampore Sutakal Mazdoor Union. Three separate written statements have been filed for the employees and the workers of the Mill by these three Unions. The learned Counsel for the Mill urges that the 18 workers mentioned above are members of the Serampore Sutakal Mazdoor Union and not of the Serampore Sutakal Employees' Union. According to him, the Mill authorities have recognised both the Serampore Sutakal Employees' Association and the Serampore Sutakal Mazdoor Union. The clerical staff of the Mill is said to be members of the Sutakal Employees' Association while the manual labourers are said to be the members of the Mazdoor Union This position is, however, neither accepted nor denied by the learned Advocate Sri P. K. Sanyal. A good number of these 18 workers have today authorised Sri P. K. Sanyal and Sri Bishnu Charan Banerji, Secretary, Serampore Sutakal Employees' Association, to represent them before this Tribunal.

The provision how a workman can be represented before an Industrial Tribunal, is to be found in section 36 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and rule 23 of the rules framed under the said Act. Section 36 is an enabling section. It does not take away the inherent right of a workman to represent himself before a Tribunal nor does it take away the right of an association or a union to which the workman belongs to represent the case of the workman as its member. In the latter case, no doubt, the ordinary rules of representation in actions by or against a corporate sole are to be followed. Workmen have the right to appear through a lawyer as their representative unless that right is curtailed by any special law under which the Tribunal is constituted. Under section 36(3) read with rule 23 of the rules framed under the Act, a formal permission of the Tribunal is necessary to a lawyer representative and in this case we accorded that permission to Mr. P. K. Sanyal.

The question is whether Sri Bishnu Charan Banerji, Secretary, Serampore Sutakal Employees' Association, can properly represent the 18 workers mentioned above. It hinges mainly on a correct interpretation of section 36(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The first part of section 36(1) with which we are concerned runs thus:—

"A workman who is a party to an industrial dispute shall be entitled to be represented in any proceedings under this Act by an officer of a registered trade union". The learned Counsel for the Mill contends that for a correct interpretation of this section the clause "to which the workman belongs" has got to be added. Sri P. K. Sanyal, on the other hand, urges that this section should be taken on its face value without any addition or qualification. A plain meaning of a statute should always be taken unless such a plain meaning leads to absurdity or to some unhappy position. The contention of Sri P. K. Sanyal is that "a registered trade union" means "any registered trade union." In this view of the case a worker of a cotton textile industry would be entitled to be represented by an officer of the registered union of the workers of an engineering firm or a chemical firm. Would such representation be proper? We are inclined to answer this query in the negative, for such a representation of a worker is not likely to be for his benefit. An officer of the Association of an engineering firm or a chemical firm is not usually expected to be conversant with the terms and conditions of service of a workman of a cotton textile industry. He is not likely to represent a workman of a cotton textile industry to the best interest of the workman. Such a representation may be prejudicial to the interest of a workman rather than for his benefit. There may be exceptions but no rule can be based on exceptions. We are clearly of opinion that such a representation is likely to lead to absurdity. Such could not be the intention of the legislature in enacting section 36 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 was enacted for securing industrial peace and is meant for the benefit of the workman as also the employers. Any interpretation prejudicial to either the employer or the workman which is not beneficial to either party cannot be accepted. Having carefully considered all the points urged before us, we are clearly of opinion that Sri Bishnu Charan Banerji, Secretary, Sutakal Employees' Association, has no right to represent these 18 workmen, if these 18 workmen are not members of the Union of which Sri Bishnu Charan Banerji happens to be the Secretary. A contrary view is likely to lead to unnecessary complication specially when there is rivalry between two unions claiming to represent a particular workman. Cases are not rare where a workman with a view to avoid negotiations by the union of which he is a member claims to be represented before a Tribunal by the officials of another rival union. We called upon the workmen to prove that they are members of Bishnu Babu's Union. But as they did not advance any evidence on this point, they were permitted to be represented by Sri P. K. Sanyal as their lawyer representative and permission was refused to Bishnu Babu to represent them.

Point No. 40—Claim of the workers of the essential department of the Mohini Mills for quarters within the Mill compounds.

At the time of hearing this point was settled between the parties on the Management agreeing to provide quarters as early as possible. Accordingly it does not call for any decision of the Tribunal.

Point No. 41—Claim of the compounders and the staff of the Electrical Department of the Mohini Mills for double wages and compensatory leave for working on Sundays.

This Tribunal directs that the compounders and the workers of the Electric Department of the Mill shall get compensatory leave if they are employed on Sundays. Their demand for overtime wages is rejected.

Point No. 42—Claim of the compounders for pay and dearness allowance at the rate allowed to clerks and monetary compensation for working during the last Puja holidays as allowed to the workers.

The first part of this point does not call for any decision as it is admitted that the employees received the payments claimed.

As regards the second part of this point the claim relates to three persons only. It is admitted that 50 hands of the Watch and Ward Department did not get the relief these three are claiming. We do not see our way how any special relief can be awarded to these three persons while so many other workers went without it. We, therefore, decline to grant any relief in respect of the second part of this point. We may add that this dispute arose long after the order of reference and as such it is outside the scope of the present reference.

Point No. 43—Claim of Saroj Kumar Maity for a higher salary than that of S. N. Bhaduri.

This point relates to the claim of Saroj Kumar Maity for a higher salary than that of S. N. Bhaduri who is alleged to have been wrongfully allowed to supersede him. Bhaduri is now working as the Head Clerk. Maity was appointed in May 1938 as the sole clerk on Rs. 25 per month. Besides he used to receive Rs. 4 per month as railway fare, as he had to attend to his duty from outside. In November 1938 his pay was raised to Rs. 30. In the same month Bhaduri was appointed by the Management as an assistant to the Overseer on Rs. 25. The pay of these two employees in the succeeding years may be shown as follows:—

	Maity.	Bhaduri.
	Rs.	Rs.
1939	40	38
1941	50	50
1st October 1942	65	70
1st September 1944	75	80
1st January 1947	85	90
August 1947	96	117

Since August 1947 Maity was getting dearness allowance of Rs. 58, i.e., at 60 per cent. over his pay and Bhaduri also was getting Rs. 58 as dearness allowance at 50 per cent. of his pay. So the two are getting the same amount as dearness allowance.

The last revision in the scales of pay was made in August 1947. Before that in May 1947, Bhaduri was allowed an increment, raising his pay to Rs. 100 with effect from January 1947. It would thus appear that up to September 1942, Maity's pay was not less than that of Bhaduri. It is the case of the Management that on the 1st of October 1942, Maity was appointed Cashier and Bhaduri Head Clerk. Maity has been the President of the Union of employees since May 1947, when the Union was formed. But the increase in pay which Bhaduri was getting was given long before that in 1942, when he was appointed Head Clerk. The Management has nothing to complain about the work of Maity. It has been admitted before us on its behalf that his work has been quite satisfactory throughout. From the circumstances of the case it does not appear that the lesser pay of Maity is due to any victimisation on the part of the Management. In fact the two have been holding different posts since the 1st of October 1942 and naturally the emoluments that the posts carry are different as the nature of work required of the holders of the posts is different. The duties of the two employees not being similar it cannot be said that the duties of the Cashier are more onerous than that of the Head Clerk, when the Management thinks that the Head Clerk should get a higher pay than that of the Cashier. We do not consider that any case has been made out that the salary of Maity should be fixed at a rate higher than that of Bhaduri.

Point No. 44—Claim of the clerical staff and the compounders for their salary with dearness allowance for working on 21st September 1947, etc.

As regards the first part of this demand it is admitted that the employees received the payments claimed. This question, therefore, need not be gone into. As for the second part, the clerical staff including the compounder, claim double their salary with dearness allowance for working on the 21st September 1947, which was a Sunday. Standing Orders do not make any provision for payment for work done by clerks and compounders on such occasion. This really is a demand for overtime payment regarding which the statutes do not make any provision. We are, therefore, unable to grant any monetary relief to the clerks and compounders in respect of the claim raised in the second part of the issue. We however direct that they shall get a compensatory holiday for working on the 21st September 1947.

Point No. 45—Claim for compensation for securing rationed articles at higher prices from 12th to 19th September 1947.

The Management has agreed to pay compensation to the employees for securing rationed articles at higher prices from the 12th September to the 19th September 1947. This be done.

Point No. 46—Claim of the clerical staff for extra Puja Bonus for the last Puja.

After some discussions the claim was given up by the Union.

Point No. 47—Puja bonus to the workers of Sree Radheshyam and Victoria Cotton Mills.

The Ghusuri Sutakal Mazdoor Union raised this demand before this Tribunal for the first time by an application filed on 15th November 1947. It does not find place in the original written statement filed by I.N.T.U.C. for the Union. It appears that on the 6th October 1947, Sri Taradas Bhattacharyya, acting on behalf of the President of the Union addressed a letter to the Management demanding one month's pay for the workers as Puja and Id Bonuses for 1947. The reference to this Tribunal for adjudication of the disputes in the Cotton Textile Mills in West Bengal was made by an order, dated 7th October 1947. The demand embodied in the letter of Taradas Babu, dated 6th October 1947, was prior to this reference and is hence covered by it. It appears that the Management directed, by an order, dated 3rd November 1947, payment of Rs. 33 as interim relief to each of the workers pending adjudication by this Tribunal. The Union's case is that there was an agreement whereby the Management agreed to pay Rs. 100 to every worker and did actually pay Rs. 33 pending adjudication by this Tribunal and that Rs. 67 was still due. There is nothing on the record to show that the Management ever agreed to pay Rs. 100 to every worker nor is there anything to show if any demand for Rs. 100 was made before 7th October 1947. The only evidence of the demand is the letter of Taradas Babu, dated 6th October 1947. It was urged that some neighbouring mills had paid their workers Rs. 100 each as Puja Bonus. There is no evidence on the point. Even if the neighbouring mills had paid the workers Rs. 100 each, we cannot accede to the enlargement of the original demand of the workers after the order of reference. We allow the claim of the workers as demanded by the letter, dated 6th October 1947. We accordingly direct that the Management shall pay each worker as Puja or Id Bonus for 1947 one month's pay including dearness allowance less what has already been paid. If any one has been paid in excess of what he would be entitled to under this direction, he will not be made liable for any refund.

Conclusion.

The study of figures reveals to us the backwardness of the industry in the matter of production. It was painful for us to feel it. We have tried to evolve a plan in which we have given to each its due place. Instead of leaving the labour to fight its case every moment with the progress of the industry, we have put the wage scale in such a way that it may automatically get what it deserves.

Times are very hard. Everybody is in a tight corner on account of high prices. The remedy lies not in increasing the rate of wages, for this will react and there will be further rise in the price. We are moving in a vicious spiral. The merchants dealing in essential commodities like foodstuffs, medicines, etc., have, with some exceptions, betrayed a lack of sympathy towards their suffering countrymen. To curb their activities, controls and rations were introduced, but corruption raised its head. The result is want on all sides. Owing to paucity of goods, market prices go up, wages and salaries are increased, next prices go higher up, then more dearness allowance is given and so on. Increase in production is undoubtedly one of the best remedies. This will not only increase the earnings of the workers but will also stop black market, bring down prices and increase the purchasing power of money.

Production, or in other words, the progress and well-being of the industry depends on a feeling of mutual trust and confidence between the labour and the management. Many of the problems will become easier if each think in terms of duties rather than in terms of rights. "If all simply insist on rights and no duties, there would be utter confusion and chaos". (Mahatmaji—"Harijan", 6th July 1947.) Rights divorced from duties lead to open warfare or brings in a spirit of non-co-operation in the weaker party. Open warfare cannot go on for ever. Sooner or later one side or the other must withdraw, even though it is only to nurse in grievance bitter thoughts of revenge. Non-co-operation, however less exhausting to participants and limited in time is in the end equally pernicious in its effects. The worker should not use the weapon of industrial warfare or industrial non-co-operation for achievement of his aims. He should realise that the aims can be achieved only by bargaining in good faith within the limits of the existing industry and politico-economic system and by co-operating for maximum production under it. Attitude of labour is the most outstanding issue in the cotton textile industry as in any other industry. No plan of increased production and all round development in the industry can have any successful implementation unless the attitude of labour is what it should be. Labour must, therefore, approach the question of wider national interest with as much enthusiasm as their class interest. We feel that the labour will not have all its grievances removed by this award. The redress lies in co-operation between employees and employers. "Peace and harmony and efficiency cannot be legislated; cannot come by decree or command". (The Spirit of Industrial Relations by H. S. Kirkaldy.)

It will not be out of place if we refer to the helpful activities of some of the Labour Unions in America quoted in "Economics of Labour" by Lester. "..........................the Union has been active in discovering sources of waste and reducing costs, always insisting that unnecessary overhead expenses, exorbitantly high salaries, undue selling expenses, excessive cost of supervision, unnecessary clerical expenses must be found and reduced".

No progress in a mill is possible unless there is close co-operation and joint effort both by labour as also by Management. The Management should cast away its aloofness and sense of superiority and treat the workers as colleagues and co-workers. Peace within industry cannot be achieved on any lasting basis unless those within whose hands power lies realise that power implies responsibility, that rights cannot be divorced from duties and that employer in modern times must exercise his dominion on a basis of trusteeship rather than domination. "Modern industry is a co-operative effort which is capable of conferring upon mankind collective benefits beyond the dreams of individual avarice. The realisation of these benefits demands that the spirit of industrial relationship should be based on mutual trust". It is the bounden duty of the Millowners to dispel all distrust from the minds of the labour. If any person of the Management be any of the selling agents, the labour may justly feel aggrieved that the terms will be favourable for the selling agents, to the prejudice of the workmen, share-holders and the consumer public.

As wages have been linked up with production under this award, the figures must be kept very accurately and the representatives of the labour must be given access to the production books of cloth and yarn and the books showing payment of wages to workers and the amount of work done by each of them. This is the only way in which the Management can regain the confidence of the labour.

In conclusion we must thank the Counsels, advocates and the labour leaders and the other persons helping us in this arduous task. All the parties were anxious to help the Tribunal to the utmost and the work was not hampered by mutual recriminations.

A. DAS GUPTA,
Chairman.

S. C. CHAKRAVARTI,
S. C. DATTA GUPTA,
Members.

The 28th July 1948.

ANNEXURE I.

Serial No.	Names of Cotton Textile Mills.	Representation.	
		For the employers.	For the workmen.
1	Keshoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., 42 Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	Bengal Mill Owners' Association	I.N.T.U.C. and B.P.T.U.C.
2	Dunbar Cotton Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Shamnagar, P. O. Garulia.	I. A. McPherson, Member, Managing Committee.	Ditto.
3	Dunbar Cotton Mills No. 4, Shamnagar, P. O. Garulia	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Mahaluxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., P. O. Palta ..	Bengal Mill Owners' Association	Ditto.
5	Bangodaya Cotton Mills, Panihati	Ditto	B.P.T.U.C.
6	Basanti Cotton Mills, Ltd., Panihati	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Bangasree Cotton Mill, Sodepur, P.O. Sukchar ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
8	Vidyasagar Cotton Mill, Sodepur	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Mohini Mills, Ltd., No. 2, Belgharia	Ditto	I.N.T.U.C. and B.P.T.U.C.
10	Hindusthan Cotton Mills, Ltd., Belgharia ..	Ditto ..	B.P.T.U.C.
11	Baoreah Cotton Mill Co., Ltd., Baoreah	I. A. McPherson, Member, Managing Committee.	Ditto.
12	Sri Radhakrishna Cotton Mills No. 1, 122, Jogendranath Mukherji Road, Salkia.	Bengal Mill Owners' Association	B.P.T.U.C. and Howrah District Cotton Mills Workers' Union
13	Victoria Cotton Mills, Ghusury, Salkia	Ditto	I.N.T.U.C. and B.P.T U.C. and Howrah District Cotton Mills Workers' Union.
14	New Industries, Ltd., 181, Grand Trunk Road, North Salkia.	R. Singh, Director ..	B.P.T.U.C.
15	Sri Radhakrishna Cotton Mills No. 2, 122, Jogendranath Mukherji Road, Salkia.	Bengal Mill Owners' Association	B.P.T U.C. and Howrah District Cotton Mills Workers' Union.
16	The East India Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mourigram, Andul-Mouri.	Ditto	B.P.T.U.C.
17	Cotton Wick and Tape Factory, Kumarpara, Lillooah	Srigopal, son of proprietor ..	Howrah District Cotton Mills Workers' Union.

Serial No.	Names of Cotton Textile Mills.	Representation.	
		For the employers.	For the workmen.
18	Belur Engineering and Brading Works, 79, Grand Trunk Road, Belur.	....	B.P.T.U.C.
19	Sri Hanuman Cotton Mills Co., Fuleswar, Uluberia ..	Benagl Mill Owners' Association	B.P.T.U.C. and Indian Federation of Labour.
20	The Sidheswari Cotton Mills, Anantapur ..	Ditto	B.P.T.U.C.
21	Sri Radheshyam Mills, Ltd., 220 Naskarpara Road, Ghusury.	Ditto	I.N.T.U.C. and B.P.T.U.C.
22	The Oriental Tape Manufacturing Co., 301, Grand Trunk Road, Sibpore.	Md. Musha, Partner ...	B.P.T.U.C.
23	East India Corporation, Ltd., 34/1, Ramkristopur Ghat Road.	Bengal Mill Owners' Association	Ditto.
24	Bengal Fast Colour Dye Works, 40/1, Ghosalbagan Road, Salkia.	R. N. Sukla, Director ..	Ditto.
25	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mill, Mahesh, Serampore ..	Bengal Mill Owners' Association	I.N.T.U.C., B.P.T.U.C., Chamber of Labour and Serampore Sutakal Mazdoor Union.
26	Rampuria Cotton Mill, Mahesh, Serampore ..	Ditto ..	I.N.T.U.C., Sri P. K. Sanyal, B.P.T.U.C. and Serampore Sutakal Mazdoor Union.
27	Bangeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rishra	Ditto	I.N.T.U.C., B.P.T.U.C. and Chamber of Labour.
28	Hooghly Cotton Mill, Rishra	Ditto	I.N.T.U.C. and B.P.T.U.C.
29	Sri Durga Cotton Mills, Konnagar	Ditto	Ditto .
30	The Young Cotton Mills, Ltd., Konnagar ..	....	B.P.T.U.C.
31	Bengal Bolting Works, Ltd., 2, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.	Bengal Mill Owners' Association	Ditto
32	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 27, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.	Ditto ..	B.P.T.U.C. and Indian Federation of Labour.
33	Calcutta Silk Mills, Lillooah, Howrah	Ditto	B.P.T.U.C.
34	Manindra Mills, Ltd., Cossimbazar, Murshidabad ..	Ditto	Ditto
35	Pravati Textile Mills, Ltd., Panihati, 24-Parganas ..	Ditto	B.P.T.U.C. and I.N.T.U.C.
36	Swadeshi Industries, Ltd., Panihati, 24-Parganas ..	Ditto	B.P.T.U.C.

ANNEXURE II.

o.	Demands.	I. N. T. U. C.	B. P. T. U. C.	Bengal National Chamber of Labour.	Indian Federation of Labour.	Serampore Sutakal Mazdoor Union (Rampuria and Bengal Luxmi).
1.	Wages and salaries.	(*a*) Minimum basic pay Rs. 40 per mensem lowest category and Durwans	(*a*) Minimum basic pay Rs. 40 per mensem unskilled.	(*a*) Minimum basic pay Rs. 40 unskilled. Minimum Rs. 60 Durwans.	(*a*) Minimum basic pay Rs. 40 for worker.	(*a*) Minimum basic pay Rs. 40 per mensem.
		(*b*) Minimum basic pay Rs. 80 per mensem clerk with specified grade system.	(*b*) Minimum basic pay Rs. 80 per mensem for clerk.	(*b*) Minimum basic pay Rs. 80 clerk.		
		(*c*) The wages of all types of operatives should be standardised at 50 per cent. above Bombay rates as awarded by Industrial Court, Bombay (Annexure).	(*c*) Standardisation of wages as per Schedule annexed.	(*c*) Standardisation (Appendix).		
2.	Dearness allowance.	(*a*) Minimum dearness allowance Rs. 45 per mensem to workers.	(*a*) Minimum dearness allowance Rs. 45 per mensem to workers.	(*a*) Minimum dearness allowance Rs. 45 per mensem to workers.	(*a*) Minimum dearness allowance Rs 45 per mensem to workers.	(*a*) Minimum dearness allowance Rs. 45 per mensem to workers.
		(*b*) Minimum dearness allowance Rs. 50 per mensem to clerks.	(*b*) Minimum dearness allowance Rs. 50 per mensem to clerks.			
3.	Bonus ..	(*a*) Profit sharing: 4 months' wages, minimum Rs. 150 to all.	(*a*) Profit-sharing: 4 months' wages, minimum Rs. 150 to all.	4 months' war bonus: Rs. 150 minimum.	Profit-sharing 25 per cent on gross profits. 3 months' wages annual bonus.	Profit-sharing 25 per cent. gross profits. War bonus 4 months, wages: minimum Rs. 150.
		(*b*) Annual: 3 months' wages to all.	(*b*) Annual: 3 months' wages to all.	Profit-sharing 25 per cent. on gross profits.		
4.	Old age provision.	(*a*) Compulsory Provident Fund: Rate anna 1-6 from 1st January 1947.	(*a*) Compulsory Provident Fund.	....	Provident Fund 1/12th of monthly earning: rate. Gratuity: As many months' earning as number of years served. After completion of 5 months.	(*a*) Provident Fund 12½ per cent. of the earning. Pension. As per Government employees.
		(*b*) Gratuity: As many months' earning as the number of years served. After completion of three months.	(*b*) Gratuity: As many months' earning as the number of years served. After completion of three months.			(*b*) No specific demands or similar demand
.	Leave and holidays with pay.	Privilege leave 1 month. 15 days casual leave. 1 month's sick leave. All holidays with pay.	Privilege leave 1 month. 15 days' casual leave. 15 days' festival leave. 1 month's sick leave.	No specific demands but amendment of Factories Act. Regarding holidays.	(*a*) 1/11th of the period of work including standard holidays. (*b*) 18 days' Festival holidays. 15 days' casual leave. 15 days' sick leave. 15 days' sick leave on half pay.	1 month's privilege leave. 15 days' casual leave. 15 days' holidays.

No.	Demands.	I. N. T. U. C.	B. P. T. U. C.	Bengal National Chamber of Labour.	Indian Federation of Labour.	Serampore Sutakal Mazdoor Union (Rampuria and Bengal Luxmi).
6	Recognition of Union.	The Unions should be recognised with certain rights claimed.	The Unions should be recognised with certain rights claimed.	The Union should be recognised with certain rights claimed.	The Union should be recognised with certain rights claimed.	....
7.	Service Cards	All employees should be provided with Service Cards.	All employees should be provided with Service Cards.	....	....	Service Cards to be introduced.
8	Reduction of hours.	Working hours to be reduced to 40 hours' week.	Working hours to be reduced to 40 hours' week.	No specific demands	Working hours to be reduced to 40 hours' week.	Working hours to be reduced to 40 hours' week.
9.	Compulsory allowance and retrenchment.	(a) Full compensatory allowance for involuntary unemployment. (b) No unpaid holidays. (c) No retrenchment without consent of the Union.	(a) Full compensatory allowance for involuntary unemployment. (c) No realisation without consent.	(c) No rationalisation at the cost of workers.	(a) Full compensatory allowance to involuntary unemployment.	(a) Full compensatory allowance to involuntary unemployment.
10	Security of tenure of service.	All workers inclusive badlis, clerks to be made permanent after 3 months.	All workers inclusive badlis, clerks to be made permanent after 3 months.	No specific demands or similar demands.	No specific demands or similar demands.	No specific demands or similar demands.
11.	Abolition of head jobbers, sardars and contract labour system.	Head jobbers, sardars and contract labour system to be abolished.	....	....	....	....
12.	Distinction between male and female workers.	No distinction between male and female workers.	Same wages for male and female for identical jobs.	Equal pay for equivalent work.	....	....
13.	Recreation of workers and rest rooms.	Provision for recreation, rest rooms and libraries and creches.	Proper arrangements to be made.	No specific demands or similar demands.	No specific demands or similar demands.	No specific demands or similar demands.
14.	Education ..	Provision for education of workers' children. Rs. 5 per child. Free training school for workers' training.	Provisions for education of workers' children Rs. 5 per child in lieu of.	Scheme for compulsory education and education for children.	Night school free. Free primary schools.	Free compulsory primary education to all workers' children.
15.	Medical facilities	Establishment of hospitals, dispensary, improvement of medical facilities in mills.	Free medical treatment and hospital.	No specific demands or similar demands.	No specific demands	No specific demands or similar demands.
16.	Canteens ..	Canteens: Food at half the bazar rate.	Ration shops to be arranged and canteens.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
17.	Housing ..	Adequate housing accommodation or Rs. 10 to workers. Rs. 20 to clerks.	Adequate houshing accommodation or Rs. 10 to workers. Rs. 20 to clerks.	No specific demands	Housing accommodation according to Government of India Rs. 10 as house allowance.	No specific demands
18.	Allowance to Badliwallas.	Half of total earning with rations should be paid if attendance recorded.	Half of total earning with rations should be paid if attendance recorded.	....	....	....
19.	Maternity benefit.	3 months' leave with pay including dearness allowance and other amenities to female workers before or after childbirth.	3 months' leave with pay including dearness allowance and other amenities to female workers before or after childbirth.	....	Maternity Benefit Act should be enforced. Creches to be arranged.	....
20.	Sundays and holidays.	Double wages for Sundays and holidays working.	Double wages for Sundays and holidays working.	....	....	....
21.	Overtime and night shift.	Overtime: Double rates for clerks also.	Overtime to clerks according to Factories Act. Night shift: 25 per cent. over the usual rate.	Night shift: 25 per cent. over the usual rate.	....	Night shifts: 25 per cent. over the usual rate.
22.	Recruitment of labour.	Recruitment through the Union.	....	....	....	....
23.	Promotion ..	Promotion system should be established.	Introduction of promotion and grade system.	....	....	....
24.	Durwans ..	Durwans should be given uniforms, summer and winter.	Durwans Rs. 50—5—110 (scheduled).	....	....	Durwans should be included with the workers.
25.	Whistles ..	Whistles should be sounded before and after work.	....	....	....	....
26.	Supply of raw materials.	....	Regular supply of good raw materials and no penalisation for bad materials.	No specific demands or similar demands.	....	No specific demands or similar demands.
27.	Production Board (Joint).	....	Joint Production Board with equal number of representatives of employers and workers.	....	....	....
28.	Specific job for specific employee.	....	Specific job for specific employee: Abolition of "Begur" system.	....	....	....
29.	Quisti system..	....	....	Quisti system should be abolished.	....	....
30.	Service rules ..	No specific demands.	Service rules should be framed in consultation with Union or Unions.	Draft Serivce Rules submitted (Annexure).	Service rules to be framed.	Service rules to be made.
31.	Date from which Award should be effective.	Retrospective effect from 7th October 1947.	Retrospective effect from October 1947.	Retrospective effect from May 1947.	No specific demands.	No specific demands.
32.	Nationalisation	....	....	....	....	The industry should be nationalised and managing agency abolished.

N. B.—The claims of the Howrah District Cotton Mill Workers' Unions are covered by the claim of the other Unions.

Appendix A.

Graded increment of the wages of an unskilled worker in a Cotton Textile Mill in West Bengal linked with the production of finished goods.

(Taking the average production in Bengal as 1,850 points and that of Bombay City and Island as 3,350 points.)

Points ..	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	2250	2300	2350
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly rate ..	16 0 1	17 0 3	17 7 5	17 14 7	18 5 0	18 12 11	19 4 1	19 11 3	20 2 5	20 9 7	21 0 9
Daily rate ..	0 10 2	0 10 6	0 10 9	0 11 0	0 11 4	0 11 7	0 11 10	0 12 3	0 12 5	0 12 8	0 12 11

Points ..	2400	2450	2500	2550	2600	2650	2700	2750	2800	2850	2900
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly rate ..	21 7 11	21 15 1	22 6 3	22 13 4	23 4 0	23 11 8	24 2 10	24 10 0	25 1 2	25 8 4	25 15 6
Daily rate ..	0 13 3	0 13 6	0 13 9	0 14 1	0 14 3	0 14 6	0 14 10	0 15 1	0 15 4	0 15 7	0 15 11

Points ..	2950	3000	3050	3100	3150	3200	3250	3300	3350	..	..
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Monthly rate ..	26 6 8	26 13 10	27 5 0	27 12 2	28 3 4	28 10 6	29 1 8	29 8 10	30 0 0	..	..
Daily rate ..	1 0 3	1 0 7	1 0 10	1 1 1	1 1 4	1 1 8	1 1 11	1 2 2	1 2 6	..	..

Appendix B.

Time Workers.

("N" represents the minimum basic wage for an unskilled labourer for the time being. The differentials are to be added to "N".)

Common occupations.	Proposed basis of Bengal Differentials for 26 days' full working.
Oilers	N Rs. 4.
Cobblers	N Rs. 3.
Waste Pickers, Cleaners, Sweepers General Coolies other than provided in the list.	N.

SPINNING SECTION.

Mixing room and Blow room.

Cotton godown coolies	N Rs. 3.
Mixing coolies	N.
Tenters— Hopper-feeder Opener Lap machine One-scutcher	N Rs. 3.
Tenter (Two-scutcher)	1½ (N Rs. 3).
Tenter (Thread extractor willow) ..	N Rs 2.

Carding.

Card Tenters	N Rs. 2.
Strippers	N Rs. 4.
Grinders	N Rs. 4.
Lap carriers	N Rs. 2.
Flat Grinders	N Rs. 4

Combers.

Silver tenter	N Rs. 3.
Ribbon tenter	N Rs. 3.
Comber tenter (2 machines) ..	N Rs. 4.
Comber tenter (4 machines) ..	1½ (N Rs. 4).

Drawing.

Drawing tenter (1 head up to 10 deliveries each).	N Rs. 3.
Drawing tenter (1½ head up to 10 deliveries each).	1½ (N Rs. 3).

Slubbing, Inter, Roving.

Doffing boys	N.

Ring frames.

Doffing and Followers	N.
Piecers (one-side)	N Rs. 3.
Piecers (Two-side)	1½ (N Rs. 3).
Doffers (experienced piecers without followers).	N Rs. 5.
Sleymen	N Rs. 8.

Yarn Bundling.

Bundlers	N Rs. 4.
Wrappers	N Rs. 2.
Pressers	N Rs. 4.

Miscellaneous.

Roller Coverer	N Rs. 8.
Wrapping boys	N Rs. 2.

WEAVING SECTION.

Winding and Wrapping.

Marksmen	N Rs. 3.
Winders (Grey or Colour) slow speed ..	N Rs. 4.
Pirn Winders	N Rs. 4.
Creelers	N Rs. 3.
Wrapers (High Speed)	N Rs. 20.
Beam coolies	N Rs. 5.

Sizing.

Beam coolies	N Rs. 5.
Front Sizers	N Rs. 25.
Back Sizers	N Rs. 10.
Size-mixing coolies	N Rs. 4.

Drawing and Reaching.

Reed cleaner	N Rs. 4.
Reed Repairer	N Rs. 5.
Beam coolies	N Rs. 5.

Loom Shed.

Loom cleaners and oilers	N Rs. 4.
Weft coolies	N.
Markers	N Rs 2.
Beam coolies	N Rs. 5.

Warehouse, Calendering, Finishing, etc.

Checkers or Cut-lookers	N Rs. 6.
Stitchers	N.
Damping coolies	N Rs. 2.
Calender coolies	N Rs. 4.
Pin folders	N Rs. 4.
Folders (hand or table)	N Rs. 4.
Sorters	N Rs. 4.
Stampers	N Rs. 4.
Bundlers	N.
Balers	N Rs. 2.
Markers	N Rs 2.
Hoop cutter	N.

Appendix B (1).

Piece-Workers.

Spinning Section.	Proposed Bengal basis.
Speed Frames.	
Drawing tenters—	
1 head	N Rs. 3.
1½ head	1½ (N Rs. 3).
Slubbing tenters (up to 80 spindles) ..	N Rs. 8. Annas 5 for every extra spindle in the machine).
Inter tenters (up to 140 spindles) ..	N Rs. 10. (Annas 3 for every extra spindle in the machine).

Roving tenters—	
One side	N Rs. 3.
Two sides	1½ (N Rs. 3).
Reeling.	
Reelers (average ability)	N Rs. 4. (at rates to be fixed by mills).
Weaving Section.	
Winding—	
Grey winders (slow speed)	N Rs. 4.
High speed winders	N Rs. 5.
Colour winders	N Rs. 5.
Wrappers—	
Grey slow speed	N Rs. 16.
Grey high speed	N Rs. 20.
Colour slow speed	N Rs. 18.
Drawers and Reachers—	
Drawers	N Rs. 10.
Reachers	N Rs. 4.
Weavers—	
Weavers (average ability)	N Rs. 16. (at pick rates to be fixed by the mills).
Line Jobbers	8 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the basic earnings of the weavers under him (depending on the number of weavers).

Bobbin cleaners may be employed when the number is large.

For occupation not covered by Appendices B and B(1), the minimum wages and dearness allowances shall not be less than the minimum rates fixed by this award, and if such occupation requires any skill, the wages and dearness allowance shall be fixed by agreement according to the abilities of the particular worker.

Engineering Section.—Occupations such as mechanical or electrical fitters, tinsmiths, twiners, carpenters, painters, lorry drivers, firemen, tindals, departmental machinemen, tapeman-*cum*-machine carriers, etc., are not included in this list. Those occupations are of special nature, and not of general nature such as Winders, Piecers or Weavers. Salaries for workers of these categories are usually fixed by Mills on respective abilities and extent of work. No doubt, they should get much more than unskilled workers. These occupations are excluded from Bombay list also.

Bleaching and Finishing Section.—Very few Mills in Bengal (hardly two or three) have fully equipped bleaching and finishing sections. Hence occupations of this section are omitted from the list. In Bombay list also they are excluded.

Appendix C.

Model Rules Relating to Provident Fund for Industrial Employees.

1. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Board" means the Board of Trustees constituted under rule 2;

(*b*) "Children" means legitimate children and step-children, but includes adopted children only if the Board is satisfied that under the personal law of the subscriber, adoption is legally recognised as conferring the status of a natural child;

(*c*) "Monthly emoulments" means pay in cash drawn monthly by an employee, including any wages paid to employees not remunerated by fixed monthly pay, but does not include any overtime allowances, any dearness allowance or bonuses:

Provided that the monthly emoluments of an employee paid at daily rates shall be deemed to be 24/25/26 times his daily rate of wages admissible to him for the first normal working day of the month;

(*d*) "Family" means—

(*i*) in the case of a male subscriber, the wife or wives and children of the subscriber, and the widow, or widows, and children of a deceased son of the subscriber:

Provided that if a subscriber proves that his wife has been judicially separated from him or has ceased under the customary law of the community to which she belongs to be entitled to maintenance, she shall henceforth be deemed to be no longer a member of the subscriber's family unless the subscriber subsequently indicates by express intimation in writing to the Board that she shall continue to be so regarded;

(*ii*) in the case of a female subscriber, the husband and children of the subscriber, and the widow or widows and children of a deceased son of the subscriber:

Provided that if a subscriber by intimation in writing to the Board expresses her desire to exclude her husband from the family, the husband shall henceforth be deemed to be no longer a member of the subscriber's family, unless the subscriber subsequently cancels formally in writing her intimation excluding him:

Provided further that, in either case, if the child of a subscriber has been adopted by another person and if, under personal law of the adopter, adoption is legally recognised as conferring the status of a natural child, such a child shall be considered as excluded from the family of the subscriber;

(*e*) "Fund" means the Provident Fund in force in ;

(*f*) "Subscriber" means an employee who is required or permitted under these rules to subscribe to the fund.

2. *Constitution and management of the fund.*—(*1*) the fund shall be administered by a Board of Trustees formed with an equal number of representatives of the employer and the subscribers. The total strength of the Board shall not exceed ten.

(*2*) the subscribers shall elect their representatives to the Board every third year from among themselves at a general meeting held specially for the purpose and an employer shall nominate his representatives as soon as possible thereafter.

(*3*) The term of office of each Board shall be three years from the date of its constitution:

Provided that—

(*a*) a representative of the subscribers shall cease to be a member of the Board on ceasing to be a subscriber; and

(*b*) a member of a board may resign his office by a notice in writing to the Secretary of the Board.

(*4*) If any casual vacancy arises before the expiry of the term of office of the Board, the vacancy shall be filled by nomination by the employer or by election by the subscribers in accordance with the procedure prescribed in sub-rule (*2*) according as the member who vacated office was a representative of the employer or of the employees.

(*5*) The Board shall elect its own President from amongst the members, but the first President shall be nominated by the employer. The President may exercise his individual vote on any question under discussion in the Board but shall not have the right to a casting vote.

(*6*) (*a*) The Secretary shall be elected or appointed by the Board, provided that where the employer undertakes to pay the expenses of the staff of the Board, the Secretary may be appointed by the employer.

(*b*) The Secretary shall be responsible for keeping the records of the Board including a record of the decisions of the Board and shall also be responsible for keeping the accounts of the fund.

(7) Out of the moneys received from time to time the Board may keep in an account in a post office savings bank a sum not exceeding Rupees . The Board may authorise its Secretary and one of its members to operate on the bank account jointly up to a sum not exceeding Rupees

(*8*) The annual general meeting of the subscribers shall ordinarily be held in the month of each year.

(*9*) The Board shall meet at least once a quarter, and one-half of the total membership shall form a quorum. The Board may frame rules prescribing the procedure for calling its meetings.

(*10*) The accounts of the fund shall be audited by an auditor appointed annually by the Board for the purpose. The auditor's report on the accounts shall be made available to the subscribers and to the employer.

3. (*1*) *Compulsory subscribers.*—Every non-pensionable employee who has worked for not less than 200 days in a year or for 300 days during two years and whose monthly emoluments are not less than Rs. 25 shall subscribe to the fund in accordance with these rules.

(*2*) *Optional subscribers.*—An employee whose monthly emoluments are less than Rs. 25 and who has worked for not less than 200 days during a year or for 300 days during two years may also subscribe to the fund in accordance with these rules:

Provided that no subscriber shall have the option to withdraw from the membership of the fund.

4. *Nomination.*—(*1*) The Board shall require every subscriber, or if he is a minor, his guardian, to make a nomination conferring the right to receive the amount that may stand to his credit in the fund in the event of his death occurring before the amount standing to his credit has become payable:

Provided that a subscriber, or if he is a minor, his guardian, may modify a nomination once made after giving written notice of his intention of doing so.

(*2*) The nomination shall, save as hereinafter provided, be in favour of one or more members of the subscriber's family and shall be made in the appended form. If a subscriber, or his guardian, as the case may be, nominates more nominees than one, he may apportion the amount that may stand to his credit in the fund amongst his nominees at his own discretion. If at the time of making the nomination the subscriber has no family, the nomination may be in favour of any other person or persons; but if the subscriber subsequently acquires a family, such nomination shall forthwith stand cancelled and the subscriber shall make a fresh nomination in favour of one or more members of his family.

5. *Subscriber's account.*—(*1*) An account shall be opened in the name of each subscriber in which shall be credited—

(*i*) the subscriber's subscriptions;

(*ii*) the contributions made by the employer to the subscriber's account;

(*iii*) the interest on the total moneys in the subscriber's account.

(*2*) Each subscriber shall be given a pass book in which shall be entered every month the credits referred to in sub-rule (*1*) and also the advances, if any, taken and the repayments made by him.

6. *Conditions and rates of subscription.*—Every subscriber shall subscribe monthly to the fund 6¼ per cent. (i.e., one anna in the rupee) of his monthly emoluments, rounded to the nearest anna:

Provided that the payment of the subscription shall be optional during leave and no subscription shall be recovered when the subscriber is on leave without pay.

7. *Realisation of subscriptions.*—The subscription due from each subscriber shall be realised by monthly deductions from his emoluments.

8. *Contribution by the employer.*—The employer shall make a monthly contribution to the account of each subscriber equal to the amount subscribed by the subscriber himself, and such contribution shall be credited to the fund not later than the fifteenth of the month in which the subscriber's subscription is deducted from his emoluments.

9. *Interest.*—Interest earned on the moneys of the fund invested under rule 14 shall be credited to the accounts of the individual subscriber *pro rata*, after deducting the expenses involved in the administration of the fund.

10. *Advances from the fund and their repayment.*—(*1*) A temporary advance may be granted to a subscriber from the amount standing to his credit in the fund at the discretion of the Board, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) No advance may be granted unless the Board is satisfied that the applicant's pecuniary circumstances justify it and that the amount advanced will be expended to pay expenses incurred in connection with the prolonged illness of the subscriber or any person actually dependent on him.

(*b*) An advance shall not exceed the total monthly emoluments of the subscriber for the three months preceding the application for such advance or half the amount at the credit of the subscriber in the fund, whichever is less.

(*c*) A second or subsequent advance shall not be granted until at least 3/6 months have elapsed since the complete repayment of a previous advance together with interest.

(2) An advance shall be recovered from the subscriber in such number of equal monthly instalments as the Board may direct; but such number shall not be less than 12 nor more than 24. A subscriber may, at his option, make repayment in a smaller number of instalments than the number directed.

(*3*) Recovery shall be made in the manner provided by rule 7 for the realisation of subscriptions and shall commence on the first occasion after the advance is made on which the subscriber receives not less than 75 per cent. of his normal monthly emoluments. Recovery shall not be made, except with the subscriber's consent, while he is on leave.

(*4*) After the principal of the advance has been fully repaid, interest shall be paid thereon at such rate as may be prescribed by the Board from time to time.

(*5*) Interest shall be recovered in one or two instalments in the month or months immediately following the repayment of the principal.

(*6*) Recoveries of advances and the interest thereon shall be credited as they are made to the account of the subscriber in the fund.

11. *Payment towards insurance policies.*—(*1*) Subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down—

(*a*) Payments towards a policy of life insurance may, at the option of a subscriber, be substituted in whole or part for subscriptions due to the fund.

(*b*) The amount of subscription with interest standing at the credit of the subscriber in the fund may be withdrawn to meet a payment towards a policy of life insurance:

Provided that no amount shall be withdrawn—

(*i*) before the details of the proposed policy have been submitted to the Board, or

(*ii*) to make any payment effected more than 12 months before the withdrawal, or

(*iii*) in excess of the amount required to meet a premium actually due for payment within 6 months of the date of withdrawal.

(*2*) The subscriber shall send to the Board within such time as the Board may deem sufficient, receipts or certified copies thereof to satisfy the Board that the amount withdrawn has been so applied for purposes specified in clause (*a*) or (*b*) of sub-rule (*1*).

(*3*) The Board shall not make any payment on behalf of the subscriber to the insurance companies nor take steps to keep a policy alive.

(*4*) If a policy lapses or is charged or encumbered, any amount withdrawn from the fund in respect of the policy will be paid or repaid as the case may be by the subscriber to the fund, or in default the Board may direct recoveries by instalments from the emoluments of the subscriber to be credited to the subscriber's account in the fund.

12. *Circumstances in which accumulations are payable.*—(*1*) If a subscriber dies or for any other reason ceases to be a subscriber, the amount standing to his credit in the fund including interest up to that date shall become payable to him or his nominee, subject to any deductions authorised under rule 13.

(*2*) No claim shall be entertainable against the fund if made more than three years after the date on which the amount due becomes payable.

(*3*) Any amount due from the fund shall cease to bear interest after three months from the date on which the amount becomes payable.

(*4*) Payments under sub-rule (*1*) to the employee or his nominees in the event of his death shall be made within three months of the date on which they fall due. In the case of the death of an employee who has no subsisting nominations, it shall be competent for the Board to pay the amount due to the natural heir or heirs of the deceased employee provided the Board is satisfied as to the heirship of the claimant or claimants.

13. *Deductions.*—(*1*) Except as provided in sub-rule (*2*) no deductions shall be made from the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber when final payment is made to him or his nominees under rule 12.

(*2*) (*a*) If any subscriber resigns or leaves his employment at his own request otherwise than by reason of superannuation on medical grounds, the Board may by a majority of two-third members, direct that deductions according to scales specified below shall be made from the amount paid into the subscriber's account by the employer under rule 8 (including interest accrued to the employer's contribution):—

(*i*) Subscribers of less than 3 years' standing —100 per cent.

(*ii*) Subscribers of 3 but less than 6 years' standing—50 per cent.

(*iii*) Subscribers of 6 but less than 9 years' standing—25 per cent.

(*iv*) Subscribers of 9 or more years' standing—Nil.

(*b*) If any subscriber is dismissed for serious misconduct, the Board shall, at the request of the employer, direct that a deduction equal to the contribution by the employer into the subscriber's account under rule 8 (including interest accrued thereon) shall be made.

Explanation.—The term "serious misconduct" shall be interpreted with reference to standing orders, if any, existing in the undertaking.

(*3*) Deductions made under sub-rule (*2*) shall be credited to fund's reserve account.

14. *Investment.*—The moneys of the fund not immediately required for the purposes of the fund and held in a post office savings bank account shall be invested by the Board in any securities for the time being authorised under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and the Indian Trust Act, 1882, and the rules made thereunder in respect of the investment of moneys of a Provident Fund recognised under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. Such investment shall be made in the name of the Board and may, when the conditions of investment permit, be made payable or transferable to the order of any two members duly authorised by the Board in this behalf.

15. *Reference of disputed cases to a referee.*—(*1*) The decision of the Board shall be final and binding upon the subscribers and the employer in all matters relating to the fund, and in the event of the Board being equally divided in its opinion on any disputes, the dispute shall be submitted for decision to a referee agreed upon by the Board.

(*2*) In the event of the Board not agreeing upon a referee, the dispute shall be referred to an authority nominated for this purpose by a general or special order by the Provincial Government* and the decision of such authority shall be final. The fees and expenses of a referee agreed upon by the Board, or of the authority to whom the dispute is referred, shall be defrayed out of the fund.

16. If the Board ceases to exist for any reason, the Provincial Government may, unless there are reasons to the contrary, appoint a trustee or trustees to discharge all or any of the duties of the Board.

17. *Closure of the fund.*—(*1*) The fund shall not be closed otherwise than by an agreement between the employers and the employees or by a decision arrived at by a two-third majority of the Board at a meeting specifically called for this purpose.

(*2*) Before the closing of the fund, all amounts due and all assets shall be realised and all liabilities shall be liquidated. All accumulations due to members shall be paid and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the members of the fund at the date of closing in proportion to the amount standing to the credit of each member.

Form of Nomination.

I hereby direct that the amount at my credit in the Provident Fund at the time of my death shall be distributed among the persons mentioned below in the manner shown against their names:—

Name and address of the nominee or nominees. 1	Relationship of each nominee with the subscriber. 2	Age of each nominee. 3	Amount of share of accumulations. 4

Note.—Column 4 shall be filled in so as to cover the whole amount at credit.

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*These are only model rules and any employer intending to adopt this sub-rule will first have to seek the Provincial Government's permission to vesting it with this power. The question as to whether the fund or the Provincial Government will bear the expenses of the referee should also be settled with the Provincial Government.

Appendix D.

Service Card.

Name of the workman—

Occupation and department—

Age on the date of appointment—

Date of appointment.	Basic wage.	Dearness allowance and other allowances.	Increments with dates.	Nature and period of leave.		Absence without leave.	Periodical remarks.*
				Due.	Allowed.		

*Periodical remarks include both good and adverse remarks and outturn and efficiency shall be noted periodically, if possible.

A. DA GUPTA,
Chairman.

S. C. CHAKRAVARTI,
S. C. DATTA GUPTA,
Members.

The 28th July 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

Land Sale Notice

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of 24-Parganas, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 22nd September 1948, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statements it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share and all other shares besides that specified will be excluded from sale :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of the proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
47/1	Estate Raipur, pargana Magura.	..	No ..	16 as. share in mouza Gangadhar Chak and others.	Khagendra Nath Chakraborty and others.	1,642 9 2	..	123 3 0
64/1	Estate Bansdroni, pargana Magura.	..	No ..	5 as. 6g. 2k. 2kt. in mauza Chandigar and others, 5 as. 6g. 2k. 2kt. in mauza Ratanpur and others. 1 anna 13gds. 1k. 1kt. share in mauza Andharmanik and others.	Rani Amiyabala Singha and others.	791 6 2	..	62 6 11
106	Estate Bagdaha, pargana Magura.	998 1 10¼	Yes ..	16 annas share ..	Sree Rajabala Debi Satish Chandra Banerjee and others.	..	63 12 ¼	..
120	Estate Kodalia, pargana Baridhati.	5,087 14 6	Yes ..	16 annas share ..	Promode Kumar Banerjee as receiver to the estate of Nirmal Ch. Banerjee.	..	910 1 3¼	..
147/3	Estate Benota, pargana Calcutta.	..	No ..	8 annas share in mauza Mohanpur and others.	Ratipati Rai Choudhury and others.	904 6 11	..	1,659 13 0
346 R.S.	Estate Sontoshbati, pargana Balia.	..	No ..	4 as. 8g. 1k. 10til ..	Provat Chandra Sarkar and others.	1,294 12 8	..	2,590 15 8
351	Estate Parul and others, pargana Balia.	8,626 8 6	Yes ..	16 annas share ..	Samarendra Nath Roy	..	404 3 8	..
353/1	Estate Nandanpur, pargana Balia.	..	No ..	8 annas share ..	Kumud Kumar Mondal	1,624 13 8	..	106 3 1
385/9	Estate Huda Rashkhali, pargana Azimabad.	..	No ..	1a. 2g. 2k. ..	Provash Chandra Mondal and others.	1,360 8 0	..	902 11 6
385/22	Ditto ..	..	No ..	1a. 7g. 7til ..	Ditto ..	1,364 4 11	..	1,084 13 7
388 R.S.	Estate Mayapur, pargana Balia.	..	No ..	1a. 15g. 2k. 2til ..	Kumud Kumar Mondal and others.	1,808 13 2	..	2,003 14 6
388/16	Ditto ..	..	No ..	1a. 7g. 7til ..	Provash Chandra Mondal and others.	708 4 0	..	330 15 10
388/17	Ditto ..	..	No ..	1a. 12g. 2k. 1kt. 16til ..	Panchanon Mondal and others.	849 9 7	..	616 11 3
388/21	Ditto ..	..	No ..	1a. 17g. 3k. 8til ..	Jugal Charan Mondal and others.	983 1 7	..	53 10 11

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of the proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
389/R.S.	Estate Sontoshpur, pargana Balia.	..	No	3as. 3k. 1kt. 16 til	Sree Charan Mondal and others.	1,793 11 8	..	1,385 15 8
389/16	Ditto	..	No	1a. 7g. 7 til	Provash Chandra Mondal and others.	793 13 8	..	408 15 10
389/17	Ditto	..	No	1a. 12g. 2k. 1kt. 16 til	Panchanon Mondal and others.	959 0 11	..	750 6 10
389/20	Ditto	..	No	1a. 1g. 1kt. 19 til	Anila Bala Dassi	618 15 0	..	152 0 0
389/21	Ditto	..	No	2as. 2g. 3k. 7 til	Jugal Charan Mondal and others.	1,256 7 11	..	902 12 4
391/11	Estate Gumki, pargana Muragacha.	..	No	3as. 9g. 2k. 7 til	Provash Chandra Mondal and others.	1,203 5 9½	..	463 12 5½
403/2	Estate Patherbaria, pargana Azimabad.	..	No	4as. 4g. 1k. 1kt. 17 til	Panchanon Mondal and others.	1,356 9 4½	..	1,106 4 9½
2071	Estate Hatighata, pargana Ukhra.	620 4 8	Yes	16 annas share	Saralabala Debi, mother, guardian of her minor son Panchu Gopal Mukherjee and others.	..	33 4 8	..
1384	Estate Lot No. 2 Sundarban Abadkari Taluk, pargana Sundarban.	798 0 0	Yes	16 annas share	Bangsidhari Ghose and others.	..	53 1 8	..
1443	Estate Lot No. 40, pargana Sundarban.	5,728 0 0	Yes	16 annas share	Jyotsna Kumar Mitra and others, Trustee to the estate of late Basanta Kumar Mitra.	..	1,432 0 0	..
2333	Estate Lot No. 7, pargana Sundarban.	3,178 0 0	Yes	16 annas share	Sorajubala Debi and others.	..	395 5 4	..
2849/1	Estate Lot No. 111, 11th portion, pargana Sundarban.	..	No	8 annas share	Jaibiza Charan Nandee	2,001 0 0	..	501 0 0
2873 R.S.	Estate Lot No. 1R, 1st portion Durbachati, pargana Sundarban.	..	No	13as. 6g. 2k. 2kt.	Khirode Ch. Prodhan and others.	1,255 13 4	..	219 15 4
2881 R.S.	Estate D plot, 5th portion, pargana Sundarban.	..	No	5as. 10g.	Nishabhusan Banerjee	1,071 2 0	..	1,071 2 0
2881/2	Estate D plot, 5th portion, pargana Sundarban.	..	No	4 annas share	Paresh Nath Samanta and others.	779 0 0	..	389 8 0
2885/2	Estate Lot No. 113, 1st portion, pargana Sundarban.	..	No	2as. 13g. 1k. 1kt.	Brojogopal Purkait and others.	545 2 8	..	136 2 6
2891	Estate Lot 2nd portion, pargana Sundarban.	2,367 0 0	Yes	16 annas share	Bhupendra Narayan Bosu	..	456 13 0	..
2900	Estate Lot No. 116, 6th portion, pargana Sundarban.	3,461 0 0	Yes	16 annas share	Bhutnath Nandi Estate, Limited.	..	433 0 0	..
2923	Estate Lot No. 127 pargana Sundarban.	7,079 0 0	Yes	16 annas share	Satish Chandra Pal Choudhury and others.	..	20 0 0	..
2946	Estate Lot No. 140, 2nd portion, pargana Sundarban.	4,386 0 0	Yes	16 annas share	Sri Mrinalini Palit as Sebayet to Sree Sree Gopal Jew Thakur.	..	1,097 0 0	..
2989	Estate Lot No. 119, 4th portion, pargana Sundarban.	8,051 0 0	Yes	16 annas share	Nirmal Chandra Mondal and others.	..	988 0 0	..
2993	Estate Lot No. 162, 1st portion, pargana Sundarban.	4,862 0 0	Yes	16 annas share	Jagendra Nath Bhandary and others.	..	1,043 8 0	..
3020	Estate Lot No. 126, 1st portion, pargana Sundarban.	3,462 0 0	Yes	16 annas share	Kali Kumar Kalyal and others.	..	80 8 0	..

These estates are being advertised for sale for the instalments of revenue which were due on or before the 31st Jaistha, 1355 B.S and of which the latest day of payment was the 28th June 1948.

[ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

Alipore, the 18th August 1948.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF OF PURULIA.

MONEY SUIT NO. 19 OF 1948.

Jugal Kishore Tulsyan of Balarampur, police-station Balarampur, post office Rangadih, district Manbhum, plaintiff,

versus

Darjeeling Bank, Limited, having its Head office at 31, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta, defendant.

WHEREAS you, the defendant abovenamed, are deliberately avoiding to appear in the above suit instituted by the plaintiff for recovery of Rs. 1,915-15, you are given notice that in case you default in appearing on the 2nd September 1948 the date fixed for hearing of the above suit, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court the 14th day of August 1948.

D. N. RAM, Munsif.

Purulia, the 14th August 1948.

(387—1)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 40.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible for all posts. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8 (Rs. 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 18th September 1948. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. **Five Liaison Officers, All-India Radio.** (This is in supersession of item 10 of Advertisement No. 32.) Posts temporary but likely to be made permanent. **Age.**—Preferably below 40 years. **Pay.**—Rs. 450—25—500—E.B.—30—800. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(a) Good degree from a recognised University. (b) Experience in a Newspaper, Publicity Office, Advertising Agency or Research work in public opinion; or experience of similar work in All-India Radio. (c) A good knowledge of one Indian language. (d) Capacity for organising public relations. Good taste, initiative and drive. **Desirable.**—Knowledge of another Indian language, preferably Oriya/Assamese/Marathi/Gujrati/Bengali. Knowledge of Hindi will be an additional qualification. Candidates who have already applied in response to the Commission's earlier advertisement for these posts need not apply again.

2. **One permanent post of Controller of Patents and Designs, Ministry of Industry and Supply. Age.**—Preferably between 40 and 45; relaxable for Government servants **Pay.—For direct recruits.**—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600. **For persons in Government service since 15th July 1931.**—Rs. 1,000—50—1,500. [Unless they have elected scale of of pay prescribed under C.C.S. (R.P.) Rules, 1947]. **Qualifications.**—(1) High Degree in Science, Metallurgy, Civil Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. (2) **For candidates from amongst the staff of the Patent Office.**—Ten years' experience as Examiners of Patents or Examiner of Patents-in-Chief, or not less than three years' experience as Examiners of Patents or Examiner of Patents-in-Charge, and should have held a post of higher responsibility than that of an Examiner of Patents for a period of not less than three years. (3) **For candidates without Patent Office experience.**—Members of the Legal profession who have (i) a minimum technical training laid down in the case of Assistant Examiners of Patents and (ii) at least five years' practice before a High Court. (4) **Special.**—(a) As Head of an essentially Technical Department it is essential his scientific or Engineering qualifications should obviously be comparable with those of any Examiners of Patents. (b) His training in science should be sufficiently wide to enable him readily to appreciate the details and suitabilities of the structure and functions of modern Electrical, Mechanical and Commercial systems. (c) He should possess:—(i) Sound knowledge of the Patents system and particularly first hand knowledge of the way in which the present system has worked in practice. (ii) Sound knowledge and experience of Law relating to pleadings procedure and evidence. (iii) Familiarity with the patent specifications and with the dealing with the inventors and applicants for patents. The Controller's function in this respect is not merely to decide whether the patent applied for should be granted or refused but to give guidance to applicants for defining the novel features of their inventions, with precision and accuracy without restricting unnecessarily the scope of protection afforded by the patent in question. This is a highly specialised work. (iv) Should have expert knowledge of the Law and practice relating to Patents and Designs.

3. **Two temporary posts of Estates Managers (One at Bombay and the other at Calcutta). Age.**—Preferably between 30 and 45 years. **Pay.**—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—710. Higher initial pay may be given in the case of deserving candidates. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(a) Graduate of an Indian University. Degree in Law or Engineering will be an advantage. Degree of a recognised Institution in the U.K. will be also accepted. (b) Should have experience of the management of Estate work in office of a House or Estates Agency or in a Government Office. Experience in Municipal Administration will be an advantage. (c) Knowledge of Bengali in respect of the appointment in Calcutta and of Gujrati and Marathi in respect of the appointment in Bombay will be necessary.

4. **One temporary Assistant Engineer (Mechanical) for the Port of Cochin under the Ministry of Transport, Government of India. Age.**—Preferably below 35 years. Persons up to 40 years may be considered if they have the desired experience. The age limit is relaxable in the case of candidates who are already in Government service. **Pay.**—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800 plus cost of living allowance as admissible under the rules. A higher starting pay not exceeding Rs. 375 may be given to a deserving candidate. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(a) A good general education, preferably not below Matriculation Examination or Equivalent but the main requirements are good practical experience and ability to control and direct labour. (b) A five years' apprenticeship in an Engineering Workshop where ship-building and general repair works are carried out. **Desirable.**—(a) Service at sea for at least three years in a ship's engine room in full charge of a watch. (b) Experience in the repair and overhaul of dredging plant and machinery and steam and internal combustion engines.

5. **One Curator, Central Bureau of Education, New Delhi.**—Post temporary and reserved for Scheduled Castes, but if no such suitable candidate is available, the vacancy may be treated as unreserved. **Age.**—Preferably below 40 years; relaxable in exceptional cases. **Pay.**—Rs. 600—40—800. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(a) A first class degree in M.A., M.Sc. or B.A. or B.Sc. Honours (three years' course) of an Indian University or an Honours Degree of a foreign University. Candidates with a research Doctorate degree will also be eligible. (b) Experience of teaching in a College or University. **Desirable.**—(a) Experience of administration in a College or University or other large library. (b) Experience of research or of editing publications.

6. **Four temporary posts of Director of Supplies, Directorate General of Industry and Supply. Age.**—Preferably between 40 and 50 years; relaxable for Government servants. **Pay.**—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(a) **One Post.**—At least 8-10 years' practical business experience in a position of responsibility (out of which at least one year in Engineering works of repute) in a Commercial House or Commercial or Technical Department dealing with plant, Machinery or other Mechanical and Railway stores. **Desirable.**—(a) Degree in Mechanical Engineering or Diploma qualifying for exemption from, or must have passed the A.M.I.E. (India) or Institute of Mechanical Engineers (London) Examination. (b) Experience in purchase of stores. (b) **Two posts.**—At least 8-10 years' practical business experience in a position of responsibility (out of which at least one year in Engineering works of repute) in a Commercial House or a Commercial or Technical Department dealing with Electrical plant Machinery and/or other electrical and Railway Stores. **Desirable.**—(a) Degree in Electrical Engineering or Diploma qualifying for exemption from, or must have passed the A.M.I.E. (India) or Institute of Electrical Engineers (London) Examination. (b) Experience in purchase of stores. (c) **One Post.**—At least 8-10 years' experience in a position of responsibility (out of which at least one year in Chemical works of repute or a research Laboratory) in a Commercial House or Commercial or Technical Department dealing with Chemicals, oils, and paints, pharmaceutical and/or such other allied stores. **Desirable.**—(a) Ph.D. or M.Sc. Degree in Science of any recognised University with Chemistry as principal subject and some post-graduate work of Industrial Chemistry. (b) Experience in purchase of stores.

7. **One permanent post of Librarian in the Commonwealth Relations Wing of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. Age.**—Preferably below 35 years. **Pay.**—Rs. 160—10—350. **Qualifications: Essential.**—(a) Degree of a recognised University. (b) Diploma or Certificate in Librarianship from an Indian University or an Association affiliated with the Indian Library Association. **Desirable.**—Research work.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 58.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a permanent post of Bacteriologist of the Drugs Laboratory, Government of West Bengal. The post is included in the Bengal General Service.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 140—20—180—20/2—200—25/2—300—20/2—380 subject to a minimum starting pay of Rs. 200 plus *ad interim* increase of Rs. 30, plus usual dearness and house rent allowances and a non-practising allowance in the scale of Rs. 40—6/2—100.

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India is also eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal;

(ii) he must be a Medical graduate with special experience in bacteriological work and in standardisation of sera and vaccines and with ability to undertake independent analysis of drugs;

(iii) he should ordinarily be below 35 years of age on 1st September 1948.

The candidate selected must be passed fit by a Medical Board.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 14th September 1948.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 18th August 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 59.

APPLICATIONS are invited from women candidates to fill a temporary post of Medical Inspectress of School Hygiene under the Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department, Government of West Bengal. The post belongs to the Bengal General Service The general nature of the duties of the post is to impart health education through schools, organise health examination of school children and provide medical relief to them.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay for the post is Rs. 260—35/2—400—20/2—420 per mensem.

Private practice will not be allowed. There is no non-practising allowance.

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) she must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India will also be eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal;

(ii) she must not be less than 30 and not more than 40 years of age on the 1st September 1948;

(iii) she must possess a medical degree and a diploma in Public Health;

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 15th September 1948.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt" Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 19th August 1948.

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE NO. 24 of 1948.

Badri, son of late Jasu of Hajinagar, police-station Naihati, 24-Parganas, debtor-applicant.

To creditors.

ON the 6th day of August 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 3rd day of September 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 13th August 1948.

(386—1)

SRI JAYANTA KUMAR MUKHERJEE, B.L., wants to enrol as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(343—4)

SRI ARUN PROKAS CHATTERJEE intends to enrol as an Advocate, Calcutta High Court.

(344—4)

SRI PABITRA KUMAR GHOSH, M.A., B.L., wants to enrol himself as an Advocate, Calcutta High Court.

(351—4)

SRI BEJOY LALL DEY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(352—4)

MR. JYOTIRMOY SEN, M.Sc., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(358—4)

SM. JYOTIRMOYEE MITRA, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(374—4)

SRI GIRINDRA KUMAR RAY, B.L., Pleader, intends to enrol himself as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D.7/48-49	A/52-670517	100	Janab Kabir Ahmed, 54/5, Canning Street, Calcutta.
	A/36-519340	100	
	A/75-005724	100	

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 21st August 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D.8/48-49	A/30-710745	100	Sri Ajit Kumar Shaha, C/o. Mr. J. B. Nath, B. L., Pleader, 13/2/1, Manohar pukur Road, Kalighat, Calcutta.
	A/31-684463	100	
	A/20-013226	100	
	A/31-684467	100	

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 21st August 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 6/48-49	A/74-546547 ..	100	Mohd. Amin, village Masha Mansur, post Ghaznikhal, district Bannu, N.W.F.P.
	A/74 580903 ..	100	
	A/76-363598 ..	100	
	A/62-489043 ..	100	

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 11th August 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following note of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of its value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the number. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to it is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 5/48-49 ..	A/74-574917 ..	100	Sarfraz Khan, Chok No. 166, Tehsil Sadikabad, Bahawalpur State.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 11th August 1948.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE BORCOLA COAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Borcola Coal Co., Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Synagogue Street, on Saturday, the 18th day of September 1948, at 2 p.m., to consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution which will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the shareholders of the Company that the Company by reason of its liabilities cannot continue its business and it is advisable to wind up the Company voluntarily and that Mr. M. K. Deb, Registered Accountant, of 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator of the Company for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and that the remuneration of the said liquidator be fixed at Rs. 250 exclusive of all out-of-pocket expenses to be incurred by him in the liquidation proceedings."

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
The Borcola Coal Co., Ltd.,
For H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.,
P. C. RAY,
Director,
Managing Agents.

3, Synagogue Street, Calcutta, the 20th August 1948.

(388—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE BORCOLA COAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the Borcola Coal Co., Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Synagogue Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 18th day of September 1948, at 3 p.m. to consider and if thought fit to pass the following as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the creditors of the Company that the Company by reason of its liabilities cannot continue its business and it is advisable to wind up the Company voluntarily and that Mr. M. K. Deb, Registered Accountant, of 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator of the Company for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and that the remuneration of the said liquidator be fixed at Rs. 250 exclusive of all out-of-pocket expenses to be incurred by him in the liquidation proceedings."

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
The Borcola Coal Co., Ltd.,
For H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.,
P. C. RAY,
Director,
Managing Agents.

3, Synagogue Street, Calcutta, the 20th August 1948.

(389—1)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

5, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Persons above 18 years of age are eligible to make use of the Library, which is a free lending Library, open to any one residing in any part of the Dominion of India. There is no subscription to pay; but security in cash is essential.

B. S. KESAVAN, Librarian.

Registered No. C207 *No. 35 of 1948.*

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1948

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SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crops, etc., for the week ending the 11th August 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province. The weather was on the whole favourable. Aman transplantation was continuing. Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in three subdivisions and no cattle-disease was reported from any subdivision. Wages of labourers varied from rupee one and two annas to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated out-turn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar	3·12	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable.	Normal	....	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Diamond Harbour	4·02	2 1/16	2 1/16	Seasonable	Aman transplantation nearing completion.	Sufficient	....	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Barrackpore	6 33	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Crops, 80 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-8.
Barasat	(n)	1 9/16	1 9/16	....	— —	....	....	....	— —	....
Basirhat	2 07	1 ⅞	1 15/16	Favourable	....	....	Fair	....	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Bongaon	8·58	1 9/16	1 9/16	Ditto	Weeding of Aus and jute over.	Sufficient	Ditto	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Nadia.										
Sadar	2·90	1¾	2	Seasonable	Aman healthy	— —	Good	— —	Nil	Rs. 2.
Ranaghat	20 80	1⅝	1 11/16	Ditto	Weeding continues.	Sufficient	Fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2.
Murshidabad.										
Sadar	0 74	1¾	1⅞	Wet, favourable.	Aman transplantation normal.	Sufficient	Aus, 90 per cent	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2, high
Lalbagh	1 68	1⅞	1¾	Seasonable	Transplantation continues	Available	Good	Available	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Jangipur	0·75	1⅞	2	Ditto	Aman transplantation nearing completion.	Ditto	....	Insufficient	Nil	Rs 1-14, high.
Kandi	1·17	2 7/16	2¼	Cloudy, favourable.	Ditto	Ditto	Cane, fair	— —	Nil	Rs. 1-4, high
Burdwan.										
Sadar	0 40	2¼	2 3/16	Hot, unfavourable.	Aman transplantation normal	....	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Asansol	2·08	2 3/16	2¼	Wet, favourable.	....	Sufficient	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Katwa	2 15	2¼	2 7/16	Favourable.	Ploughing for Aman continues.	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent.	— —	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high
Kalna	0·22	1 15/16	2	Ditto	....	....	Aus, fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2, high.

(n) Report not received.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn)	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Birbhum.										
Sadar	1 12	2 7/16	2 7/16	Seasonable, favourable	Aman transplantation brisk.		Cane, good	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2.
Rampurhat	2 47	2 5/16	2 3/16	Clear, favourable.	Ploughing and sowing normal.		Ditto		Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Bankura.										
Sadar	2·07	2⅜	2⅜	Cloudy	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Aus and Aman, 60 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Vishnupur	0 91	2 7/16	2 7/16	Cloudy, unfavourable.	Ditto	Ditto	Fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-10, normal.
Midnapore.										
Sadar	2 80	2 7/16	2 7/16	Seasonable, favourable	Aman transplantation continues	Sufficient	Satisfactory (South).	Ample	Nil	Rs. 1-4, high.
Contai	0 90	2 7/16	2 7/16	Cloudy	.	.	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-2, high
Tamluk	1 45	2¼	2¼	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	Insufficient	Aus, 80 per cent. Aman fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs 2, high.
Ghatal	(n)	2⅜	2½	..	..	.	...	....	.	...
Jhargram	0·78	2 5/16	2 5/16	Favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	.	..	Nil	Rs 1-2, normal.
Hooghly.										
Sadar	4 43	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Aus, good	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Serampore	11 42	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation normal.	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent.		Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Arambagh	0·60	1⅞	1⅞	Ditto	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-4, high.
Howrah.										
Sadar	1·64	2 7/16	2 7/16	Hot, unfavourable.	Aman transplantation continues.	Insufficient	Fair	Insufficient	Nil	Rs, 2-2, steady
Uluberia	..	1 11/16	1 11/16	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar	12·43	1 9/16	1 9/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	...	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-8, high.
Alipur-Duar	4 72	1 7/16	1½	Ditto	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	....	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 3, high.
Darjeeling.										
Sadar	4·34	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation over.	Sufficient	Paddy, 70 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Kurseong	6 18	2 7/16	2 7/16	Good	Good	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Siliguri	10 31	1¾	1¾	Favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	Aman, 70 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2-8.
Kalimpong	6·96	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation over.	Ditto	Millet, fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Malda	(n)	1 9/16	1⅝	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Dinajpur	(n)	..	2 11/16	....	....	....	....	....	...	....

(n) Report not received.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 17th August 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE, WEST BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 13th August 1948.

Third and Final Forecast of the Spring Oilseed Crops of West Bengal for 1947-48.

The character of the season.—Weather conditions have not been favourable in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore and Malda. In other districts weather and its effects on the crops have been on the whole satisfactory.

Area and yield.—The total area under these crops (excepting sesamum for which separate forecasts are published) is estimated at 210,700 acres this year compared to 222,800 acres last year. The average outturn of different oilseed is estimated at 73 per cent. of the normal this year as against 76 per cent. of the normal last year.

Linseed.—41,600 acres are estimated to be under linseed this year compared to 48,400 acres last year, the average yield per acre being estimated at 70 per cent. of the normal this year as against 72 per cent. of the normal last year. Calculated on the basis of the normal yield equal to 6·5 maunds of linseed per acre, the total yield of the crop for the province works out to 7,000 tons this year as against 8,300 tons last year.

Rape and mustard.—146,700 acres are estimated to be under rape and mustard this year compared to 152,600 acres last year, the average yield per acre being estimated at 73 per cent. of the normal this year compared to 76 per cent. of the normal last year. Calculated on the basis of normal yield equal to 6·6 maunds of rape and mustard per acre the total yield of the crop for the province works out to 26,000 tons this year as against 28,100 tons last year.

Other oilseeds (excepting til).—22,400 acres are estimated to be under other oilseeds this year compared to 21,800 acres last year, the average yield per acre being estimated at 79 per cent. of the normal this year compared to 78 per cent. of the normal last year. Calculated on the basis of normal yield equal to 4·25 maunds per acre the total yield for the province works out to 2,800 tons this year compared to 2,700 tons last year.

D. BASU,

for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

APPENDIX I.

Third and Final Forecast of the Spring Oilseed Crops of West Bengal, 1947-48.

Name of spring oilseed crops.	Estimated normal area under spring oilseeds.	Estimated area under spring oilseeds.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Date by which the harvesting generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Last year. Acres.	This year. Acres.	Last year.	This year.		
24-Parganas.							
Linseed	300	200	..	80	..	January-February ..	Weather was favourable.
Rape and mustard ..	1,000	8,000	8,900	75	83		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	1,400	7,400	6,200	80	100		
Total ..	2,700	15,600	15,100	78	90		
Nadia.							
Linseed	30,000	15,000	9,700	70	75	Last week of February and first week of March.	Weather condition was favourable.
Rape and mustard ..	15,000	12,500	21,000	70	67		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	3,000	600	800	60	100		
Total ..	48,000	28,100	31,500	70	71		
Murshidabad.							
Linseed	38,600	24,400	25,200	72	68	End of January, normal.	Weather condition was favourable. Some damage due to drought.
Rape and mustard ..	22,700	9,500	18,800	71	67		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	3,700	1 900	2,000 (a)	72	67		
Total ..	65,000	35,800	46,000	72	68		
Burdwan.							
Linseed	7,400	800	400	75	58	End of February, normal.	Weather condition was unfavourable. Decrease in area is due to heavy rainfall at the sowing time.
Rape and mustard ..	10,700	8,300	5,900	75	67		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	..	.	..	..	..		
Total ..	18,100	9,100	6,300	75	66		
Birbhum.							
Linseed	1,100	700	800	75	75	Last week of February, late.	Weather condition was unfavourable. Some damage due to drought.
Rape and mustard .	1,700	1,800	1,800	75	75		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	200	100	200	70	75		
Total ..	3,000	2,600	2,800	75	75		
Bankura.							
Linseed	1,600	1,300	1,200	75	67	January, normal ..	Weather condition was fair
e and mustard ..	6,300	5,100	4,800	70	67		
r oilseeds (excepting til).	9,100	(b) 7,800	(b) 9,100	75	67		
Total ..	17,000	14,200	15 100	73	67		

(a) Including the area under castor.
(b) Including the area under groundnut.

Name of spring oilseed crops.	Estimated normal area under spring oilseeds.	Estimated area under spring oilseeds.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Date by which the harvesting generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Last year. Acres.	This year. Acres.	Last year.	This year.		
Midnapore.							
Linseed	4,900	1,100	200	75	60	1st week of February, late.	Weather condition was not favourable. Rape mustard was affected by hailstorm in Gh Subdivision.
Rape and mustard ..	13,200	7,500	7,700	70	62		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	5,900	1,900	1,800	70	71		
Total ..	24,000	10,500	9,700	71	64		
Hooghly.							
Linseed	100	100	..	75	..	Middle of February, normal.	Weather condition was seasonable.
Rape and mustard ..	2,900	2,700	1,800	75	82		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	100	..	900	..	82		
Total ..	3,100	2,800	2,700	75	82		
Howrah.							
Linseed	400	200	300	75	58	February and March, normal.	Weather condition was favourable.
Rape and mustard ..	400	300	400	75	75		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	200	400	200	70	75		
Total ..	1,000	900	900	73	70		
Jalpaiguri.							
Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	1st week of January, normal.	Weather condition was favourable. The pre condition of the crop is normal.
Rape and mustard ..	45,600	40,000	34,600	92	75		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	100	100	200	83	75		
Total ..	45,700	40,100	34,800	92	75		
Darjeeling.							
Linseed ..	—	..	..	..	..	3rd week of January, normal.	Weather was favourable.
Rape and mustard ..	1,600	3,000	3,500	100	100		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	300	300	300	100	100		
Total ..	1,900	3,300	3,800	100	100		
Malda.							
Linseed	2,700	3,900	3,100	83	67	January and February, normal.	Weather condition was unfavourable. Sl damage due to drought.
Rape and mustard ..	6,600	25,900	11,500	83	83		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	1,200	1,300	700	83	75		
Total ..	10,500	31,100	15,300	83	80		
West Dinajpur.							
Linseed	200	700	700	75	75	Last part of January, normal.	Weather condition was favourable.
Rape and mustard ..	24,300	28,000	26,000	70	75		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..	24,500	28,700	26,700	70	75		
Total of West Bengal.							
Linseed	87,300	48,400	41,600	72	70		
Rape and mustard ..	152,000	152,600	146,700	76	78		
Other oilseeds (excepting til).	25,200	21,800	22,400	78	79		
Total ..	264,500	222,800	210,700	76	78		

APPENDIX II.

Abstract Statement of Estimated Acreage and Outturn of the Spring Oilseed Crops of West Bengal for 1947-48.

Province.	Names of crops.	Area (in acres).		Percentage by which column 3 exceeds (+) or is less than(—) area in column 4.	Yield (in tons).		Percentage which colum exceeds (+ less than (- yield in colum
		Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.		Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 4.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal ..	Linseed	41,600	48,400	—14	7,000	8,300	—15·7
	Rape and mustard ..	146,700	152,600	— 3·9	26,000	28,100	— 7·5
	Other oilseeds (excluding til).	22,400	21,800	+ 2·8	2,800	2,700	+ 3·7

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GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1446L.—25th August, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1948.

A BILL

further to amend the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter appearing; **Ben. Act V of 1911.**

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, commencement and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the date on which the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, ceases to operate. **West Ben. Ord. IV of 1948.**

(*3*) Section 2 shall remain in force only up to the 31st day of March, 1949.

Insertion of new section 4A in Bengal Act V of 1911.

2. After section 4 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Appointment of Trustees while the Corporation is superseded.

"4A. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 4, sub-section (*1*) of section 7, section 8, section 15, section 16, and section 17, the three other members of the Corporation referred to in clause (*c*) of section 4 who were elected or appointed as Trustees but who have ceased to be members of the Corporation on the supersession of the Corporation under section 3 of the Corporation of Calcutta (Temporary Supersession) Act, 1948, shall vacate their offices as such Trustees and the Provincial Government shall appoint three persons as Trustees in place of the three other members of the Corporation referred to in clause (*c*) of section 4 and the persons so appointed shall hold office as such Trustees from the date of their appointment till the date of expiry of the period of supersession of the Corporation under section 3 of the Corporation of Calcutta (Temporary Supersession) Act, 1948. **West Ben. Act VIII of 1948.**

(*2*) If any vacancy occurs in the office of a Trustee appointed under sub-section (*1*), the vacancy shall be filled by the Provincial Government by appointment of another person within one month and the person so appointed shall hold office for the residue of the term of office of the Trustee in whose stead he is appointed.

(*3*) On the expiry of the term of office of the Trustees appointed under sub-section (*1*) or under sub-section (*2*), the vacancies shall be deemed to be casual vacancies in the seats for the three other members of the Corporation referred to in clause (*c*) of section 4 and shall be filled in accordance with the porvisions of section 16."

Substitution of new section for section 10.

3. For section 10 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

The Chairman to be a wholetime officer ordinarily.

"10. While any person is holding the office of Chairman, he shall not hold any other salaried office and shall devote his whole time and attention to his duties under this Act:

Provided that the Provincial Government may require him to hold some other salaried office in addition to the office of Chairman or may permit him to perform any honorary duties which in the opinion of the Provincial Government will not interfere with the performance of his duties under this Act".

Amendment of section 11.

4. After sub-section (*3*) of section 11 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*4*) If under section 10, the Provincial Government requires the Chairman to hold any salaried office in addition to the office of Chairman, the salary and allowances (if any) payable to the Chairman for his holding the office, other than the office of Chairman, or such portion thereof, as the Provincial Government may decide, shall, instead of being paid to the Chairman, be payable to the Board for credit to the Revenue Account of the Board."

Continuance of action taken under West Bengal Ordinance IV of 1948.

5. Any notification issued or any appointment made or anything done or any action taken in exercise of any power conferred by the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, shall, on the said Ordinance ceasing to be in operation, be deemed to have been issued, made, done or taken in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act as if this Act had commenced on the 25th day of May, 1948. West Ben. Ord. IV of 1948.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

On the supersession of the Corporation under the Corporation of Calcutta (Temporary Supersession) Act, 1948 (West Ben. Act VIII of 1948), the Councillors and Aldermen of the Corporation became *functus officio* and the three members of the Corporation on the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta could no longer represent the local authority on the Board.

2. It was thought desirable that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta should be appointed, in addition to his own duties, as the Administrative Officer of the superseded Corporation, although this was not allowable under the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

3. Government took powers under the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 (West Ben. Ord. IV of 1948)—

(*1*) to appoint three persons on the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta to fill up the three seats mentioned in paragraph 1, and

(*2*) to regularise the appointment of the Chairman of the Board as the Administrative Officer of the Corporation.

4. It is intended that the second provision should be permanently incorporated in the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, to meet, if necessary, a similar contingency in future, while the first provision will be of a temporary nature. The Bill purports to validate the provisions of the said Ordinance which will become inoperative on the expiry of six weeks from the date on which the next session of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly commences.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd August 1948.

B. C. ROY,
Member-in-Charge.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

Printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal, at West Bengal Government Press, Alipore, on the 26th August 1948.

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GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1466L.—30th August, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE WEST BENGAL CEMENT CONTROL BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

to confer powers to control the production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in, cement in West Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to confer powers to control the production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in, cement in West Bengal;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the West Bengal Cement Control Act, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of West Bengal.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the date on which the West Bengal Cement Control Ordinance, 1948, ceases to operate.

West Ben. Ord. IX of 1948.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "cement" includes portland cement, any other cementitious product manufactured by intergrinding or intermixing portland cement as defined in the British Standard Specifications of 1940, with any active or inert material, white and coloured cements, high aluminia cements, and any product manufactured by direct mixing of some or all oxides constituting normal portland cement.

Power to control production, supply, distribution, etc. of cement.

3. (*1*) The Provincial Government, so far as it appears to it to be necessary or expedient for maintaining or increasing the supply of cement or for securing its equitable distribution and availability at fair prices, may, by order in the *Official Gazette*, provide for regulating or prohibiting the production, supply and distribution thereof and trade and commerce therein within West Bengal.

(*2*) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*), an order made thereunder may provide—

(*a*) for regulating by licenses, permits or otherwise the production or manufacture of cement;

(*b*) for regulating or controlling the prices at which cement may be purchased or sold and for prescribing the conditions of sale thereof;

(*c*) for regulating by licenses, permits or otherwise, the storage, transport, movement, possession, distribution, disposal, acquisition, use or consumption of cement;

(*d*) for prohibiting the withholding from sale of cement ordinarily kept for sale;

(*e*) for requiring any person holding stock of cement to sell the whole or specified part of the stock at such prices and to such persons or classes of persons or in such circumstances, as may be specified in the order;

(*f*) for collecting any information or statistics with a view to regulating or prohibiting any of the aforesaid matters;

(*g*) for requiring persons engaged in the production, supply or distribution of, or trade or commerce in, cement to maintain and produce for inspection such books, accounts and records relating to their business and to furnish such information relating thereto, as may be specified in the order; and

(*h*) for any incidental and supplementary matters, including in particular the entering and search of premises, vehicles, vessels and aircraft, the seizure by a person authorised to make such search of cement in respect of which such person has reason to believe that a contravention of the order has been, is being or is about to be committed, the grant or issue of licenses, permits or other documents, and the charging of fees therefor.

(*3*) When any cement is seized under the authority of any order made under sub-section (*1*), the person seizing the cement shall make a report of such seizure to a Magistrate who may give such directions as to its temporary custody as he thinks fit, so, however, that where no prosecution is instituted for contravention of the order in respect of the cement seized within a period in his opinion reasonable, the Magistrate shall direct its return to the person from whom it was seized; and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to any search or seizure under any such order as they apply to any search or seizure under Chapter VII of that Code.

Act V of 1898.

Delegation of powers.

4. The Provincial Government may, by order in the *Official Gazette*, direct that the power to make orders under section 3 shall, in relation to such matters and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the direction, be exercisable also by such Officer or authority subordinate to the Provincial Government as may be specified in the direction.

Effect of orders inconsistent with other enactments.

5. Any order made under section 3 shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act or any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.

Penalties.

6. If any person contravenes any order made under section 3, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both, and, if the order so provides, any Court, trying such contravention, may direct that any property in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the order has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

The West Bengal Cement Control Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 7—16.)

Attempts and abetments.

7. Any person who attempts to contravene, or abets a contravention of, any order made under section 3, shall be deemed to have contravened that order.

Offences by corporation.

8. If the person contravening an order made under section 3 is a company or other body corporate, every director, manager, secretary or other officer or agent thereof shall, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent such contravention, be deemed to be guilty of such contravention.

False statement.

9. If any person—

(*i*) when required by any order made under section 3 to make any statement or furnish any information, makes any statement or furnishes any information which is false in any material particular and which he knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be false, or does not believe to be true, or

(*ii*) makes any such statement as aforesaid in any book, account, record, declaration, return or other document which he is required by any such order to maintain or furnish,

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Cognizance of offences.

10. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except on a report in writing of the facts constituting such offence made by a person who is a public servant as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. Act XLV of 1860.

Power to try offences summarily.

11. Any magistrate or bench of magistrates empowered for the time being to try in a summary way the offences specified in sub-section (*1*) of section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, may, on application in this behalf being made by the prosecution, try in accordance with the provisions contained in sections 262 to 265 of the said Code any offence punishable under this Act. Act V of 1898.

Special provision regarding fines.

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered by the Provincial Government in this behalf and for any Presidency Magistrate to pass a sentence of fine exceeding one thousand rupees on any person convicted of contravening an order made under section 3.

Savings.

13. No order made in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act shall be called in question in any Court.

Protection of action taken under the Act.

14. (*1*) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of any order made under section 3.

(*2*) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Crown for any damages caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of any order made under section 3.

Power to exempt certain varieties of cement.

15. The Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, exempt any variety of cement from all or any of the provisions of this Act.

Continuance of action taken under West Ben. Ord. X of 1948.

16. Any order or direction issued or any action taken or anything done or any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred or imposed or any proceeding commenced in exercise of any power conferred by the West Bengal Cement Control Ordinance, 1948, shall, on the said Ordinance ceasing to be in operation, be deemed to have been issued, taken, done, incurred, imposed or commenced under the provisions of this Act as if this Act had commenced on the 6th day of August, 1948. West Ben. Ord. IX of 1948.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

During the last War, control over the distribution and price of cement was exercised by the Central Government by notifications issued under the Defence of India Rules. With the lapse of the Defence of India Rules, this control by the Centre also lapsed, and, until recently, there was no provincial law in West Bengal under which the price or distribution of cement within the Province could be controlled and it was considered that unless power was taken by legislation to regulate the price and distribution of the available supply, it would be difficult to prevent the commodity from getting into the blackmarket and being sold at excessive prices. As the matter was very urgent and as the Legislature was not in session, the Governor in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 88(*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935, promulgated the West Bengal Cement Control Ordinance, 1948. Under section 88(*2*) of the said Act, the Ordinance will cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislature but it is necessary that the powers conferred by the Ordinance should be retained beyond that date and with this object in view the present Bill has been drafted.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th August, 1948.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN,
Member-in-charge.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 2713G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

Burdwan.—No. 2628G.A.—24th August 1948.—Sri Sankari Prosad Kar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Kalna, Burdwan, was appointed temporarily to have charge of that subdivision during the absence, on leave, of Sri Hem Chandra Datta from 17th April 1948 to 10th May 1948.

24-Parganas-Midnapore.—No. 2644G.A.—25th August 1948.—The orders of the 21st April 1948, posting Sri Satish Chandra Datta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, to the Jhargram subdivision of the Midnapore district, are cancelled.

Midnapore-Jalpaiguri.—No. 2645G.A.—25th August 1948.—The orders of the 21st April 1948, posting Sri Nirmal Kumar Sen, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Jhargram, Midnapore, to the headquarters station of the Jalpaiguri district, are cancelled.

Calcutta-24-Parganas.—No. 2648G.A.—25th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Jyotish Chandra Chatarji, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to be Additional District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, and to direct that he shall have, during the period he is so employed, all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code and under all other laws in force in that district.

Bankura.—No. 2658G.A.—25th August 1948.—The orders of the 27th July 1948, posting Sri Premananda Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the headquarters station of the Bankura district on being relieved of his present appointment in the Civil Supplies Department, are cancelled.

No. 2660G.A.—26th August 1948.—The officers, named below, are appointed to be Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, on probation, with effect from the 1st September 1948:—

(1) Sri Akshay Kumar Mazumdar, M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Nadia.
(2) Sri Surendra Nath Sen Gupta, M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), on leave.
(3) Sri Nutbihari Chatarji, M.Sc., B.L., Probate Deputy Collector, Calcutta.
(4) Sri Sudhindra Mohan Mukharji, M.Sc., Deputy Collector (temporary), Murshidabad.
(5) Sri Sudhansu Sekhar Lahiri, B.Sc., Deputy Collector (temporary), Howrah.
(6) Sri Keshab Chandra Banarji, Deputy Collector (temporary), 24-Parganas.

(7) Sri Prabhat Chandra Chaturji, B.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Tank Improvement Collector, Burdwan.

(8) Sri Satyajiban Ghosh, B.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Alipur Duars, Jalpaiguri.

(9) Sri Sisir Kumar Har, M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Civil Supplies Department.

(10) Sri Amiya Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., Deputy Collector (temporary), Ghatal, Midnapore.

(11) Sri Prafulla Kumar Mukharji, M.A., B.L., Deputy Collector (temporary), Additional Land Acquisition Officer, Calcutta.

(12) Sri Bata Krishna Mukharji, M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Rationing Officer, Hooghly.

(13) Sri Hirendra Nath Guha, M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), 24-Parganas.

(14) Sri Nripendra Mohan Chakrabarti, M.Sc., Deputy Collector (temporary), Bongaon, 24-Parganas.

(15) Sri Upendra Chandra Sinha, M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Assistant Director of Civil Supplies in the Directorate of District Distribution, Department of Civil Supplies, Calcutta.

(16) Sri Hari Sadhan Mukharji, B.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Special Officer for Aboriginal Tribes, Bankura.

(17) Sri Sukumar Nag, M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Midnapore.

(18) Sri Ajit Kumar Sen, M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Bankura.

(19) Sri Kalipada Das Gupta (No. 1), M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Assistant Regional Controller of Civil Supplies, Calcutta and Industrial Area.

(20) Sri Hira Lal Roy, B.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Burdwan.

(21) Sri Surendra Nath Banarji (No. III), M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Burdwan.

(22) Sri Sasanka Sekhar Majumdar, M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Assistant Secretary to Government in the Commerce Labour and Industries Department.

(23) Sri Nirmal Chandra Maitra, M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Asansol, Burdwan.

(24) Sri Sailesh Chandra Chatarji, B.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), on leave.

(25) Sri Bhupendra Lal Sen, M.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Tamluk, Midnapore.

(26) Sri Radha Ballav Saha, B.A., Deputy Collector (temporary), Assistant Director of Civil Supplies under the Directorate of District Distribution, Calcutta.

(27) Sri Bipin Chandra Nath, M.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave.

(28) Sri Suresh Chandra Sen Gupta, M.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, Administrative Officer (Stores), Health Services, West Bengal.

(29) Sri Niranjan Majumdar, M.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, Research Officer under the Finance Department of Government.

(30) Mr. Gregory Gomes, M.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Kalimpong, Darjeeling.

(31) Sri Abani Charan Basu, B.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, Budget Officer and Assistant Secretary (*ex-officio*) under the Department of Civil Supplies, Calcutta.

(32) Sri Saurendra Nath Sen, M.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, Private Secretary to Hon'ble Home Minister.

Calcutta.—No. 2661G.A.—26th August 1948.—Sri Pratap Chandra Basu, Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering, is appointed to be *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to Government in the Department of Health and Local Self Government.

Leave.

General.

No. 2606G.A.—21st August 1948.—Sri Ratindra Chandra Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was allowed leave on average pay for the period from the 12th June 1948 to the 22nd July 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Nadia.—No. 2608G.A.—21st August 1948.—Sri Debabrata Mallik, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Nadia, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2610G.A.—21st August 1948.—In modification of the orders, dated the 10th February 1948 Sri Profulla Chandra Bhadra, Sub-Deputy Collector, was allowed leave on average pay for the period from the 26th September 1947 to 24th November 1947, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 6th November 1947.

Calcutta.—No. 2611G.A.—23rd August 1948.—In modification of the orders of the 19th December 1947 and of the 29th May 1948, Sri U. N. Ghosh, lately Special Officer, Home Department, is allowed leave with effect from 1st November 1947 as a special case under section 241(*5*) of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, in relaxation of rule 185 of Bengal Service Rules, Part I, as follows, viz. :—

> Earned leave for seventeen days and in continuation thereof leave on average pay for 4 months and 19 days.

Burdwan.—No. 2627G.A.—24th August 1948.—Sri Hem Chandra Datta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kalna, Burdwan, was allowed earned leave for the period from the 1st May 1948 to the 10th May 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 27th May 1948.

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 6275P.—26th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 17A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor is hereby pleased to direct that notification No. 1759B.P., dated the 25th March 1948, in so far as it relates to premises No. 121, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, shall be cancelled.

No. 6276P.—26th August 1948.—Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor has by notification No. 1759P., dated the 25th March 1948, declared the Communist Party of India and its committees, branches and communes and also its volunteer organisations, including the Red Guards, to be unlawful associations;

And whereas the places specified and described in the schedule hereto annexed are used for purposes of the said unlawful associations;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 17A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor is hereby pleased to notify the said places as places which are used for the purposes of unlawful associations.

Schedule.

1. Office of the District Committee of the Communist Party of India, located on the first floor of premises No. 121, Lower Circular Road, bounded on the—

North—By premises Nos. 23/1 and 23, Dixon Lane, Calcutta.

West—By premises Nos. 22/1/B and 22/1/A, Dixon Lane, Calcutta.

South—By premises No. 120/1/A, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

East—By premises No. 122, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

2. Bookstall of the District Committee of the Communist Party of India located on the ground floor of premises No. 121, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, bounded on the—

North—By passage to 1st floor of 121, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

West—By premises Nos. 22/1/B and 22/1/A, Dixon Lane, Calcutta.

South—By premises No. 120/1/A, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

East—By store and record rooms of the Tramway Workers' Union (of 121, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta).

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

PRISONS DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons, West Bengal

No. 6542.—26th August 1948.—Deputy Jailor Sri Sisir Kumar Roy of the Presidency Jail is appointed temporarily to act as Jailor of that jail for the period from 27th May 1948 to 11th June 1948, both days inclusive, *vice* Jailors Mr. J. L. Bayliss and Sri Gopal Chandra Roy Chowdhury.

A. C. CHATTERJI, Inspr.-Genl.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 2714G.A.

Powers.

Hooghly.—No. 2595G.A.—20th August 1948.—Sri Ramaranjan Bhattacharyya, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Midnapore.—No. 2604G.A.—23rd August 1948.—Sri Hemanta Kumar Kar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Contai, Midnapore, is vested with the powers to try summarily offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Judicial

NOTIFICATION.

24-Parganas-Howrah-Calcutta. — No. 4165J.—20th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to appoint the Police Magistrates, at Alipore, Sealdah and Howrah, to be *ex-officio* Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta for trying cases under the Bengal Vagrancy Act, 1943 (Bengal Act VII of 1943), and to empower each of them to sit singly as a Presidency Magistrate.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA, Secy.

Registration.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 193Regn.—18th August 1948.—Sri Bimalapada Mukherjee, Inspector of Registration Offices, is allowed leave on average pay for one month from 19th July 1948 under rule 184(*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA, Secy.

REGISTRATION DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, West Bengal

Jalpaiguri.—No. 188.—6th August 1948.—Sri Mohini Ranjan Bhattacharji, Sub-Registrar of Alipurduars, in the district of Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 4th October 1948.

Burdwan.—No. 189.—9th August 1948.—Sri Jamini Mohan Chakrabarti, Sub-Registrar of Raniganj, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave on average pay for three months, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Burdwan. No. 190.—9th August 1948.—Sri Sisir Kumar Ghosh, temporary Sub-Registrar, attached to the Sadar Registration office, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Raniganj in the same district during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Bankura.—No. 191.—13th August 1948.—Sri Debabrata Rej, Sub-Registrar of Onda, in the district of Bankura, is allowed earned leave, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 1st September 1948 or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved to the 6th October 1948.

Midnapore-Bankura.—No 192.—13th August 1948.—Sri Sudhansu Kanti Das, temporary Sub-Registrar, attached to the Sadar Registration office, Midnapore, on the termination of his officiating appointment as Sub-Registrar of Raipur, in the district of Bankura, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Onda in the same district during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Darjeeling.—No. 193.—17th August 1948.—Sri Mani Gopal Biswas, a surplus Sub-Registrar now employed temporarily as Inspector of Commercial Taxes, Darjeeling, under the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, is allowed earned leave for three days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 25th March 1948 in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 131, dated the 5th May 1948.

Hooghly.—No. 194.—17th August 1948.—Janab Mahfuzar Rahman, officiating Sub-Registrar of Goghat, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed earned leave for two days, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 9th August 1948.

Hooghly.—No. 195.—17th August 1948.—Janab Sayed Md. Delwar Hossain, Sub-Registrar of Khanakul, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed earned leave for fifteen days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 9th August 1948.

Hooghly.—No. 196.—17th August 1948.—Sri Jitendra Lal Ray, temporary Sub-Registrar, attached to the Sadar Registration office at Chinsurah, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Khanakul in the same district during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Calcutta.—No. 197.—18th August 1948.—Sri Himansu Bhusan Chakladar, surplus Sub-Registrar, now employed temporarily as Inspector, Commercial Taxes, under the Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, is allowed earned leave for nineteen days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 27th April 1948.

24-Parganas.—No. 198.—20th August 1948.—Sri Purnananda Chaudhuri, Sub-Registrar of Baduria, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed earned leave for seven days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 182, dated the 2nd August 1948.

Midnapore.—No. 199.—20th August 1948.—Sri Rajeswar Chakrabarty, Sub-Registrar of Chandrakona, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed earned leave for thirty days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

24-Parganas-Midnapore.—No. 200.—20th August 1948.—Sri Santosh Kumar Bose (No. II), temporary Sub-Registrar, attached to the Sadar Registration office at Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, on the termination of his officiating appointment as Sub-Registrar of Baduria in the same district, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Chandrakona, in the district of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Hooghly-Darjeeling.—No. 201.—23rd August 1948.—Sri Birendra Kumar Bhowmick, Sub-Registrar of Pandua, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be the Sub-Registrar of Siliguri, in the district of Darjeeling, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

Birbhum-Hooghly.—No. 202.—23rd August 1948.—Sri Phanindra Kumar Ray, probationary Sub-Registrar, attached to the Sadar Registration office at Suri, in the district of Birbhum, is appointed to act until further orders as Sub-Registrar of Pandua, in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Sri Birendra Kumar Bhowmick, transferred.

P. R. DAS GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Taxation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1299F.T.—18th August 1948. Sri P. C. Das Bhowmick, appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, is posted to Calcutta (Central) Circle, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

No. 1300F.T.—18th August 1948.—Sri S. N. Sarkar, Commercial Tax Officer, Shambazar Charge, is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Beadon Street, District I Charge, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

No. 1301F.T.—18th August 1948.—Sri N. C. Biswas, Commercial Tax Officer, Canning Street, District III Charge, is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Shambazar Charge, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

No. 1302F.T.—18th August 1948.—Sri S. C. Mazumder, Commercial Tax Officer, Beadon Street, District II Charge, is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Sealdah Charge, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

No. 1303F.T.—18th August 1948.—Sri Chandra Kanta Paul, Commercial Tax Officer, Sealdah Charge, is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Beadon Street, District II Charge, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

No. 1304F.T.—18th August 1948.—Mr. N. C. Dutt, Commercial Tax Officer, Esplanade Charge, is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Central Section, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

No. 1305F.T.—18th August 1948.—Sri K. C. Saha, Commercial Tax Officer, Howrah, is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Esplanade Charge, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

No. 1306F.T.—18th August 1948.—Zanab Md. Masud, Commercial Tax Officer, Colootola Charge, is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Canning Street, District III Charge, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

No. 1307F.T.—18th August 1948.—Sri A. K. Mazumder, Commercial Tax Officer, Krishnagar, is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Howrah, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge

No. 1308F.T.—18th August 1948.—Sri N. N Mitra, Commercial Tax Officer, Beadon Street District I Charge, is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Krishnagar, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

No. 1309F.T.—18th August 1948.—Sri S. C. Chowdhury, Commercial Tax Officer, is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Colootola Charge, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local Self-Government.

ORDER.

No. L.S.-G.4A-49/48.—26th August 1948.—Whereas under sub-section (*1*) of section 137 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), a new valuation list of the holdings within the Vishnupur Municipality was required to be prepared during the year 1946-47;

And whereas the Commissioners of the said municipality failed to get such valuation list prepared as so required and have thereby made default in performing a duty imposed on them by the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 549 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to direct that the Commissioners of the Vishnupur Municipality shall get a new valuation list of the holdings within the said municipality prepared during the year 1948-49.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

24-Parganas.—No. L. S.-G. 1M—92/48.(A).—24th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*5*) of section 56 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to extend the term of office of the Commissioners of the Baruipur Municipality in the district of 24-Parganas for the period commencing on the 5th December 1948, that is to say, the day following the date of expiry of the term of four years provided by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of the said section and ending on the 20th March 1949, the special circumstances in which it has been thought fit to extend the said term of office being that (1) the last general election of the Commissioners of the said municipality having been held in the year 1942-43, the next general election was under sub-section (*3*) of section 24 of the said Act required to be held in the year 1946-47; but such general election was not held at that time as it would be of no use to do so in view of the fact that the four-year term of office of the present Commissioners of the said municipality, prescribed by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 56 of the said Act which commenced on the 5th December 1944, will not be completed until the 4th December 1948. Under the said sub-section (*3*) of section 24, therefore, the next general election cannot be held unless the term of office of the peresnt Commissioners of the said municipality is extended beyond the 4th December 1948; and that (2) it is desirable to delimit the constituencies of the said municipality before a general election is held.

24-Parganas.—No. L. S.-G. 1M-92/48(B).—24th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*i*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to declare his intention to alter the number of Commissioners of the Baruipur Municipality in the district of 24-Parganas from 8 to 9.

2. Any objection in writing to the propsed alteration which may be received by the undersigned from any rate-payer of the said municipality through the District Magistrate within three months from the date of publication of this notification will be taken into consideration.

Calcutta.—No. L.S.-G.4B-49/48(A).—25th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889 (Bengal Act IV of 1889), read with section 19 of that Act, the Governor is pleased to relieve the following members of the Burial Board for Calcutta for the Hindu Community, appointed under notification No. 1130M., dated 12th May 1945, of their functions as members of the said Board:—

(1) Ward Councillor of Ward No. 5.
(2) Ward Councillor of Ward No. 18.
(3) Ward Councillor of Ward No 19.
(4) Ward Councillor of Ward No. 25.
(5) Ward Councillor of Ward No. 29.

Calcutta.—No. L.S.-G.4B-49/48(B).—25th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889 (Bengal Act IV of 1889), the Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons representing the Hindu Community as members of the Burial Board for Calcutta for the Hindu Community:—

(1) Sri Provanshu Kumar Sett, M.A., B.L.
(2) Dr. Pran Krishna Ganguly, M.B.
(3) Sri Harihardas Chowdhury.
(4) Sri Bhabesh Chandra Das.
(5) Sri Indu Bhusan Beed.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4280Com.—24th August 1948.—The services of Sri Sarada Ranjan Datta Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now employed as Land and Buildings Acquisition Officer, and Chief Purchasing Adviser (*ex-officio*), Government of West Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Home (Development) Department of this Government.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. CHATTERJEE, Secy.

No. 4282Com.—24th August 1948.—Sri B. N. Choudhury, Assistant Engineer, Grade II, Electricity Development, West Bengal, is appointed temporarily to act as Assistant Engineer, Grade I, with effect from 15th August 1948, *vice* Sri M. N. Bhattacharya, Assistant Engineer, Grade I, on deputation to United States of America for training.

No. 4363Com.—30th August 1948.—Sri Subodh Chandra Roy, Inspector of Boilers, West Bengal, attached to the head office at Calcutta, is transferred temporarily to the branch office at Sitarampur with effect from the 1st September 1948, *vice* Sri S. Ghosh, granted leave.

By order of the Governor,

N. M. MAZUMDAR, Dy. Secy.

Labour

ORDER.

No. 2910Lab.—19th August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 739-Lab., dated the 10th March 1948, industrial dispute between the Calcutta Insurance Association, Royal Exchange, Calcutta, and their employees, represented by the Joint Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce Indian Employees' Union, 9C, Ganguly Lane, Calcutta, in connection with the case of Babu Gopal Chandra Dey, was referred for adjudication to Sri A. Das Gupta, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri A. Das Gupta, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri A Das Gupta Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein.

ANNEXURE.

Adjudication of the dispute between the Calcutta Insurance Association, Royal Exchange, Calcutta, and their employees, represented by the Joint Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce Indian Employees' Union, 9C, Ganguli Lane, Calcutta.

BEFORE SRI A. DAS GUPTA, *Judge, Industrial Tribunal.*

Sri S. Sen, Advocate, appears for the Employer.

Sri Jatin Chakraborty and Sri Ram Krishna Mukherji appear for the Union.

By order No. 739Lab., dated the 10th March 1948, the dispute between the Calcutta Insurance Association and their employees, as represented by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Indian Employees' Union, was referred to me for adjudication. The dispute arose out of a notice, dated 10th June 1947, served on Sri Gopal Chandra Dey, an employee of the Calcutta Insurance Association, discharging him from service on and from the 1st August 1947. The Union's case is that Sri Gopal Chandra Dey was discharged on account of his Union activities. It demands reinstatement of Gopal Chandra Dey on the ground that his discharge was a clear case of victimisation and unfair labour practice on the part of the employers. Gopal Chandra Dey is said to have been an efficient and meritorious officer and to have received special increment from time to time from the employers in recognition of his services.

The Calcutta Insurance Association denies to have discharged Gopal Chandra Dey on account of any Union activity. It denies the charges of victimisation and unfair labour practice and pleads that Gopal Chandra Dey was discharged on account of gross negligence of his duty and inefficiency. The Association denies to have had, at the time of Gopal Dey's dismissal, any knowledge of Gopal Dey's connection with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Indian Employees' Union, either as an officer of its executive committee or as a member of the Board of Representatives of the Union. The Association also disputes the jurisdiction of this Tribunal to direct reinstatement of Gopal Chandra Dey.

The following points arise for adjudication in the present case:—

(1) Has this Tribunal jurisdiction to award reinstatement of a discharged employee?

(2) Was Gopal Chandra Dey discharged as an unfair labour practice or by way of victimisation?

(3) Is Gopal Chandra Dey entitled to be reinstated? If so, on what terms?

Award.

I take up all the three points together. For the sake of convenience, I propose to discuss the evidence as to why Gopal Chandra Dey had been discharged before I discuss the question of jurisdiction of this Tribunal. Gopal Chandra Dey and Sri Ramkrishna Mukherji, Joint Secretary of the Union, have been examined for the Union. Mr. W. J. Herridge, Manager of the Calcutta Insurance Association, has been examined for the Association. The admitted facts of the case are that Gopal Chandra Dey was appointed as a junior clerk on probation on 8th September 1941 on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 and that he had put in more than six years' service when he was served with a notice of discharge. During this period he got the following increments:—

Particulars of increment.		Date of increment.	Total salary. Rs.
Yearly increment of Rs. 5	..	January 1942	45
Special increment of Rs. 5	..	June 1942 ..	50
Special increment of Rs. 5	..	November 1942	55
Special increment of Rs. 10	..	June 1944 ..	65
General increment of Rs. 23	..	August 1946 ..	88
Yearly increment of Rs. 6	..	January 1947	94

Admittedly, Gopal Chandra Dey was a good worker at the beginning and by his efficiency he earned much favour with his employer. The sworn testimony of Mr. Herridge is that Gopal Chandra Dey became inefficient from about the beginning of 1947 and that since then he was found dull and inactive and did not seem to bother about his works.

It has been consistently held by the Judges of the Industrial Tribunal that the Tribunal has jurisdiction to award reinstatement of employees only when they are discharged by way of victimisation or as an unfair labour practice, and I proceed on the assumption that the Industrial Tribunal has jurisdiction to so interfere in cases of victimisation and unfair labour practice. The Union claims reinstatement of Gopal Chandra Dey on the ground that he was discharged on account of his Union activities and that this was an act of victimisation and unfair labour practice on the part of the employer. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce Indian Employees' Union, was formed in or about July 1946, and Gopal Chandra Dey is said to have been a very active member of this Union, having been elected a member of the Board of Representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Indian Employees' Union in the year 1946, and later on at the end of the said year a member of the executive committee of the Union. At the hearing it was said that Gopal Chandra Dey organised the Union and took an active part in the strike in February last as a protest against the Security Bill. The proceedings book of the Union from its inception up to the 29th August 1947, has been placed before me. The following details will show at a glance what part Gopal Chandra Dey actually took in the Union:—

Date of the meeting of the union.		Particulars of the meeting of the union.		Part taken by Gopal Chandra Dey.
8th July 1946	..	General meeting	..	Attendance was about 70 per cent. Nothing to show if Gopal Chandra Dey was present but Gopal Dey was elected a member of the Board of Representatives.
18th July 1946	..	General meeting	..	More than 200 members attended but nothing to show if Gopal Dey was present.
19th July 1946	..	Meeting of the Board of Representatives	..	The list of members present does not include Gopal Dey's name.
23rd July 1946	..	Meeting of executive committee ..	..	Ditto.
26th July 1946	..	Meeting of the Board of Representatives	..	Ditto.
8th August 1946	..	Meeting of the executive committee	..	The list of members present does not include Gopal Dey's name. (Gopal Dey's name appears to have been proposed along with several others to organise a charity performance in aid of the union.)
4th September 1946	..	Meeting of the Board of Representatives	..	Gopal Dey was present. (Nothing objectionable happened).
7th September 1946		Meeting of the executive committee	..	The list of members present does not include Gopal Dey's name.
9th November 1946	..	Meeting of the executive committee	..	Ditto.
30th November 1946	..	Meeting of the Board of Representatives	..	Ditto.
14th December 1946	..	Meeting of the executive committee	..	Ditto.

Date of the meeting of the union.	Particulars of the meeting of the union.	Part taken by Gopal Chandra Dey.
13th January 1947	Meeting of the executive committee	All present except Gopal Dey and another.
20th January 1947	Meeting of the Board of Representatives	All present except Gopal Dey and five others.
24th January 1947	General meeting	About 60 per cent. attended. Nothing to show if Gopal Dey was present.
3rd February 1947	Meeting of the Board of Representatives	The list of members present does not include Gopal Dey's name.
12th March 1947	Meeting of the executive committee	The list of members present does not include the name of Gopal Dey.
17th March 1947	General meeting	80 per cent. present, but nothing to show if Gopal was present.
20th May 1947	A Committee meeting	List of members present does not include the name of Gopal Dey.
2nd July 1947	Meeting of the executive committee	List of members present does not include the name of Gopal Dey. In this meeting Gopal Dey's discharge discussed.
29th August 1947	Meeting of the Board of Representatives	The list of persons does not include the name of Gopal Dey.

It is clear from the aforesaid table that Gopal Dey was present only in one of the meetings of the Board of Representatives, held on the 4th September 1946, in which some questions of internal management of the Union were discussed. Gopal Dey is said to have taken active part in the general strike which took place on the 5th February 1947, as a protest against section 144 proceedings. The meeting was held on the 3rd February 1947, but Gopal Dey was absent. There is absolutely no documentary evidence worth the name to corroborate the oral evidence of Gopal Dey and Sri Ram Krishna Mukherji, Joint Secretary of the Union, that Gopal Dey was an active member of the Union or that Gopal Dey took an active part in this strike which took place in February 1947. The sworn testimony of Mr. Herridge is that Gopal Dey was not discharged for any Union activities, that he himself is a Trade Unionist and has no objection to Trade Unions and informally recognised the Chamber of Commerce Indian Employees' Union. It was suggested to Sri Ram Krishna Mukherji, Joint Secretary of the Union, that Mr. Herridge had told him about his sympathy for Unions and his friendship with many Trade Unionists, but Sri Ram Krishna's memory lapsed and he could not definitely remember if he had any talk with Mr. Herridge on this point. This much he remembers that Mr. Herridge had told him that Gopal Dey was inefficient and that this was the only reason for his dismissal. The evidence is that of the two of the employees of the Calcutta Insurance Association, Sri Milan Kumar Mitra and Sri Haraprosad Chatterji, Milan Kumar Mitra was a member of the Union from its very inception, became a member of the Board of Representatives in December 1946, and was re-elected in September 1947, and Sri Haraprosad Chatterji was elected member of the Board of Representatives in September 1947, and a member of the executive committee some time after September 1947. They are still in service. Sri Indu Bhushan Mukherji, the former Vice-President of the Union, is still an employee of the Calcutta Insurance Association. It is said that Sri Indu Bhushan Mukherji is an employee of the Chamber of Commerce and that his services have been lent to the Calcutta Insurance Association. He is still a member of the Board of Representatives of the employees of the Chamber of Commerce. The evidence is that the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was duly apprised about the personnel of the executive committee of the Board of Representatives of the Union by a letter, dated the 11th December 1946. It has been suggested that Mr. Herridge consults the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on all points and copies of all letters addressed to the Chamber is sent to the Calcutta Insurance Association. Mr. Herridge also admits this. In any case Mr. Herridge could know of Milan Babu's position in the Union long before the notice of dismissal was served on Gopal Dey. There is no suggestion that any of the employees of the Chamber of Commerce has been victimised for Union activities. The suggestion is that Mr. Herridge follows the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in all matters. If no employee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been victimised for Union activities, Mr. Herridge himself being a Trade Unionist, had no reason to victimise Gopal Dey for Union activities, and, in fact, he did not victimise any of the two employees, Milan Kumar Mitra and Haraprosad Chatterji, who are still important members of the Union. On a careful consideration of the evidence before me, I am clearly of opinion that Gopal Dey has failed to establish that he had any active part in the Union so much so that his employer wanted to get rid of him or that he was discharged for any Union activities.

The ordinary law is that contract for personal service cannot be specifically enforced. Industrial Courts in West Bengal have assumed jurisdiction to interfere with orders of dismissal by the employers when such dismissals are instances of victimisation and unfair labour practice. Thus in order to bring a case of dismissal within the jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunals, it must be proved that the dismissal was an instance of victimisation or unfair labour practice. This the Union has failed to establish in connection with the dismissal of Gopal Dey. It appears that the Labour Commissioner had recommended Gopal Dey's reinstatement on the ground that he had proved to be efficient during his service in the Calcutta Insurance Association. Gopal Dey was undoubtedly an efficient officer, but the evidence is that towards the latter part of his service, from about the beginning of 1947, he was found inefficient, dull and inactive. Nothing was suggested in the letter of the Labour Commissioner, dated 12th January 1948 (copy appended to the written statement of the Union), that the dismissal was an instance of victimisation and unfair labour practice. An employee found efficient in the beginning of his service, may turn up inefficient at some later period. If Gopal Dey had been discharged on any ground other than victimisation or unfair labour practice, his remedy lies in a suit for compensation in the courts of ordinary common law. The sworn testimony of Mr. Herridge is that Gopal Dey was warned on two previous occasions. This is denied by Gopal Dey. There was an enquiry against Gopal Dey by Mr. Clarke during the absence of Mr. Herridge who had been to England. The matter was placed before Mr. Herridge on his return in January 1947. The enquiry was started on some report against Gopal Dey's dishonesty. As the charge could not be very satisfactorily substantiated, Mr. Herridge did not take any steps against Gopal Dey, but the sworn testimony of Mr. Herridge is that he closely watched the work of Gopal Dey and found him inefficient, dull, slack and lazy. Mr. Herridge says that he gave Gopal Dey two warnings. This is denied by Gopal Dey. There was an anonymous letter charging Gopal Dey with dishonesty. Mr.

Herridge is said to have paid a visit to the department of Gopal Dey after office hours during Gopal Dey's absence. Gopal Dey's evidence is that the anonymous letter came in 1943 or 1944. The anonymous letter has been marked exhibit "X". In it, we find a reference to the enquiry made by Mr. Clarke, which was admittedly done in 1946. Therefore, the anonymous letter could not be of 1943 or 1944.

In the first notice, dated the 10th June 1947, served upon Gopal Dey, the ground why his services were terminated was not mentioned. On a further reference by Gopal Dey by a letter, dated 14th June 1947, Mr. W. J. Herridge informed him by a letter of the same date that the services were terminated on account of his general inability to carry out the work required to be performed by him. Gopal Dey wrote again to the Manager for clarification of the words "inability to work". In reply the Manager told Gopal Dey that he had nothing to add. (Copies of these letters are to be found in the Appendices, answers to the written statement of the Union.) Then the matter was placed before the Labour Commissioner and when Mr. Herridge was referred to by the Labour Commissioner, he gave details of "inability to work". This is Exhibit 2. I, as Judge of the Industrial Tribunal, cannot sit in judgment over the action taken by an employer against an employee unless it is a case of victimisation or unfair labour practice. I do not accordingly propose to discuss whether the grounds for dismissal of Gopal Dey as alleged by the employer has been proved, whether the procedure adopted was proper and whether his dismissal was justified. These questions are outside the jurisdiction of the Industrial Tribunal and can be agitated only in courts of common law. In the result, my award is that this Tribunal is unable to interfere with the order of dismissal of Gopal Chandra Dey and direct his reinstatement.

Hitherto, I proceeded on the assumption that the Industrial Tribunal has jurisdiction to interfere in cases of victimisation and unfair labour practice. In the circumstances of the present case where the Union has failed to establish victimisation and unfair labour practice, I do not propose to discuss the legal aspect of the question (point 1).

A. DAS GUPTA,
Tribunal.

The 6th August 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2965Lab.—23rd August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 2268-Lab., dated the 7th July 1948, industrial dispute between the Indian Paper and Board Mill Co., 76, Satgachia Road, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas, and their workmen represented by the Indian Paper and Board Mill Workers' Union, 464, Khub Lal Shaw Street, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri S. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of three months with effect from the 10th August 1948.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of industrial dispute between the Indian Paper and Board Mill, Co., 76, Satgachia Road, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas, and their employees as represented by the Indian Paper and Board Mill Workers' Union, 464, Khub Lal Shaw Street, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas.

PRESENT: SRI S. C. CHAKRABORTY, *Chairman, Tribunal.*

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, Government of West Bengal, by an order, No. 2268Lab., dated the 7th July 1948, constituted a Tribunal with me to adjudicate on the dispute between Messrs. Indian Paper and Board Mill Co., 76, Satgachia Road, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas, and their employees represented by the Indian Paper and Board Mill Workers' Union, 464, Khub Lal Shaw Street, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas.

For the Union: Sri S. K. Acharjee, Counsel.

For the Company: Sri S. P. Ghosh, Advocate.

Award.

The dispute relates to the wages of the workers for eleven days from the 13th February 1948. There had been a lockout while the employers stated that this course was forced upon on account of the conduct of the employees. The employees, on the other hand, contended that this was arbitrary.

For the establishment of future good relationship and for wiping away past regrets the parties have come to this settlement that the workers shall get wages and dearness allowance for three days only out of these eleven days.

I award that the workers shall get wages and dearness allowance for three days out of the lockout period. The amount shall be paid within a month from this date.

S. C. CHAKRABORTY,
Chairman, Tribunal.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 2980Lab.—23rd August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 1699-Lab., dated the 26th May 1948, the industrial dispute between the Management of Messrs. Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd., 156, Dharmatola Street, Calcutta, and their workmen represented by the Kamalalaya Stores Ltd. Karmachari Samity, 18, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. C. Dutta Gupta, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri S. C. Dutta Gupta, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri. S. C. Dutta Gupta, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the 1st May 1948.

ANNEXURE.

BEFORE SRI S. C. DUTTA GUPTA, *Judge, Industrial Tribunal.*

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Management of Messrs. Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd., 156, Dharmatola Street, Calcutta, and their workmen represented by Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd. Karmachari Samity, 18, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta.

By Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department (Labour), Order No. 1699Lab., dated the 26th May 1948, the dispute between the Management of Messrs. Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd., of 156, Dharmatola Street, Calcutta, and their workmen as represented by the Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd. Karmachari Samity was referred to me under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for adjudication.

Notices were issued to the parties after which the Union on behalf of the employees filed a written statement embodying their demands and the Management also thereafter filed a written statement in reply. Eleven issues were framed, the issue No. 1 being related to the question of reinstatement of 30 employees. Subsequently however the parties entered into negotiations for settlement of the dispute and they are to be congratulated for the successful termination of their efforts. Messrs. Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd., is one of the biggest firms of its kind in Calcutta and I should place on record my appreciation of the spirit of give and take with which the parties approached the controversial questions in this dispute for settlement. They have filed today a joint agreement of settlement which is recorded and I give my award in terms of this settlement, which are incorporated herewith as Annexure "A" and will form part of this award. It will be noticed that Annexures "E" and "F" attached to the written statement of the Company have been referred to in the terms of settlement and accordingly those two annexures will also form a part of this award.

While the agreement of settlement was filed it was urged on behalf of the Union that Paresh Nath Banerjee (No. 21 in issue No. 1) also should be reinstated when the next permanent vacancy occurs and given the same advantages and facilities as are being given to the 10 employees reinstated under the terms of settlement filed today. To this no objection was raised on behalf of the Company. Accordingly Paresh Nath Banerjee will also be reinstated in the permanent vacancy that may occur in future and given the same advantages and facilities as are being given to the 10 employees reinstated under the terms of settlement—Annexure "A".

S. C. DUTTA GUPTA,
Tribunal.

The 3rd August 1948.

ANNEXURE "A".

To THE TRIBUNAL, *Under Industrial Disputes Act (Sri S. C. Dutta Gupta).*

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd. (hereinafter to be called the "Company") and their employees represented by Kamalalaya Stores Employees Union (hereinafter to be called the "Union").

The humble petition of both the Company and the Union above.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

In the above matter the parties have come to an amicable settlement and agreed as follows :—

Re: Issue No. 1—Reinstatement of 30 retrenched employees.

Of the 30 employees who were retrenched on 1st May 1948 in pursuance of the Reorganisation Scheme of the Stores Ramsumay Tewari was already reinstated and of the remaining 29 the Company will take back the following 10 persons :—

(1) Sri Thakurdas Chakraborty.
(2) Sri Sachindra Mohan Roy.
(3) Sri Satyendra Nath Dutt.
(4) Sri Jadav Chandra Saha.
(5) Sri Barendra Nath Dutt.
(6) Sri Bidut K. Roy.
(7) Sri Bhupati Bhattacharjee.
(8) Sri Profulla Kumar Banerjee.
(9) Sri Adhir Chakrabarty.
(10) Sri S. N. Dutt.

Ten days' time from this date (2nd August 1948) will be allowed to them to rejoin their duties. The period from the 1st May 1948 to the date of the joining of their duties will be treated as "*dies non*", i.e., they will not get any pay for this period but their services will remain unbroken. They will, however, get 15 days' pay as mentioned in their discharge notices, dated 1st May 1948. In case any person of these 10 fails to report to his duties within 10 days as specified above, the Company with information to the Union will take another person out of the 19 remaining retrenched employees. In future appointment the other 19 employees will get preference provided they are considered by the Company to be suitable.

Re: Issue No. 2—Reinstatement of Sukumar Ghosh and Kumud Bandhu Banerjee.

Their claim for reinstatement will be rejected. Company may, however, consider their case in future.

Re: Issue No. 3—Implementation of settlement, dated 7th October 1947.

The Company has agreed to make the following persons permanent in terms of the settlement, dated 7th October 1947, viz. :—

(1) Sri Haripada Guha.
(2) Sri Sachin Banerjee.
(3) Sri Pulak Roy.
(4) Sri Madhusudan Gupta.
(5) Sri Iswar Paramanick.
(6) Sri Chandra Banerjee.

Their pay and dearness allowance will be revised and fixed according to the grade which, in the discretion of the Company, they are fit for. But the Company will pay their arrear of dearness allowance in pursuance of the agreement, dated 7th October 1947.

Re: Issue No. 4—Minimum basic wage, grades and scales.

The Union accepts the Reorganisation Scheme which was given effect to on the 1st May 1948 and shown in Annexure "E" attached to the Company's written statement. Accordingly, the employees will be classified by the Company and the respective wages of the workers will be fixed as shown in items Nos. 6 to 16 of the said scheme.

Re: Issue No. 5—Commission on sales.

As per item No. 7 of the Reorganisation Scheme (Annexure E), the commission will be fixed as follows :—

For categories A and B salesman—½ per cent. on individual sales less 15 per cent. of his total earning as commission.

For category C salesman—15 per cent. of the total commission earned by a group or a section to be divided equally and paid to each of them belonging to the respective group or section.

Re: Issue No. 6—Dearness allowance.

As per Reorganisation Scheme Annexure "E" all employees except Counter Cashiers and "A" grade office clerks and Purchasing Section employees will get Rs. 20 per month. The other three will get Rs. 25 per month.

Re: Issue No. 7—Bonus (Annual and Puja).

As per Reorganisation Schome:—

Puja Bonus—One month's pay to each according to scale existing, i.e., one month to those who have served for at least a year; ¾ to those who have worked for more than 9 months, but less than a year; ½ month to those who have worked for at least 6 months, but less than 9 months; and ¼ to those who have worked at least 3 months up to the day "Bijoya".

Year Ending Bonus—To be considered by the Board of Directors on the profitable working of the business. This would be possible only when the Balance Sheet for each year would be considered by the Board.

Re: Issue No. 8—Security of service.

The Union provisionally accepts the Service Rules prepared by the Company and marked Annexure "F" attached to the Company's written statement; but reserves its rights to have some of the points amended through negotiations with the Management and the Management also promises sympathetic consideration of the Union's views if and when placed.

Re: Issue No. 9—Leave and holidays.

As per Reorganisation Scheme all employees will be governed by the "Shops and Establishments Act" in respect of leave facilities.

Re: Issue No. 10—Settlements affecting issues Nos. 4 to 9.

The Union accepts the Reorganisation Scheme Annexure "E" as final settlement of the Issues Nos. 4 to 9.

Re: Issue No. 11—Degradation.

The Company explains the position and the Union is satisfied that there has been no degradation as alleged.

For Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd.,

K. N. CHAKRABARTY & SONS, *Managing Agents.*

ANIL K. MUKHERJI, *Acting Secretary,*
For Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd., Karmachari Samity.
The 2nd August 1948.

ANNEXURE "E"

(to written statement of the Company).

Reorganisation Scheme.

To be given effect on 1st May 1948 to rationalise the working of Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd.

1. *Business hours*—From 9-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. in one shift.

2. *Tiffin period*—1st Batch—From 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. 2nd Batch—From 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

3. *The Store is divided into two main divisions*—
   (*a*) Sales.
   (*b*) Office.

4. *Office (Accounts Section)*—From 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tiffin time—Half hour from 2 p.m. to 2-30 p.m.

5. *Weekly holidays*—One and a half days in a week. At present Thursday and first half of Friday (up to 1-30 p.m.).

6. *All employees are divided into the following groups*:—
   (*a*) Salesman.
   (*b*) Counter Cashier.
   (*c*) Office.
   (*d*) Purchasing Section.
   (*e*) Packing Section.
   (*f*) Darwans.
   (*g*) Bearers.
   (*h*) Peons.

7. *Sales Group*—

Divided into three categories: *A*, *B and C*.
(*a*) *Grade and allowance.*

Category.	Scale and pay.	D. A.	Commission.
	Rs.	Rs.	
A	60—5—80	20	½ Per cent. on individual sales less 15 per cent.
B	45—4—60	20	
C	30—3—45	20	15 per cent. of the total commission earned by a group or a section, to be divided equally and paid to each.

8. *Counter Cashiers*—

Scale and pay.	D. A.
Rs.	Rs.
45—5—75	25

9. *Hall Assistants*—

Scale and pay.	D. A.
Rs.	Rs.
30—3 45	20

10. *Office*—

Divided into two categories: *A and B.*

Category.	Scale and pay.	D. A.
	Rs.	Rs.
A	60—5 150	25
B	40—4—80	20

11. *Purchasing Section*—

Scale.	D. A.
Rs.	Rs.
80—5—150	25

12. *Packing Section*—

Scale.	D. A.
Rs.	Rs.
30 3—50	20

13. *Darwans*—

Scale.	D. A.
Rs.	Rs.
30—3—45	20

14. *Peons*—

Scale.	D. A.
Rs.	Rs.
28—3—40	20

15. *Bearers*—

Scale.	D. A.
Rs.	Rs.
28—3—40	20

16. *Armed Guard*—A post created for the temporary period during the "Calcutta Disturbances", may be abolished any time. The guard was appointed on a fixed salary of Rs 75 per month.

N.B.—(*a*) Those who are drawing less than the minimum pay in accordance with the schedule, would be placed in the lowest cadre of the grade and as such would not get further increment.

(*b*) The increment according to scale will be given effect to in each year, on the 1st day of Baisakh, but the increment due in 1355 B.S. is given from the 1st day of May 1948.

17. *Bonus—Puja Bonus*—One month's pay to each according to scale existing, i.e., one month to those who have served for at least a year; ¾ to those who have worked for more than 9 months, but less than a year; ½ month to those who have worked for at least 6 months, but less than 9 months; and ¼ to those who have worked at least 3 months up to the day of "Bijoya".

Year Ending Bonus—To be considered by the Board of Directors on the profitable working of the business. This would be possible only when the Balance Sheet for each year would be considered by the Board.

18. *Leave facilities*—To be governed by the Shops and Establishments Act, Government of West Bengal.

19. *Overtime workings*—Same as item 18.

20. Appointment, discharge and other conditions of service would be governed by the "Standing Rules of Service" already placed with the "Karmachari Union".

N.B.—In putting the Reorganisation Scheme into operation, the facilities of tiffin allowances, provident fund, and concession on their purchases from the Stores, remain undisturbed.

D. N. DHAR.

ANNEXURE "F"

(to written statement of the Company).

Kamalalaya Stores, Limited.

Rules and Regulations of service.

1. These Rules and Regulations shall come in force immediately.

2. In the Rules and Regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Employee" means all employees of the Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd.

(*b*) The "Company" means the Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd.

(*c*) "Management" means the partners of the Managing Agents of Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd., Messrs. K. N. Chakrabarty and Sons or person or persons who would be deputed or authorised to act on their behalves.

(*d*) "Stores" means the Kamalalaya Stores, Ltd.

Employees classified as (1) Permanent employees, (2) Probationers, (3) Temporary and (4) Apprentices.

3. (*1*) "Permanent" employee is one who worked for one year at least. After one year the Management would decide on the merit of his services whether his name would be included in the permanent list of employees. The Management after scrutiny of his work will inform him in writing for such inclusion and then he will be considered as a permanent employee of the Company. A permanent employee will be eligible for the following facilities:—

(*a*) Provident Fund.

(*b*) Privilege leave.

(*c*) Bonus.

(*2*) Probationary employee is one who is provisionally employed to fill a permanent vacancy. He may be included to the permanent list after one year and under condition as stated in (*1*). He will be eligible for facilities as in (*1*).

(*3*) A temporary employee is one who is employed for work which is of temporary nature likely to be finished within a limited period. Such employees are not eligible to facilities as in (*1*).

(*4*) An apprentice is a learner who is engaged to learn work with or without any allowance.

4. The decision of the Management upon any question arising out of, in connection with, or incidental to these Rules and Regulations shall be final, subject, however, to appeal to Senior Partner of the Managing Agency and without prejudice to any right of an employee aggrieved by the decision of the Management to resort to legal proceedings.

5. (*a*) The Stores will work each day for such number of hours as the Management may from time to time fix in accordance with the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, and the periods of work for all classes of employees will be circulated through Notice Book of the Company or to be pasted upon the Notice Board.

(*b*) More than one shift may be worked in a department or departments or any section of a department of the Stores at the discretion of the Management. If a shift system is being worked, the employees shall be liable to be transferred from one shift to another.

6. (*a*) All employees shall be at work at the time fixed and notified to them. A grace period of five minutes may be allowed at the discretion of Management. If any employee is late more than five minutes, he will be marked "late" but in case an employee is late more than this, he will be either shut out or at the discretion of the Management, allowed to join his duty on condition which the Management would think fit and proper.

In case of three such lates in a month, he will be deemed as "absent" for one day and his pay will be deducted. The Management may take disciplinary actions against the habitual late comer.

(*b*) Any employee after attending work found absent from his proper place without permission of the Management or other sufficient reason is liable to be treated as absent.

7. (*a*) Any employee who desires to obtain leave of absence must apply in the prescribed form supplied by the Company previously to the Head of his department or any Officer empowered by the Management for the purpose who with his recommendation must send it to the Management. If the Management thinks fit, may grant him leave. The employee will be given a signed certificate of granted leave by the Establishment Department of the Company as to the period of leave granted to him. In the event of an employee remaining absent in excess of the period granted, he shall lose the lien on his appointment, unless he has previously secured written permission to extend the leave originally granted and returns to work on the first working day following the period covered by any such extension. If, however, on his return to work he gives explanation to the satisfaction of the Management, for his omission to apply for such an extension, his case (for reinstatement) may be considered.

(*b*) If any employee fails to attend work, he must either intimate in writing or arrange to report the office within 24 hours stating reason for his absence also duration of such absence, failing which, he will be marked absent without leave.

(*c*) Privilege leave and Casual leave will not be granted to employees at the same time.

8. No employee shall enter or leave the Stores premises except by the gate appointed for the purpose.

9. All employees are liable on leaving the Stores premises to be detained by the gatemen or such person or persons appointed for the purpose if he or they suspect that any employee so detained has wrongful possession of property not belonging to him. Such suspect must be brought before the Management and is liable to be searched by persons deputed by the Management in their presence.

10. Notice specifying (*a*) the days on which the Stores will be closed and (*b*) the days on which salary be paid will be notified as required by the Shops and Establishments Act, Bengal.

11. The Company may, at any time or times, in the event of shortage of work or for any other trade reason stop any department or departments, wholly or partially, employee or employees of the department or such employees whose service is partially or wholly connected to the department would be discharged after giving 15 days' notice or be paid off with 15 days' pay.

12. Any employee paid off under Rule No. 11 will not be considered as dismissed. All employees paid off will be given prior rights to reinstatement on the resumption of normal work provided they present themselves for work when normal working is resumed.

13. The Company may, in the event of a strike by the employees effecting wholly or partially any one or more departments of the Stores, close down, either wholly or partially, such department or departments, and any other department or departments affected by such close down, without notice or payment of compensation in lieu of notice to the employees employed in such department or departments.

14. (*a*) No permanent employees will be discharged generally except in cases under Rule Nos. 11 and 13 but if it is done, they will be given 15 days' notice or payment of 15 days' salary in lieu of notice.

(*b*) Probationary, temporary employees and apprentices may be discharged without notice by the Management.

(*c*) Where the employment of any person is terminated, the salary earned by him shall be paid on the third working day from the day on which his employment was terminated.

15. (*a*) Any permanent employee desirous of leaving the Company's service shall give 15 days' notice to the Management. The salary due to such an employee (permanent, apprentice if on allowance, temporary and probationary) be paid on the pay day fixed.

(*b*) If any permanent employee leaves service without notice, all dues payable to him by the Company may be forfeited at the discretion of the Management and he shall be liable to be sued for damages.

16. Any employee who is adjudged by the Management on examination of the facts to be guilty of misconduct is liable to be dismissed without notice or alternatively to be suspended for a period not exceeding four days at a time. An employee suspended under this rule will not be permitted to work in Stores for the period of suspension and no remuneration will be paid or be due to him for this period.

The following acts or commissions will be treated as misconduct:—

(*a*) Wilful insubordination or disobedience whether alone or in combination with another or others to any lawful and reasonable order of superior officer.

(*b*) Striking work either singly or with other employees without giving 14 days' previous notice.

(*c*) Inciting whilst in the premises of the Company any employee to strike work without giving 14 days' previous notice.

(*d*) Theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the Company's business or property.

(*e*) Taking bribes or any illegal gratification whatsoever.

(*f*) Habitual absence without leave or absence without leave for more than four consecutive days without sufficient cause.

(*g*) Habitual late attendance.

(*h*) Wilful breach of any standing rules.

(*i*) Any activity prejudicial to the interest of the Company within the Stores premises during working hours without permission of the Management.

(*j*) Any disorderly behaviour during working hours or any act subversive of discipline or efficiency or any act or attempt to cause or that might cause damage to or destruction of the Company's stock-in-trade, furniture, fixtures, buildings or other property, whether movable or immovable.

(*k*) Habitual negligence or neglect of work.

(*l*) Habitual breach of instructions for the maintenance and running of any department or maintaining its cleanliness, and any other serious act of misconduct.

(*m*) Wilful damage to or loss of Company's goods or property or reputation.

(*n*) Smoking inside the Stores.

17. Employees may be fined for any of the undernoted offences, but the offence if repeated, or in any gross case, may be treated as misconduct under Rule No. 16:—

(*a*) Absence without leave or without sufficient cause.

(*b*) Negligence in work or neglect of work.

(*c*) Entering or leaving or attempting to enter or leave the Stores premises except by the gate provided for the purpose.

(*d*) Absence without leave or without sufficient cause from the appointed work in the Stores.

(*e*) Breach of any rules or instructions for maintenance and running of any department and maintaining its cleanliness.

(*f*) Damage to property of the Company.

(*g*) Interference with any safety devices installed in the premises.

No fine shall be imposed except by the Management.

18. All fines imposed on employees and realised will be credited to a special "fine fund" which will be utilised for such purpose as may be approved in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

19. When any probationary or permanent employee is summarily dismissed, suspended, or discharged or leaves the services of the Company, or is granted leave of absence, he will, except in cases of general retrenchment, closing down of departments, strike or lock-out be given a written order.

20. A copy of the Rules and Regulations in English and Bengali will be supplied to every employee at the time of appointment and a letter of appointment would be issued to him after a week from the date on which it is received back from the candidate.

21. The Company may from time to time amend or add to these Rules and Regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal Shops and Establishment Act or any amendment thereof.

By order of the Governor,

D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 3036Lab.—26th August 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 2122Lab., dated the 26th June 1948, industrial dispute between Messrs. Muller and Phipps (India), Ltd., 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, and their employees in connection with the case of Sri Nitai Charan Pal, C/o Grand National Boarding, 1, Bhabanath Sen Street, Shyambazar, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri S. C. Chakraborty, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to direct that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. Muller and Phipps (India), Limited, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, and its employees, in connection with the case of Sri Nitai Charan Pal, C/o Grand National Boarding, 1, Bhabanath Sen Street, Shyambazar, Calcutta.

PRESENT: SRI S. C. CHAKRABORTY, *Chairman, Tribunal.*

Acting under the provisions of sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Government of West Bengal, have constituted a Tribunal with me to adjudicate on the dispute between Messrs. Muller and Phipps (India), Limited, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, and its employees in connection with the case of Sri Nitai Charan Pal, C/o Grand National Boarding, 1, Bhabanath Sen Street, Shyambazar, Calcutta (*vide* Order No. 2122Lab., dated the 26th June 1948).

For the Company: Mr. Kennedy of Messrs. Fowler & Co., Solicitors.

For the employees: Sri Dwijendra Lal Sen Gupta, Pleader.

AWARD.

Sri Netai Charan Pal says, he was the Assistant Accountant though the Company says that he was an Assistant in the Accounts Department. The designation is not of much importance in this dispute. The employees of the Company in a meeting held on 8th November 1947, formed a Union in which Sri Netai Charan Pal was elected Secretary. The allegation is that the Company was informed about the formation of the Union and the status of, and the part played by, Sri Netai Charan Pal in the formation of the Union. On 6th December 1947, the Company terminated the services of Sri Netai Charan Pal on the pretext of reorganisation of the Accounts Department. He was further deprived of the bonus for the year 1947. The discharge is said to be an instance of victimisation for trade union activities. Pal prays for reinstatement with salary for the period of non-work and further prays for the bonus for the year 1947.

The Company's version in substance is that in view of the appalling and disorderly state of the Company's accounts it had to reorganise the Accounts Department and, in doing so, had to discharge two employees including Pal and had to put on probation the other two. The other objections are that Sri Netai Charan Pal never raised any dispute by any demand to the Company, and, therefore, the Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The Company further alleges that there is no dispute with the employees who have all by a petition signified that there is no dispute.

The first point to be considered is whether Sri Netai Charan Pal should be reinstated. Just as a man has the right to employ another man so he has the right to discharge him. In modern times of industrialism a new phenomenon has appeared, viz., discharge for trade union activities. Trade unionism has been held to be lawful and in highly industrialised countries discharge or punishment for trade union activities has been banned. The jurisdiction of this Tribunal to order for readmitting a discharged man is unlimited but it will not naturally exceed the limits laid down in advanced countries. The Tribunal will interfere with cases of victimisation for trade union activities or when a man is discharged by an unfair labour practice. It would be unwise and improper for the Tribunal to interfere with the administration and discipline of any establishment unless victimisation or unfair labour practice is proved.

When the termination of the services of the Union Secretary follows soon after the formation of the Union, the usual inference is that the termination is the result of the Secretary's connection with the Union. When in a situation like this the employer urges that the termination of service has been for other reasons, the grounds require very close scrutiny. The Union Executives are not however immune from the ordinary discipline and conditions of work.

The evidence on behalf of Sri Netai Charan Pal is that in a meeting held on 8th November 1947, presided over by an outsider the Union was formed with him as the Secretary. The set-up of the Executive will have some bearing in this matter. This is given below:—

President: Mr. Nirmal Kumar Sen (an outsider).

Vice-Presidents: Mr. S. Chatterjee and Mr. S. P. Rakshit (of Accounts Department).

Secretary: Mr. N. C Pal (of Accounts Department).

Assistant Secretaries: Mr. A. Basak and Mr. S. L. Sen.

Treasurer: Mr. D. K. Rakshit (of Accounts Department).

The fact of the formation of the Union and the names of the office bearers were not communicated to the Company. In the statement the Company admitted that on the 4th December 1947, it came to know of the formation as also of the dissolution of this Union. Pal's version is that the Union was dissolved after his discharge as the employees were terrified. It is not very unreasonable to infer that the Manager came to know of the names of the office bearers of the Union when he came to know of its formation.

During the relevant period, the set-up of the Accounts staff was as follows:—

Mr. D. K. Rakshit, Accountant. The second man was Mr. N. C. Pal. There were two other clerks, viz., Mr. D. P. Ash and Mr. S. P. Rakshit. Mr. Ash got his service on the recommendation of Mr. N. C. Pal. Mr. D. K. Rakshit was the seniormost man in service and next to him was Mr. N. C. Pal and the third man was Mr. Ash. The fourth man was Mr. S. P. Rakshit. The Rakshits are cousins. The men in the Accounts Department were thus divided into two groups—the Rakshits in one group and Pal and Ash in the other.

The Company has an office in New York and there are many branches in India. The office at Bombay is the central office for all other offices in India. Immediately with the ending of the month all the offices would send their accounts to Bombay. There a consolidated account would be prepared for India and would be sent to

America. Delay in sending accounts from any of the branches would mean delay in despatch of accounts from Bombay. From July 1947 Netai Charan Pal had been in charge of the Cash Book which is the main primary book from which other books are prepared. Before him D. K. Rakshit used to maintain this book. Delay or mistake in the preparation of the Cash Book would necessarily involve delay in preparation of accounts. Mistakes here would creep into other books. According to the method of book-keeping here at first the lump sum collected in one voucher is entered and thereafter, in other columns the amount is distributed. One charge against Pal is that he made delay in writing the Cash Book. There were many days in July 1947, on which the Cash Book was not written. Pal had the excuse that on account of riots he could not attend office. In September, it appears, he was absent for one day only and the Cash Book was written for fourteen days out of twenty-four working days. The Cash Book was not written from 1st to 14th November and again for the six days of December when he was in office. Before July 1947, D. K. Rakshit maintained the Cash Book. During his time also the Cash Book was not written promptly.

How the Calcutta office had to plead with the office in America for delay in the Accounts Department, will be clear from the following letters issued by the Calcutta office:—

"Muller & Phipps (India), Limited, Calcutta.

REGISTERED.

24th June 1947.

Mr. A. J. Haas,
M & P—NEW YORK.

Dear Al,

Cash Statements and Recapitulation of Expenses.

Further to my letter, dated June 17th, I am pleased to enclose herewith Cash Statements and Recapitulation of Expenses for the months of December, January and February. Please acknowledge receipt.

Similar statements for the months of March, April and possibly May should be ready for auditing on approximately June 27th, and will be sent forward to you as soon as possible thereafter.

Yours very truly,
C. C. JORDAN.

18th July 1947.

Mr. A. J. Haas,
M & P—NEW YORK.

Dear Al,

Cash Statements and Recapitulation of Expenses.

Thank you for your letter of July 10th. I am sorry to say that this time our prediction in respect to the release of our statements and expense recapitulations could not be lived up to.

Reviewing the situation again, today, I have every hope that the statements for March to May inclusive may be available for auditing by the 28th of this month. As soon as possible thereafter they will be sent on to you.

Yours very truly,
C. C. JORDAN.

"Muller & Phipps (India), Limited, Calcutta.

REGISTERED.

30th August 1947.

Mr. A. J. Haas,
M & P—NEW YORK.

Dear Al,

Cash Statements and Recapitulation of Expenses.

Further to my letter, dated July 18th, kindly find enclosed our statement and expense recapitulation for the month of March.

We believe our April and May statements will be ready within a fortnight, and you can be sure that they will be sent on to you as soon as audited

Yours very truly,
C. C. JORDAN.

REGISTERED.

1st November 1947.

Mr. A. J. Haas,
M & P—NEW YORK.

Dear Al,

Cash Statements and Recapitulation of Expenses.

Further to my letter of September 29th, I am pleased to enclose herewith our statements for April, May and June, duly audited. Strenuous efforts are being made to complete the statements still required, and I hope to be able to give you a favourable report, at an early date.

Yours very truly,
C. C. JORDAN.

REGISTERED.

4th December 1947.

Mr. A. J. Haas,
M & P—NEW YORK.

Dear Al,

Re: Cash Statements and Recapitulation of Expenses.

Further to my letter of November 1st, I am pleased to enclose herewith our statements for the month of July.

Yours very truly,
C. C. JORDAN."

Pal says that D. K. Rakshit was not regular in maintaining the Cash Book. He argued that delay was traditional with this Company.

Mr. Jordan, the Manager, says that he wanted to reorganise the Accounts Department and actually appointed a man but out of courtesy to the present staff he did not bring him over their head. Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, Thornton & Co. are the auditors of Messrs. Muller & Phipps (India), Limited. On 1st December 1947, the auditors wrote the following letter to the Company:—

"Ford, Rhodes, Thornton & Co., Chartered Accountants.

TOWER HOUSE,
CHOWRINGHEE SQUARE,
CALCUTTA.

1st December 1947

Messrs. Muller & Phipps
(India), Ltd.,
7, Wellesley Place,
CALCUTTA.

Dear Sirs,

Accounts.

We regret once again to draw your attention to the state of your Branch books and accounts. Many of your records have still not been completed subsequent to July 1947, and we strongly recommend that you endeavour to obtain more efficient accounting staff than at present employed by you, as it would appear that the present staff cannot maintain your accounts up-to-date.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
Ford, Rhodes, Thornton & Co."

Then on the 3rd December 1947, the auditors' letter, dated the 29th of November 1947, was received. The letter is to the following effect:—

"Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd.,

Wellesley House,
7, Wellesley Place,
CALCUTTA.

TOWER HOUSE,
CHOWRINGHEE SQUARE,
CALCUTTA,
29th November 1947.

Dear Sirs,

We have completed our examination of your books and records for the month of July 1947 and now enclose two copies of the Receipts and Disbursements Statement duly signed by us, together with connected Schedules. We also enclose copies of the Merchandise Sales Reports for that month.

We have been unable to examine your records relating to the months of August, September and October as the books are not fully written up. Postings to the General Ledger are still incomplete, and it would appear that your present Accountant has seriously underestimated the time required to prepare his records for audit. We have discussed this matter with him and it is clear that our conception of the point at which records can be said to be ready for audit does not coincide with his ideas on the matter.

In our letter of 1st November 1947 we requested that details of various Suspense Accounts (as indicated by us) should be furnished, but so far we have been presented with Statements as at 30th June only. The information contained therein is not in all cases complete, and at the time of writing we are not satisfied with the situation. No Statements of Suspense Accounts are available for the months of August, September and October 1947, and in this connection your Accountant considers that it would be sufficient if such Statements are prepared once in each quarter. In our opinion this is not sufficient, and it is essential that balanced Statements should be prepared monthly. The volume of transactions is considerable, and during our examination of your Accounts for the month of July we have located a number of errors, the nature of which makes it vital that records should be maintained monthly in such a way that Statements can readily be prepared.

With regard to Quantity Stock records, the office Stock Ledger was not written up to date at the time of our visit and it is therefore not possible to say whether any differences exist between that record and the various Godown Stock Ledgers.

Mr. Turnbull of our office called on Mr. Jordan on the 27th instant and explained the situation to him with particular reference to Suspense Accounts and Stock Records.

The Receipts and Disbursements Statements enclosed with this letter have been signed by us, but we must impress upon you the immediate importance of producing balanced analyses of the records referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

Immediately you inform us that your records for the month of August are ready for our examination, we shall be pleased to attend upon you in this connection.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
Ford, Rhodes, Thornton & Co.

Copy to: H. K. Magill, Esq.,
Bombay."

The following is an extract from the auditors' letter, dated the 3rd December, and received by the Company on the 4th December 1947:

"* * * * * *

On attempting to compare figures for cash counted as above noted with entries in the Cash Book, it was found that the Receipts side of this record had not been written up since the 14th November. It was, therefore, impossible for us to complete the normal verification of records which is a part of all Cash Accounts, and particularly so in the case of a surprise check. We must draw your attention to this state of affairs which in our opinion must be remedied immediately. No adequate explanations were forthcoming from either the Cashier or the Accountant and we must emphasize the necessity for dealing with the situation forthwith.

* * * * *

Copy to: H. K. Magill,
Bombay."

While speaking about the Suspense Account the auditors did not spare D. K. Rakshit. Copies of these reports were sent to Bombay. This was definitely a reproach on Mr. Jordan for neglecting the Accounts Department.

Mr. Jordan says that he had to overhaul the department and in doing so he discharged two men and placed other two, viz., the Rakshit cousins on probation. He further hired a highly qualified and experienced Accountant on a higher salary.

After all this attempts by Mr. Jordan to reorganise the Accounts Department cannot be said to be a pretext for doing some misdeed. Reorganisation was needed and after the reproach by the auditors he could not have delayed.

Now the question is whether Mr. Jordan acted maliciously against Netai Charan Pal in reorganising the department. The Accounts Department was leading to a crisis when the Union was formed. D. K. Rakshit became Treasurer; Pal Secretary; S. P. Rakshit Vice-President. No one could be touched without offending the Union.

Mr. Jordan considered that Pal was more to blame as he was responsible for primary Cash Book. He therefore weeded him out. Much less was done for D. K. Rakshit as he was put on probation. Mr. Jordan says that he could not clear out the whole lot and therefore retained D. K. Rakshit who was less to blame. D. K. Rakshit was also senior to Pal. The differential treatment is otherwise understandable.

Sri Netai Charan Pal argued that Mr. Jordan might have reorganised the department without discharging him, that is, he could appoint additional assistants. For a person who has lost his job in these difficult times it is a very natural way of thinking. Mr. Jordan might have overhauled the department in many ways, but the question is whether this overhauling was a necessity for him. From what I have said it is clear that it was a necessity and was not a pretext for discharge. In the context what he did cannot be said to be dishonest or a cloak to cover the punishment for trade union activities. Mr. Jordan did not act maliciously in discharging Sri Netai Charan Pal. This is not victimisation and the Tribunal is unable to order reinstatement of Sri Netai Charan Pal to his services.

Next comes the question about bonus. Mr. Kennedy argued that this was no industrial dispute because Pal never claimed bonus to the Company. He put in his application to the Labour Commissioner on the basis of which reference was made to this Tribunal. He did not make the demand. Though outside the terms of reference, there is no difficulty as regards the question of bonus as Mr. Jordan says that the bonus due to Sri Netai Charan Pal is lying to his credit in the office and could not be paid because he could not be contacted. Sri Netai Charan Pal can go to the office any day and get the money. No adjudication by the Tribunal is necessary.

Sri Netai Charan Pal says that when he received the letter of discharge he pleaded for retention and thereafter wanted some time which was refused. He did not send any formal petition for his reinstatement. After negotiations with the Company by the Labour Commissioner on behalf of Pal I consider that the objection that no demand was made is too technical. It is, however, advisable that whenever reinstatement is sought to be agitated a formal demand should be made to the employer.

An application has been filed before me purporting to have been signed by all the employees to the effect that no dispute exists. It has been argued by Mr. Kennedy that Sri Netai Charan Pal has no *locus standi* when the reference is about a dispute between the employees and the employer. It has been further argued that according to the scheme of the Act no single employee, when other employees do not come to his help, can raise an industrial dispute to be referred to a Tribunal. I do not discuss this point as I have already found that Sri Netai Charan Pal is not entitled to be readmitted to his services by an order of this Tribunal.

I award that Sri Netai Charan Pal is not entitled to the claims made.

S. C. CHAKRABORTY,
Chairman, Tribunal.

The 16th August 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 49L.C. 21st August 1948.— In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Bengal Immunity Co., Ltd., Baranagore, 24-Parganas, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Sri Sachindra Bardhan.
2. Dr. Haladhar Dhar.
3. Sri Subodh Chandra Guha.
4. Sri Sambhu Nath Banerjee.
5. Sri Diptish Chakravarty.
6. Sri Nishi Kanta Roy.
7. Sri Birendra Chandra Ghosh.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Capt. N. N. Ghosh.
2. Sri S. K. Dutta.
3. Sri Nihar Bindu Guha.
4. Sri Kula Chandra Paul.
5. Sri Arabinda Mazumder.
6. Sri G. Chakraborty.
7. Sri Samarendra Mitra.

No. 50L.C.—23rd August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1917, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Allen Berry & Co., Ltd., 62, Hazra Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Pankaj Banerjee.
2. Kishori Mohan Mukherjee.
3. Narendra Nath Das.
4. Manmatha Nath Banerjee.
5. Profulla Kumar Mondal.
6. Ashutosh Mondal.
7. Kishor Singh.
8. Sudhir Kumar Barman.
9. Haradhan Chakraborty.
10. Ghanteshwar Patra.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Mr. S. N. Varma.
2. Mr. W. Williamson.
3. Dr. L. N. Sud.
4. Mr. Krishna Murti.
5. Mr. Madan Lal Jain.
6. Mr. M. M. Slade.
7. Mr. E. G. Powrie.
8. Mr. H. A. Dilks.
9. Mr. S. H. G. Tully.
10. Mr. S. L. Agarwal.

No. 51L.C.—23rd August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Oriental Gas Co., Ltd., 12A, Park Street, Calcutta, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Raghubir.
2. Sindhu Shaw.
3. Ganga Sirdar.
4. Sew Kumar Misir.
5. K. G. MacMaster.
6. Shek Chand Mia.
7. Ramnath.
8. Shek Md. Hanif.
9. Sreenath Mahapatra.
10. Bhudhar Chandra Pramanick.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Mr. D. Logan Edwards.
2. Mr. W. Clark.
3. Mr. J. A. Pope.
4. Mr. J. A. Clayfield.
5. Mr. V. S. Rastogi.
6. Mr. K. N. Mukherjee.
7. Mr. B. Mukherjee.
8. Mr. S. Mitra.
9. Mr. K. C. Ghosh.
10. Mr. N. K Mukherjee.

No. 52L.C.—24th August 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Walford Transport, Ltd., 71-73, Park Street, Calcutta, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Sri Rakhal Ch. Sarkar.
2. Janab Hedat Khan.
3. Janab Abdul Hamid.
4. Sri Tulshi Charan Adhikary
5. Sri Syamapada Chatterjee.
6. Sri Gopeshwar Dutta.
7. Sri Biseshwar Das.
8. Sri Chittatosh Mitra.
9. Sri Dwipendra Kumar De.
10. Sri Nanda Dulal Chatterjee.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Mr. V. M. Nair.
2. Mr. E. A. Smith.
3. Mr. R. R. Aiyer.
4. Mr. H. D. Jones.
5. Mr. T. K. Eede.
6. Mr. M. S. K. Eede.
7. Mr. K. D. Sircar.

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 6749L.R.—25th August 1948.—Sri Subodh Kumar Niyogi, Munsif, appointed as Rent Controller, Calcutta, was allowed leave on average pay for thirteen days with effect from the 9th August 1948 under rule 184 (*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No. 6751L.R.—25th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), and section 3 of the Calcutta Survey Act, 1887 (Bengal Act I of 1887), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Ratindra Chandra Bose, Deputy Collector and Khas Mahal Officer, 24-Parganas, to be the Assistant Superintendent of Survey in the district of 24-Parganas and Calcutta.

24-Parganas.—No. 6752L.R.—25th August 1948.—Sri Ratindra Chandra Bose, Deputy Collector and Khas Mahal Officer, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Collector under:—

(*i*) The Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822 (Act VII of 1822), and

(*ii*) The Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825 (IX of 1825),

to be exercised in the district of the 24-Parganas.

Murshidabad.—No. 6849L.R.—28th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 87 of the Land Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act VII of 1876), the Governor is pleased to vest Sri Pran Kumar Mukherjee, Additional District Magistrate, Murshidabad, with special appellate powers of a Collector under the said Act in that district.

By order of the Governor,
K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

West Dinajpur.—No. 6643L.A.(P.W.).—23rd August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Tildanga-Balurghat Road (portion in thanas Tapan and Balurghat), it is hereby notified that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 208·28 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are likely to be required in the district of West Dinajpur:—

District West Dinajpur.

Thana Tapan, village Harsura, jurisdiction list No. 94.

Cadastral plot in full.

2266.

Cadastral plots in part.

2241, 2237, 2349, 2248, 2245, 2263, 2257, 2255, 2259, 2261, 2260, 2262, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2231, 2230, 2281, 2279, 2278, 2275, 2274, 2267.

Thana Tapan, village Minapara, jurisdiction list No. 93.

Cadastral plots in part..

207, 209, 210, 214, 482, 446, 447, 449, 467, 473.

Thana Tapan, village Ambati, jurisdiction list No. 92.

Cadastral plots in part.

36, 37, 111.

Thana Tapan, village Jagadishbati, jurisdiction list No. 103.

Cadastral plots in full.

17, 196, 207, 208.

Cadastral plots in part.

4, 16, 19, 20, 43, 44, 45, 46, 141, 140, 142, 146, 199, 194, 195, 197, 198, 131, 202, 204, 200, 206, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 231, 232, 233, 234, 240, 242, 246.

Thana Tapan, village Sirahal, jurisdiction list No. 105.

Cadastral plots in full.

55, 61, 108, 119, 127.

Cadastral plots in part.

44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 54, 57, 56, 60, 62, 117, 110, 109, 129, 128, 125, 120, 410, 152, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 107, 106, 105, 186.

Thana Tapan, village Suhari jurisdiction list No. 108.

Cadastral plot in full.

242.

Cadastral plots in part.

233, 232, 234, 235, 240, 241, 238, 243, 244, 252, 251, 254.

Thana Tapan, village Mahadebbati, jurisdiction list No. 107.

Cadastral plots in part.

454, 455, 456, 457, 459, 460.

Thana Tapan, village Malahar, jurisdiction list No. 106.

Cadastral plot in full.

736.

Cadastral plots in part.

803, 400, 744, 555, 552, 740, 563, 733, 557, 735, 561, 734, 564, 737, 562, 812, 723, 577, 728, 578, 580, 722, 636, 725, 629, 726, 630, 732, 634 720, 633, 632, 719, 717, 618, 619, 721, 620, 724 760, 761, 770, 811, 776, 790.

Thana Tapan, village Rajballab Chak, jurisdiction list No. 135.

Cadastral plots in part.

481, 485, 511, 480, 489, 490, 491, 513, 492 494.

Thana Tapan, village Zaziar, jurisdiction list No. 134.

Cadastral plots in full.

102, 637, 652, 711, 76, 650.

Cadastral plots in part.

63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 74, 75, 77, 71, 72, 73, 90 89, 93, 97, 99, 101, 104, 103, 627, 625, 635, 634 636, 639, 638, 640, 641, 653, 710, 620, 696, 691 666, 667, 665, 668, 677, 676, 655, 649.

Thana Tapan, village Hasnagar, jurisdiction lis No. 114.

Cadastral plots in full.

38, 40.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 3, 35, 36, 37, 30, 31, 32, 39, 41, 42, 44, 56 57, 61, 62, 72, 73, 74, 75, 82.

Thana Tapan, village Alinagar, jurisdiction lis No. 115.

Cadastral plots in part.

181, 180, 182, 184, 185, 243, 244, 304, 305 312.

Thana Tapan, village Sankair, jurisdiction list No. 116.

Cadastral plots in part.

503, 505, 508, 507, 518, 516, 526, 525.

Thana Tapan, village Bad Sankair, jurisdiction list No. 117.

Cadastral plots in full.

10, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403.

Cadastral plots in part.

2, 3, 4, 5, 395, 15, 14, 7, 8, 9, 13, 12, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 82, 63, 62, 60, 58, 59, 61.

Thana Tapan, village Muradpur, jurisdiction list No. 118.

Cadastral plots in full.

125, 122, 124, 280.

Cadastral plots in part.

112, 115, 116, 135, 139, 118, 119, 120, 121, 134, 281, 133, 132, 277, 128, 276, 127, 275, 272, 271, 126, 242, 241, 243, 249, 253, 250, 251, 269, 270, 265, 318, 328, 266, 327, 325, 322, 323, 279, 278, 335.

Thana Tapan, village Chak Satibar, jurisdiction list No. 120.

Cadastral plots in full.

41, 40.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 2, 3, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 57, 48, 46, 45, 44, 42, 39, 38, 37, 36, 69, 35, 68, 66, 74, 67, 73, 78, 77, 132, 134, 145, 143, 141, 140, 139, 138, 137, 136, 135, 333, 323, 326, 331, 335, 325, 324.

Thana Tapan, village Bad Basudebpur, jurisdiction list No. 121.

Cadastral plots in part.

250, 248, 252, 240, 239, 238, 237, 236, 234, 333, 233, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 272, 273, 275, 259, 270, 276, 277, 279, 280, 281, 285, 284, 320, 269, 268, 265, 266, 321, 322.

Thana Balurghat, village Rajuha, jurisdiction list No. 13.

Cadastral plots in full.

683, 688, 119, 121.

Cadastral plots in part.

118, 117, 116, 114, 110, 109, 106, 105, 107, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 765, 194, 193, 195, 196, 82, 83, 86, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 43, 42, 40, 34, 33, 682, 678, 684, 689, 696, 697, 698, 694, 686, 703, 762, 704, 761, 589.

Thana Balurghat, village Rahatail, jurisdiction list No. 48.

Cadastral plots in full.

187, 223, 250.

Cadastral plots in part.

176, 184, 185, 183, 186, 249, 181, 189, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 214, 215, 216, 218, 217, 229, 228, 227, 225, 224, 236, 221, 222.

Thana Balurghat, village Paschim Krishnapur, jurisdiction list No. 47.

Cadastral plots in full.

26, 71, 72, 83, 31.

Cadastral plots in part.

29, 30, 34, 22, 32, 28, 33, 27, 25, 23, 24, 70, 73, 74, 67, 75, 77, 76, 78, 79, 92, 91, 89, 90. 88, 87, 84, 81, 95, 82, 98, 231, 228, 229, 230. 236, 232, 244, 245, 243, 242, 237, 235, 239, 233, 259, 258, 257, 260, 261, 262.

Thana Balurghat, village Bharenda, jurisdiction list No. 55.

Cadastral plot in full.

271.

Cadastral plots in part.

246, 263, 82, 247, 42, 252, 248, 249, 79, 245, 238.

Thana Balurghat, village Sibrambati, jurisdiction list No. 54.

Cadastral plots in part.

16, 17, 162, 163.

Thana Balurghat, village Barakasipur, jurisdiction list No. 53.

Cadastral plots in full.

574, 212, 526, 527, 191, 209, 542, 543, 541, 540.

Cadastral plots in part.

21, 169, 158, 157, 156, 160, 162, 161, 154, 164, 538, 184, 190, 571, 539, 151, 152, 192, 159, 189, 188, 208, 213, 210, 207, 230, 211, 220, 259, 258, 257, 256, 261, 264, 260, 522, 521, 267, 265, 279, 278, 280, 281, 282, 284, 283, 289, 305, 306, 303, 304, 302, 554, 295, 294, 291.

Thana Balurghat, village Mohanpur, jurisdiction list No. 65.

Cadastral plots in full.

309, 311, 170, 239, 238, 237, 235.

Cadastral plots in part.

164, 167, 166, 172, 189, 188, 190, 186, 314, 191, 192, 193, 195, 197, 198, 199, 247, 245, 242, 241, 240, 168, 246, 244, 243, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 234, 230, 233, 231, 232, 202 226, 83.

Thana Balurghat, village Dogachhi, jurisdictio list No. 66.

Cadastral plot in part.

191.

Thana Balurghat, village Katna, jurisdiction lis No. 99.

Cadastral plots in full.

32, 23, 25, 6, 125.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 4, 5, 154, 7, 16, 15, 11, 13, 26, 22, 31, 34 30, 33, 37, 36, 63, 35, 62, 64, 156, 66, 133, 67 127, 124, 134, 123, 126.

Thana Balurghat, village Chamta, jurisdiction lis No. 100.

Cadastral plots in full.

25, 23.

Cadastral plots in part.

29, 33, 1, 2, 3, 22, 163, 32, 27, 26, 31, 30.

Thana Balurghat, village Balain, jurisdiction lis No. 102.

Cadastral plots in full.

48, 161, 54, 56, 50, 52, 47. 45, 37, 428, 459 461, 460, 462, 463, 465, 464, 467, 39.

Cadastral plots in part.

9, 11, 10, 49, 28, 29, 30, 36, 34, 33, 190, 189 57, 60, 40, 53, 43, 44, 42, 41, 69, 71, 72, 153 152, 149, 147, 144, 167, 156, 155. 158, 159, 166 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 170, 284, 285, 466 444.

Thana Balurghat, village Gobindapur, jurisdictio list No. 101.

Cadastral plots in part.

118, 123, 145, 141, 125, 158, 130, 127, 129, 149 140, 148, 142, 143, 138.

Thana Balurghat, village Chak Bhrigu, jurisdiction list No. 90

Cadastral plots in full.

46, 48.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 3, 4, 33, 34, 36, 464, 45, 41, 59 47, 49 55, 56, 372, 57, 374, 58, 377, 70, 376, 76, 375 74, 72, 80, 369, 75, 78, 77, 31, 370, 117, 371

Thana Balurghat, village Dakra, jurisdiction list No. 105.

Cadastral plots in full.

2133, 2134, 2805, 2770.

Cadastral plots in part.

2400, 2401, 2403, 2404, 2795, 2358, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2374, 2396, 2391, 2395, 2392, 2397, 2411, 2768, 2771, 2398, 2399, 2115, 2116, 2132, 2131, 2119, 2130, 2135, 2129.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Road Planning Circle, at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of West Dinajpur.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Hooghly.—No. 6645L.A. (P.W.).—23rd August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the cut connecting the North Saraswati River and Chandannagore Ditch, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 19·62 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are likely to be required in the district of Hooghly:—

District Hooghly.

Thana Bhadreswar, village Bejra, jurisdiction list No. 4.

Cadastral plots in part.

834, 831, 823, 816, 812, 815, 813, 808, 805, 742, 741, 745, 737, 738, 736, 717, 1296, 735, 734, 733, 750, 729, 727, 726, 728, 1147, 1250, 1251.

Thana Bhadreswar, village Altara, jurisdiction list No. 8.

Cadastral plots in full.

1060, 1225.

Cadastral plots in part.

1, 4, 5, 19, 47, 48, 49, 50, 65, 1305, 66, 1271, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1059, 1061, 1057, 1058, 1041, 1040, 1037, 1035, 1034, 1024, 1033, 1032, 1031, 1030, 1156, 1029, 1157, 1159, 1163, 1161, 1160, 1218, 1217, 1219, 1216, 1222, 1223, 1215, 1126, 1124, 1228, 1229, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1204.

Thana Bhadreswar, villages Madhabpur, jurisdiction list No. 7.

Cadastral plots in part.

394, 396, 91, 93, 393, 392, 399, 391, 400, 401, 395, 389, 388, 387, 430, 431, 432, 433, 435, 434, 441, 448, 447, 446, 457, 458, 460, 459, 463, 464, 483, 481, 482, 487, 488, 490, 489, 519, 520, 514, 515, 521, 513, 522, 523, 479.

Thana Bhadreswar, village Mankundu, jurisdiction list No. 9.

Cadastral plot in full.

2261.

Cadastral plots in part.

1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1711, 1710, 1707, 1708, 1705, 1706, 1704, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1681, 1679, 1678, 1836, 1837, 1934, 1933, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1932, 1931, 1949, 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940, 2409, 2410, 2408, 2407, 2406, 2405, 2404, 2400, 2399, 2374, 2373, 2372, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2354, 2362, 2361, 2360, 2359, 2350, 2348, 2347, 2346, 2239, 2240, 2244, 2243, 2247, 2242, 2248, 2160, 2159, 2158, 2156, 2155, 2254, 2154, 2683, 2257, 2260, 2259, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, at Anderson House, Alipore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

24-Parganas.—No. 6754L.A.(P.W.).—25th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a connecting channel between Kulia bil and Mathwa bil in connection with the establishment of a Central Live Stock Research-*cum*-Breeding Station at Haringhata, in the villages of Jayanpur and Palladaha, jurisdiction list Nos. 4 and 5, respectively, thana Bijpur, pargana Havili Sahar, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising entire cadastral survey plot Nos. 15 to 17, 40, 140 and parts of cadastral survey plot Nos. 18, 20, 32 to 39, 41 to 43, 104, 138, 139, 141, 196, 197 and 199 of village Jayanpur, and entire cadastral survey plot Nos. 459, 460, 544, 555, 556, 564, 565, 725, 739, and parts of cadastral survey plot Nos. 423, 429 to 436, 445 to 449, 451 to 453, 458, 461, 462, 466, 467, 535, 543, 545, 546, 553, 554, 557 to 559, 563, 566, 724, 726, 728, 736 to 738, 740, 741 of village Palladaha, and altogether measuring, more or less, 18·05 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Jayanpur and Palladaha.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Department, Krishnagar (Nadia Collectorate).

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Nadia.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Midnapore.—No. 6854L.A.—30th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing an engineering store yard and depot of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the villages of Pathari and Dewanmara No. I, jurisdiction list Nos. 66 and 88, respectively, thana Kharagpur, parganas Dharendra and Balarampur, district Midnapore, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising entire cadastral survey plot Nos. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115 and 560 and parts of cadastral survey plot Nos. 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 558, 559, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 567 and 707 in mauza Pathari, and entire petty settlement survey plot Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 100, 101, 118, 31/122 and parts of petty settlement survey plot Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 68, 72, 73, 98, 99, 102, 103, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119 in mauza Dewanmara No. I, and measuring, more or less, 105·05 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Pathari and Dewanmara No. I.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Midnapore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to this area which is entirely waste and arable.

This cancels the notification No. 4826L.A., dated the 17th June 1948, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 881, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st July 1948.

Burdwan.—No. 6883L.A.—30th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for diversion due to erosion of the river Bhagirathi in local miles 45 and 46 in Bandel Barharowa Loop line of B.A.K. Section, East Indian Railway, in the villages of Paranpur, Bhandartikuri, Namabhandartikuri, Purbasthali and Palaspuli, jurisdiction list Nos. 88, 87, 86, 80 and 81, respectively, thana Purbasthali, parganas Jahannagar, Satsaika and Kubajpur, district Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land starting from chainage 93·100 of local mile 45 and being attached to the east old boundary line of Bandel Barharowa Loop line of B.A.K. Section, East Indian Railway, and running generally towards the north and passing through the mauzas Paranpur, Bhandartikuri, Namabhandartikuri, Purbasthali and Palashpuli and terminating at chainage 100·480 at local mile 46 of the said line in mauza Palashpuli and being 7,380 feet in length and varying in width from 43 feet to 500 feet and measuring, more or less, 52·16 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Paranpur, Bhandartikuri, Namabhandartikuri, Purbasthali and Palashpuli.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Howrah.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of the section 5A of the Act shall not apply in this case.

Burdwan.—No. 6885L.A.(P.W.).—30th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that additional land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Locomotive Building Works Project (Block "J"), in the village of Uparkeshia, jurisdiction list No. 53, thana Salanpur, pargana Pandra, district Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 186-192, 237 to 247, 248 to 251, 254-256, 259, 260, 264, 265, 290 and 451 and parts of cadastral survey plot Nos. 147, 148, 178-181, 183-185, 193, 209, 225, 226, 229, 234-236, 252, 253, 257, 258, 261-263, 266, 268, 277-279, 282, 288, 289, 298, 444, 450, 452, 458, 460, 463 and 466, and measuring, more or less, 81·63 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Uparkeshia.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Engineer-in-chief, Loco Building Works Project, East Indian Railway, Asansol.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land, as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste and arable portion of the land in this case.

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE,

Member, Board of Revenue, and

Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Land Development

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nadia.—No. 6773L.Dev.—25th August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land in the village of Krishnagar No. 92 (bounded by the Anjana Canal on the east, Krishnagar City Station Road on the west, crossing of the Anjana Canal and the Krishnagar City Station Road at a culvert on the north and Bhaduribari Lane near the Station Post Office on the south), district Nadia, is likely to be needed for a public purpose, namely, settlement of immigrants from outside the Province of West Bengal as well as for creation of better living conditions in the town of Krishnagar, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance II of 1948), the Governor has authorised the Collector of Nadia with his officers and workmen for the time being engaged on this undertaking to enter upon and survey land and do all other acts required for the proper execution of their work as provided for or specified in the said section.

The general route to be taken for the survey will be from the crossing of the Anjana Canal and the Krishnagar City Station Road to the Bhaduribari Lane.

24-Parganas.—No. 6927L.Dev.—31st August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be needed for a public purpose, viz., for the settlement of immigrants from outside the Province of West Bengal, the establishment of a satellite town and the creation of better living conditions in urban areas, in the villages of Dhakuria, Silimpur and Gabindapur, jurisdiction list Nos. 18, 37 and 38, respectively, thana Tollygunge, pargana Khaspur, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plots Nos. 1 to 18 of village Silimpur; cadastral plots Nos. 38 to 59, 62 to 78, 80 to 86 of village Dhakuria; cadastral plots Nos. 173, 174, 177, 178, 185, 186, 193, 198 to 234, 236 to 253, 260 to 264, 266 to 277, 2[illegible]5, 303, 304, 307 to 332 of village Gabindapur, and altogether measuring, more or less, 82·26 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Dhakuria, Silimpur and Gabindapur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance II of 1948), to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Bengal Secretariat Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and Housing Society, Ltd., at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers, company or local body for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

24-Parganas.—No. 6929L.Dev.—31st August 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land surrounding the Jodhpur Club lands in the villages of Dhakuria, Silimpur, Gabindapur and Arakpur, jurisdiction list Nos. 18, 37, 38 and 39, respectively, of thana Tollygunge, pargana Khaspur, district 24-Parganas, is likely to be needed for a public purpose, viz., for the settlement of immigrants from outside the Province of West Bengal, the establishment of a satellite town and the creation of better living conditions in urban areas, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance II of 1948), the Governor has authorised the Bengal Secretariat Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and Housing Society, Ltd., for the time being engaged on this undertaking to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required for the proper execution of their work as provided for or specified in the said section.

The general route to be taken for the survey will be from village Silimpur to Dhakuria *via* Arakpur and Gabindapur.

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE, Secy.

Requisition

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

No. 644/48.

Calcutta, the 14th August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

10, Mohanbagan Row, Calcutta (2 rooms—one on the western and another on the eastern side of the 1st floor and 1 kitchen on the 2nd floor).

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlady of the premises referred to in the Order above, is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 28th August 1948 at 1 p.m. or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN.

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 24th August 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF EXCISE

Orders by the Commissioner of Exc West Bengal

No. 17Exc.—26th August 1948.—Sri Debabrata Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector temporarily appointed as Inspector of Excise, Calcutta, is transferred to the 24-Parganas and posted to the Barrackpore Range of the same district.

No. 18Exc.—26th August 1948.—Sri Jatindra Nath Sen, officiating Inspector of Excise, Barrackpore Range (24-Parganas), is transferred to Calcutta and posted to the Distilleries and Warehouse Branch of the same district, *vice* Babu Debabrata Sen transferred.

No. 19Exc.—26th August 1948.—Sri Himangshu Binode Waddadar, officiating Inspector of Excise, Asansol Range (Burdwan), is transferred to the district of Midnapore and posted to the Sadar Range of the same district.

No. 20Exc.—26th August 1948.—Sri Satish Chandra Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, temporarily appointed as Inspector of Excise, Tamluk Range (Midnapore), is transferred to the district of Burdwan and posted to the Asansol Range of the same district.

No. 21Exc.—26th August 1948.—Sri Monoranjan De, Sub-Deputy Collector, temporarily appointed as Inspector of Excise, in charge of the bonded laboratory of Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta, is transferred to the district of Midnapore and posted to the Tamluk Range of the same district.

R. CHOWDHURY, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES

Forests

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5154For.—14th August 1948.—Sri Sukumar Chaudhuri, I.F.S., who was appointed to act as Director of Forests, West Bengal, with effect from the 1st January 1948, has been confirmed in that post, with effect from the 1st July 1948.

By order of the Governor,

V. C. DUTT, Addl. Dy. Secy.

RESOLUTION—No. 5236For.

Calcutta, the 19th August 1948.

The Governor is pleased to constitute a Provincial Board of Forestry in West Bengal, with the following members:—

(1) The Hon'ble Minister in charge of Forests and Fisheries Department.

(2) The Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries (*ex-officio*).

(3) The Director of Forests, West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

(4) The Director of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (*ex-officio*).

(5) Sri Khagendra Nath Das Gupta, M.L.A., Jalpaiguri.

(6) Janab Naziruddin Ahmed, Member, Indian Constituent Assembly, Burdwan.

(7) Sri Ashutosh Mallick, M.L.A., Deputy President, West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

(8) Sri Krishna Prosad Mandal, M.L.A., Midnapore.

(8) Sri Haripada Chatterjee, M.L.A., Nadia.

(10) The Manager, Midnapore Zamindari Co., Ltd., Garbeta (B.N.R.), Midnapore.

(11) One representative of the European Planters from Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri to be nominated by the Indian Tea Association.

(12) Sri B. C. Ghose, Senior Vice-Chairman, Indian Tea Planters' Association, Jalpaiguri.

2. The Hon'ble Minister in charge of Forests and Fisheries Department will be the Chairman and Sri Krishna Prosad Mandal, M.L.A., will act as Secretary to the Board.

Government may increase the number of members at any time if considered necessary.

3. The term of office of the members of the Board shall be two years, with effect from the date of this resolution.

4. The functions of the Board will be to advise Government on all matters relating to advancement of forestry and in particular on the following:—

(*a*) General question of afforestation.

(*b*) Conservation of private and state-owned forests.

(*c*) Creation of village forests.

(*d*) Preservation of game and fish.

(*e*) Formation of national parks for public health and recreation in towns, like Birch Hill Park at Darjeeling.

(*f*) Production, processing and marketing of minor forest produce, such as tanning materials, honey, wax, etc.

The Board will also advise Government on all matters not covered by the above as may be referred to it by Government. Purely departmental matters will, however, be outside its scope.

5. The Board shall meet every three months. The Secretary shall convene meetings in consultation with the Chairman. Four members (including *ex-officio* members) will form a quorum.

6. The Chairman may nominate one of the members to be Vice-Chairman who will perform such duties as may be entrusted to him by the Chairman from time to time. He will preside over meetings in the absence of the Chairman.

7. The Chairman of the Board may appoint *ad hoc* or standing committees for the consideration of any special questions. He will also have the right to co-opt on the Board or such committees persons specially suited for the consideration of the question referred to them, either for the term of the Board or for any specified shorter period.

ORDER—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that copies be forwarded to the members of the Board for information.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. DEY, Secy.

Fisheries

RESOLUTION—No. 5373Fish.

Calcutta, the 25th August 1948.

The Governor is pleased to constitute a Provincial Fishery Advisory Board with the following members:—

(1) The Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Fisheries Department (*ex-officio*).

(2) Secretary in-charge of the Department of Fisheries (*ex-officio*).

(3) Director of Fisheries, West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

(4) Assistant Director of Fisheries, West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

(5) Superintendent of Fisheries (Marketing, Survey and Statistics) (*ex-officio*).

(6) Dr. H. K. Mokherjee, Head of the Department of Zoology, Calcutta University.

(7) Dr. B. C. Guha, Head of the Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University.

(8) Administrative Officer, Corporation of Calcutta.

(9) R. H. Tangri, Esq., Deputy General Manager (Works), East Indian Railway.

(10) Sri Jyotish Chandra Biswas, President, Fish Retailers' Association, Calcutta and Howrah.

(11) Sri Gopinath Pandit, Joint Secretary, Sealdah Fish Aratdars' Association.

(12) Sri Krishna Prasad Mandal, M.L.A.

(13) Captain N. N. Dutt, M.B.

(14) Sri Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, President, Bangiya Matsayajibi Samiti.

(15) Sri Kuver Chandra Halder, M.L.A.

2. The Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Fisheries Department will be the Chairman and the Assistant Director of Fisheries, West Bengal, will act as Secretary to the Board. Government may increase the number of members at any time if considered necessary.

3. The terms of office of the members of the Board shall be two years with effect from the date of this resolution.

4. The functions of the Board will be to advise Government on all matters relating to increase in the production, procurement and marketing of fish and fish products, processing of fish, etc., as also on such other allied matters as may be referred to it by Government. Purely departmental matters will, however, be outside its scope.

5. The Board shall meet at least twice a year. The Secretary shall convene meetings in consultation with the Chairman. Seven members (including *ex-officio* members) will form a quorum.

6. The Chairman may nominate one of the members to be Vice-Chairman who will perform such duties as may be entrusted to him by the Chairman from time to time. He will preside over meetings in the absence of the Chairman.

7. The Chairman of the Board may appoint *ad-hoc* or standing committees for the consideration of any special questions. The Chairman will also have the right to co-opt on the Board or such committees persons specially fitted for the consideration of the question referred to them, either for the terms of the Board or for any specified shorter period.

Order—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that copies be forwarded to the members of the Board for information.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. DEY, Secy.

Tank Improvement

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5239T.I.—19th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 2 of the Bengal Tanks Improvement Act, 1939 (Bengal Act XV of 1939), the Governor is pleased to vest the following officers with the powers of a Collector under sections 3, 4 and 18 of the said Act in the district of Bankura:—

(1) Sri Anil Kanta Lahiri, Assistant Tanks Improvement Officer, Bankura.

(2) Sri Manindra Nath Mitra, Assistant Tanks Improvement Officer, Bankura.

By order of the Governor,

N. CHAKRAVARTI, Asst. Secy.

DIRECTORATE OF FORESTS'

Orders by the Director of Forests West Bengal

No. 5238D.F.—25th August 1948.—Sri Birendra Nath Roy, Acting Assistant Forest Officer, Buxa Division, was allowed leave on average pay (without medical certificate) for twenty days with effect from the 30th October 1947 to the 18th November 1947 under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

S. CHAUDHURI. Director.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

Appointments and Transfers.

24-Parganas.—No. 5360A.—26th August 1948. —In modification of the Court's notification No. 4488A., dated the 23rd July 1948, Sri Syamadas Chatarji, lately employed as Additional Rent Controller, Calcutta, is appointed, on reversion, to act until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of 24-Parganas, *vice* Sri Pramatha Nath Lahiri.

2. Sri Pramatha Nath Lahiri, Additional Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of the same district, *vice* Sri Jitendra Nath Maitra.

S. K. SEN, Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

It is hereby notified for general information:—

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Board to which elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		By-election to Union Boards.		
No. 2244J., dated 13th August 1948.	Kochdihi union board, police-station Sonamukhi, Vishnupur subdivision, district Bankura.	Ward No. III—Sri Gobinda Prasad Das Mahanta, *vice* Bhuban Mohan Kapuri, deceased.	Sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919.	N. C. Chaudhuri District Magistrate, Bankura.
	Beur union board, police-station Patrasayer, Vishnupur subdivision, district Bankura.	Ward No. III—Sri Jagadish Chandra Palit, *vice* Durgapada Banerjee, deceased.	Ditto	Ditto.
	Jamkuri union board, police-station Patrasayer, Vishnupur subdivision, district Bankura.	Ward No. V—Sri Saktipada Thakurajne, *vice* Manmathanath Singha Thakur, deceased.	Ditto	Ditto.
	Sashpur union board, police-station Indas, Vishnupur subdivision, district Bankura.	Ward No. VI—Sri Umapati Samanta, *vice* Bagala Prasad Sirkar, deceased.	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 1588J.G.—24th August 1948.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, Seventh Edition, I hereby appoint Miss Suhasini Roy, Head Mistress, Contai C. B. G. H. E. School, to be a non-official visitor of the Contai Subsidiary Jail in the district of Midnapore for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification in place of Mrs. Sulatika Pal, whose appointment as non-official visitor published under notification No. 2731J.G., dated the 11th December 1946, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1592J.G.—25th August 1948.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, Seventh Edition, I hereby appoint Sri Atul Krishna Mukherjee to be a non-official visitor of the Katwa Sub-Jail in the district of Burdwan for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification in place of Janab Choudhuri Abu Musa.

No. 1594J.G.—25th August 1948.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, Seventh Edition, I hereby re-appoint Dr. Dhanapati Chandra, M.B., to be a non-official visitor of the Katwa Sub-Jail in the district of Burdwan for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification.

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range

Chinsura.—No. 6425.—28th August 1948.—Sub-Inspector Bipin Bihari Datta of Bankura was allowed to act as Court Inspector for the period from 19-6-1948, a.m. to 16-7-1948, p.m., *vice* Janab Samsud Doha, Court Inspector, Bankura, granted leave.

H. N. GUPTA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl

Presidency Division—Calcutta

It is hereby notified for general information:—

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Board to which elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Appointment to Union Bench and Court.		
No. 128JJ., dated 11th August 1948.	Madrail-Narayanpur union board, police-station Jagatdal, Barrackpore subdivision, district 24-Parganas.	Sri Kali Charan Karmakar .. .	Sections 85 and 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	J. N. Talukdar, Commissioner, Presidency Division.
No. 131JJ., dated 11th August 1948.	Jajan union board, police-station Bharatpur, Kandi subdivision, district Murshidabad.	Sri Umapada Ghose	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 132 JJ., dated 11th August 1948.	Jashohari-Anukha union board, police-station Kandi, Kandi subdivision, district Murshidabad.	Sri Kinkar Chandra Choubey *vice* Janab Golam Rabbani.	Ditto	Ditto.
No. dated Berhampore,- the 13th August 1948.	Kumarsanda union board, No. I, police-station Kandi, Kandi subdivision, district Murshidabad.	Ward No. I—Sri Sitanath Gope of Kumarsanda, *vice* Janab Hefajat Mondal, deceased.	Section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	Sri A. S. Ray, District Magistrate Murshidabad.

No. 934R.G.—25th August 1948.—Sri Girindra Narayan Basak, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Alipur Duars, district Jalpaiguri, is posted to Mainaguri of that district as Circle Officer there temporarily.

No. 750J.G.—28th August 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 56(*i*) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I, 7th Edition as amended, I appoint Sri Kuber Chand Haldar, M.L.A., to be a non-official visitor of the Jangipur Sub-Jail in the district of Murshidabad for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

Alipore, the 31st July 1948.

Notice in respect of the return and declarations of election expenses under the provisions of rule 9 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Election Expenses and Election Petitions) Rules, 1947.

It is notified under rule 9 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules that Janab S. M. Abdullah, a candidate for election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in the by-election from the 24-Parganas Municipal (Urban) Muhammadan Constituency lodged his return of election expenses and the declaration with the undersigned on 22nd July 1948.

The return and the declaration can be inspected in the office of the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, on payment of a fee of rupee one between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on office days except on Saturdays when they can be inspected up to 1-30 p.m. and on payment of the fees laid down in the Bengal Records Manual, 1928, attested copies thereof or of any part thereof may be obtained.

Notice in respect of the return and declarations of election expenses under the provisions of rule 9 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Election Expenses and Election Petitions) Rules, 1947.

It is notified under rule 9 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules that Janab Saadatullah, a candidate for election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in the by-election from the 24-Parganas Municipal (Urban) Muhammadan Constituency lodged his return of election expenses and the declaration with the undersigned on 23rd July 1948.

The return and the declaration can be inspected in the office of the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, on payment of a fee of rupee one between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on office days except on Saturdays when they can be inspected up to 1-30 p.m. and on payment of the fees laid down in the Bengal Records Manual, 1928, attested copies thereof or of any part thereof may be obtained.

It is notified under rule 9A (*3*) of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Election Expenses and Election Petitions) Rules, 1947, that the candidate Janab Nurul Huq Mali and his agent (himself) have been reported to Government under rule 9A (*1*) of the aforesaid rules for having failed to lodge their returns of election expenses within the prescribed time and in the manner required under the said rules.

S. M. MURSHED
(Authorised Person),
Addl. Dist. Magistrate,
24-Parganas.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Presidency Range

Calcutta.—No. 27.—17th August 1948.—Sri Jagadish Chandra Jha, Inspector, District Enforcement Branch, Nadia, is granted fourteen days' leave on average pay under rule 184(*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted in Range Order No. 226, dated 1st June 1948, of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Jalpaiguri.

Calcutta.—No. 28.—17th August 1948.—The following postings are ordered in the interest of the public service:—

(1) Sri Nirod Chandra Sen Gupta, surplus Inspector, 24-Parganas, now officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, is posted, on paper, to Government Railway Police, Sealdah, in an existing permanent vacancy.

(2) Sri Ambica Charan Basu, surplus Inspector, 24-Parganas, now officiating Superintendent of Police, Nadia, is posted, on paper, to Murshidabad in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sri Rajendra Lal Ray, Inspector of Police, Murshidabad.

(3) Sri Dhajadhari Datta, surplus Inspector, 24-Parganas, now officiating Commandant, A. P. Battalion (II), Barrackpore, is posted, on paper, to the 24-Parganas, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sri Pramatha Nath Banerji, Inspector of Police, 24-Parganas.

(4) Sri Mohitosh Kumar Mukharji, surplus Inspector, 24-Parganas, now officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, is posted to the same district in an existing permanent vacancy.

(5) Sri Manindra Kumar Ghosh, surplus Inspector, 24-Parganas, now officiating Assistant Commandant, A. P. Battalion (II), Barrackpore, is posted, on paper, to the 24-Parganas, in an existing permanent vacancy.

(6) Mr. D. N. Puckridge, surplus Inspector, 24-Parganas, at present on leave preparatory to retirement on proportionate pension, is posted on paper to Government Railway Police, Sealdah, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. S. Hargreaves, Inspector, Sealdah Government Railway Police.

II. Existing acting arrangements will continue.

III. The above orders to take effect from the 1st August 1948.

H. S. GHOSH CHAUDHURI,
Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 18321A/2E/49/48-49C.T.—20th August 1948.—Mr. V. Satyamurti, M.A., B.L., 3rd Additional Income-tax Officer, Companies' District I, Calcutta, was allowed under the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, earned leave for fifteen days with effect from 23rd July 1948 to 6th August 1948 with permission to affix holidays, 7th August 1948 and 8th August 1948, to the leave. It is certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave.

No. 18322A/2E/36/48-49C.T.—20th August 1948.—Mr. N. K. Som, 2nd Additional Income-tax Officer, District III(1), Calcutta, is allowed under Revised Leave Rules, 1933, earned leave for twenty days with effect from 2nd August 1948 to 21st August 1948 with permission to prefix and affix Sundays, the 1st August 1948, and 22nd August 1948, respectively, to the leave. It is certified that the officer is likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave or to a post carrying same rates of allowances.

No. 18323A/2E/124/47-48C.T.—20th August 1948.—Mr. A. Ghosh, M. A.(Com.), G.D.A., Income-tax Officer, Refund Circle, Calcutta, was allowed under the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, earned leave for seventy-one days with effect from 18th June 1946 to 27th August 1946 with permission to affix holidays, 28th August 1946 and 29th August 1946, to the leave. It is certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave or to a post carrying same rates of allowances.

S. NARGOLWALA, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Labour

ORDER.

No. 3077Lab.—30th August 1948.—Whereas an industrial dispute has arisen between Messrs. Allen Berry & Co., Ltd., and its branches in West Bengal, with its head office at 62, Hazra Road, Calcutta, and the workmen in their workshops as represented by Allen Berry (Hazra Road) Mazdoor Congress, 26/A, Deodar Street, Calcutta; Allen Berry Workers' Union, 121, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta; Allen Berry & Co., Sodepore Mazdoor Union, Sodepore, 24-Parganas; and Allen Berry & Co., Employees' Union, 63, Grand Trunk Road (South), Howrah; over the question of retrenchment of staff, and it is expedient that the said dispute should be referred to a Board of Conciliation, the Governor is hereby pleased under section 5 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), to constitute a Board of Conciliation for investigating the said dispute and promoting a settlement thereof.

The Governor is further pleased to appoint Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge; Mr. S. N. Varma and Mr. M. M. Slade, representing the employers, and Sri Patit Paban Pathak and Sri Kissori Mohan Mukherjee representing the workmen, to be the members of the said Board and Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, to be the Chairman.

The said Board shall meet at such places and on such dates as the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, shall direct.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

Land Sale Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of 24-Parganas, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 22nd September 1948, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statements it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share and all other shares besides that specified will be excluded from sale :—

Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of the proprietors of the property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a p.				Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p.
47/1	Estate Raipur, pargana Magura.	..	No	16 as. share in mouza Gangadhar Chak and others	Khagendra Nath Chakraborty and others	1,642 9 2	..	123 3 0
64/1	Estate Bansdroni, pargana Magura	..	No	5 as. 6g 2k 2kt in mauza Chandigar and others, 5 as. 6g. 2k 2kt. in mauza Ratanpur and others. 1 anna 13gds 1k 1kt share in mauza Andharmanik and others.	Rani Amiyabala Singha and others	791 6 2	..	62 6 11
100	Estate Bagdaha, pargana Magura.	998 1 10½	Yes	16 annas share	Sree Rajabala Debi Satish Chandra Banerjee and others.	..	63 12 ¼	..
120	Estate Kodalia, pargana Baridhati.	5,087 14 6	Yes	16 annas share	Promode Kumar Banerjee as receiver to the estate of Nirmal Ch Banerjee	..	910 1 3¼	..
117/3	Estate Benota, pargana Calcutta.	.	No	8 annas share in mauza Mohanpur and others	Ratipati Rai Choudhury and others	904 6 11	.	1,659 13 0
146 R.S	Estate Sontoshbati, pargana Balia.	..	No	4 as. 8g. 1k. 10til	Provat Chandra Sarkar and others.	1,294 12 8	.	2,590 15 8
351	Estate Parui and others, pargana Balia.	8,626 8 6	Yes	16 annas share	Samarendra Nath Roy	..	404 3 8	..
353/1	Estate Nandanpur, pargana Balia	..	No	8 annas share	Kumud Kumar Mondal	1,624 13 8	..	106 3 1
385/9	Estate Huda Rashkhali, pargana Azimabad.	.	No	1a 2g 2k	Provash Chandra Mondal and others	1,360 8 0	..	902 11 6
385/22	Ditto	..	No	1a. 7g. 7til	Ditto	1,364 4 11	..	1,084 13 7
388 R.S.	Estate Mavapur, pargana Balia	..	No	1a 15g 2k. 2til	Kumud Kumar Mondal and others.	1,808 13 2	..	2,903 14 6
388/15	Ditto	..	No	1a 7g. 7til	Provash Chandra Mondal and others	708 4 0	..	330 15 10
388/17	Ditto	.	No	1a 12g. 2k 1kt. 10til	Panchanon Mondal and others.	849 9 7	..	816 11 3
388/21	Ditto	..	No	1a 17g. 3k. 8til	Jugal Charan Mondal and others.	983 1 7		53 10 11

Tauzi No. 1	Name of mahal and pargana. 2	Sadar jama of the whole estate. 3 Rs. a. p.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold 4	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares. 5	Names of the proprietors of the property to be sold. 6	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share. 7 Rs. a. p.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it. 8 Rs. a. p.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it. 9 Rs. a. p.
389/R.S.	Estate Santoshpur, pargana Balia.	..	No	.. 3as 3k. 1kt. 16 til	.. Sree Charan Mondal and others.	1,793 11 8	..	1,385 15 8
389/16	Ditto ..	..	No	.. 1a. 7g. 7 til	.. Provash Chandra Mondal and others.	793 13 8	..	408 15 10
389/17	Ditto ..	..	No	.. 1a. 12g. 2k. 1kt. 16 til	Panchanon Mondal and others.	959 0 11	..	750 6 10
389/20	Ditto ..	..	No	.. 1a. 1g. 1kt. 19 til	.. Anila Bala Dassi ..	618 15 0	..	152 0 0
389/21	Ditto ..	..	No	.. 2as. 2g. 3k. 7 til	.. Jugal Charan Mondal and others.	1,256 7 11	..	902 12 4
391/11	Estate Gumki, pargana Muragacha.	..	No	.. 3as. 9g. 2k. 7 til	.. Provash Chandra Mondal and others.	1,203 5 9¾	..	463 12 5½
403/2	Estate Patharbaria, pargana Azimabad.	..	No	4as. 4g. 1k. 1kt. 17 til ..	Panchanon Mondal and others.	1,350 9 4½	..	1,106 4 9½
2071	Estate Hatighata, pargana Ukhra.	620 4 8	Yes	.. 16 annas share	.. Saralabala Debi, mother, guardian of her minor son Panchu Gopal Mukherjee and others.	..	33 4 8	..
1384	Estate Lot No. 2 Sundarban Abadkari Taluk, pargana Sundarban.	798 0 0	Yes	.. 16 annas share	.. Baugsidhari Ghose and others.	..	53 1 8	..
1443	Estate Lot No. 40, pargana Sundarban.	5,728 0 0	Yes	.. 16 annas share	.. Jyotsna Kumar Mitra and others, Trustee to the estate of late Basanta Kumar Mitra.	..	1,432 0 0	..
2333	Estate Lot No. 7, pargana Sundarban.	3,178 0 0	Yes	.. 16 annas share	.. Sorajubala Debi and others.	..	395 5 4	..
2840/1	Estate Lot No. 111, 11th portion, pargana Sundarban.	..	No	.. 8 annas share	.. Jaibiza Charan Nandee	2,001 0 0	..	501 0 0
2873 R.S.	Estate Lot No 1R, 1st portion Durbachati, pargana Sundarban.	..	No	.. 13as. 6g. 2k. 2kt.	.. Khirode Ch. Prodhan and others.	1,255 13 4	..	219 15 4
2881 R.S.	Estate D plot, 5th portion, pargana Sundarban.	..	No	.. 5as. 10g.	.. Nishabhusan Banerjee	1,071 2 0	..	1,071 2 0
2881/2	Estate D plot, 5th portion, pargana Sundarban.	..	No	.. 4 annas share	.. Paresh Nath Samanta and others.	779 0 0	..	389 8 0
2885/2	Estate Lot No. 113, 1st portion, pargana Sundarban	..	No	.. 2as. 13g. 1k. 1kt.	.. Brojogopal Purkait and others.	545 2 8	..	136 2 6
2891	Estate Lot 2nd portion, pargana Sundarban.	2,367 0 0	Yes	.. 16 annas share	.. Bhupendra Narayan Bosu	..	456 13 0	..
2900	Estate Lot No. 116, 6th portion, pargana Sundarban.	3,461 0 0	Yes	.. 16 annas share	.. Bhutnath Nandi Estate, Limited.	..	433 0 0	..
2923	Estate Lot No 127 pargana Sundarban.	7,079 0 0	Yes	.. 16 annas share	.. Satish Chandra Pal Choudhury and others.	..	20 0 0	..
2946	Estate Lot No. 140, 2nd portion, pargana Sundarban.	4,386 0 0	Yes	.. 16 annas share	. Sri Mrinalini Palit as Sebayet to Sree Sree Gopal Jew Thakur.	..	1,097 0 0	..
2989	Estate Lot No. 119, 4th portion, pargana Sundarban.	3,951 0 0	Yes	.. 16 annas share	.. Nirmal Chandra Mondal and others.	..	988 0 0	..
2993	Estate Lot No. 162, 1st portion, pargana Sundarban.	4,862 0 0	Yes	.. 16 annas share	.. Jagendra Nath Bhandary and others.	..	1,043 8 0	..
3020	Estate Lot No. 126, 1st portion, pargana Sundarban.	3,462 0 0	Yes	.. 16 annas share	.. Kali Kumar Kalyal and others	..	30 8 0	..

These estates are being advertised for sale for the instalments of revenue which were due on or before the 31st Jaistha, 1355 B.S and of which the latest day of payment was the 28th June 1948.

[ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

Alipore, the 18th August 1948.

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1948 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for the share :--

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal, and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.			Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.			If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.			If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.		
1	2	3			4	5	6	7			8			9		
		Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2/5	Mukundapur, pargana Chowmaha.	14,448	15	9	..	2as. 13 g. 1 k. 1 kt. ..	Kalidas Chowdhuri and others.	2,408	3	6	..			377	9	0
7	Selampur, pargana Selampur.	8,065	10	6	..	2 as. 13 g. 1k. 1 kt. ..	Dwarika Nath Kundu ..	1,573	6	10	..			125	12	2
26A	Mallkapur, pargana Baligori.	10,513	8	2	..	4 as. 6 g. 3 k. 1 kt. 10 til	Gosta Behari Sinha Roy	1,026	0	6	.			129	13	6
28	Nasipur, pargana Baligori.	3,492	0	8	..	6 annas ..	Samarendra Nath Sinha Roy.	1,309	8	3	..			634	9	1
33A	Bahadurpur, pargana Baligori.	15,975	9	9	..	8 annas ..	Lilamohon Sinha Roy ..	7,992	9	9	..			1,044	3	3
33/1	Ditto ..	15,975	9	9	..	2 as. 12 g. 2 k. 2kt. ..	Raja Bahadur Moni Lal Sinha Roy.	2,622	3	3	..			342	14	9
33/3	Ditto ..	15,975	9	9	..	1a. 1g. 2k. 2kt. 10 til ..	Salleswar Sinha Roy ..	1,086	7	11	..			142	1	6
37/7	Hridoyrampur, pargana Chowmaha.	44,799	1	10	..	12 as. 16 g. share of mauzas Hamidpur and others.	Mohendra Nath Mukherji	10,566	8	2	..			3,376	1	2
37/8	Ditto ..	44,799	1	10	..	12as. 16g. share of mauzas Khagragachu and others.	Ditto ..	10,036	7	0	..			3,156	7	0
37/10	Ditto ..	44,799	1	10	..	12as 16g. share of mauzas Jamaibati and others.	Ditto ..	4,100	0	0	..			1,276	0	0
40/3	Bell, pargana Baligori	10,107	2	0	..	7 annas ..	Krishna Lal Mukherji and others.	4,421	14	0	..			525	4	0
44/3	Pandra, pargana Balia	11,136	4	5	..	13as. 4g. ..	Sudhir Gopal Das and others.	5,575	5	11	..			750	2	11
46	Gangadharpur, pargana Pandua.	47,485	2	2	..	2as 13g. 1k. 1kt. ..	Saradindu Sekhar Mukherjee.	7,885	13	0	..			1,702	3	3
46/1	Ditto ..	47,485	2	2	..	1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. ..	Sm. Suhasini Debi ..	3,955	11	4	..			507	13	3
46/3	Ditto ..	47,485	2	2	.	1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. ..	Amitav Kumar Banerjee	3,955	12	7	..			507	13	3
46|10	Ditto ..	47,485	2	2	..	1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. ..	Gourgunanando Thakur	3,955	13	0	..			530	6	3
46/11	Ditto .	47,485	2	2	..	13g. 1k. 1kt. ..	Dwarika Nath Thakur	1,977	14	2	..			216	15	9
46/12	Ditto ..	47,485	2	2	..	6g. 2k. 2kt. ..	Nimananda Thakur ..	988	15	1	..			108	8	3
46/13	Ditto ..	47,485	2	2	..	6g. 2k. 2kt. ..	Sm. Labnaya Prova Debi	988	15	1	..			108	8	3
69A	Dharampur, pargana Chowmaha.	14,942	3	9	..	16 annas share of mauzas Paschim Gopinathpur and others.	Promode Nath Sinha Roy and others.	2,262	15	9	..			295	8	0
77/7	Bandipur, pargana Bandipur.	14,781	1	0	..	8 annas ..	Kali Das Choudhury and others.	7,390	8	11	..			1,958	8	0
77/8	Ditto ..	14,781	1	9	..	3as. 11g. 1kt. 7 til ..	Birendra Lal Chowdhury	3,282	3	6	..			418	1	2
85	Kunjaban, pargana Baligori.	10,416	1	0	..	11as. 2g. 1k. 1kt. ..	Loke Nath Mukherji and others.	7,236	2	11	..			38	11	7
[illegible]	Ghanesyampur, pargana Baligori.	1,521	5	4	..	2 annas ..	Brojendra Nath Sinha Roy.	534	7	6	..			271	15	2
[illegible]A	Rammaraindpur, pargana Baligori.	10,258	15	0	..	2 annas .	Raja Moni Lal Sinha Roy.	1,282	9	0	..			167	4	0
94D	Ditto ..	10,258	15	0	..	1as. 5g. 2k. 2kt. 12 til ..	Debendra Nath Roy .	824	10	7	..			107	13	0
94/1	Ditto ..	10,258	15	0	..	6 annas	Lila Mohon Sinha Roy	3,847	2	0	..			501	1	0
107/3	Huda-Basudebpur, pargana Arsa.	9,099	11	0	..	2as. 1g. 1k. 2kt. 13 til ..	Brojesh Chandra Sen .	1,182	3	1	..			154	4	3
109/1	Hepati, pargana Amirabad.	2,484	10	0	..	4 annas ..	Dhirendra Nath Roy ..	621	2	6	..			137	8	0
109/3	Ditto ..	2,484	10	0	.	4 annas ..	Bonbehari Roy .	621	2	6	..			182	10	6
111	Bilsora, pargana Pandua.	3,107	12	0	..	13as. 13g. 1k. 1kt ..	Nut Behari Kumar and others.	2,731	6	0	..			63	0	1
119	Hatikanda, pargana Hatikanda.	1,279	5	2	..	8 annas ..	Amarjit Lal Chowdhury	639	10	7	..			66	13	7
158	Mallickhati, pargana Boro.	2,826	13	0	..	12as. 11g. 1k. 1kt. ..	Sm. Sitalbala Debi ..	2,210	1	0	..			230	8	6
3525	Nada, pargana Boro	2,068	13	0	Whole	....	Surendra Nath Chatterjee and others.	..			300	0	0	..		

Chinsura, the 23rd August 1948.

C. A. NORONHA, Collector.

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Howrah will be put up to sale at the office of the Collector of that district on Friday, the 24th September 1948, at 2 p.m. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that separate account is kept for the share :—

Tauzi No	Name of mahal, pargana and thana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.			Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.			If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.			If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.		
1	2	3			4	5	6	7			8			9		
		Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1/9	Basantapur, pargana Bhursit, thana Amta.	11,064	9	6	No	1a. 16g.	Monohar Lal Seal	1,244	14	4	..			163	9	0
4/9	Mondolghat, pargana Mondolghat, thana Shyampur.	2,23,065	4	4	No	12g. 3k. 0kag 16 til	Krishna Lal Seal	8,927	5	4	..			2,204	7	9
4/11	Ditto	2,23,065	4	4	No	12g. 3k. 0kag 16til	Sm. Swarnamanjuri Dasi	8,890	3	7	..			2,684	12	7
6/1	Sankkhali, pargana Balia, thana Jagatballavpur.	10,127	0	10	No	1a. 12g.	Kali Das Chowdhury and others.	1,014	7	0	..			132	8	3
8/A	Sherpur, pargana Balia, thana Amta,	10,379	0	4	No	9 annas	Monohar Lal Seal	5,840	11	3	..			1,272	12	5
413A	Apurbapur Chakran, pargana Singur, thana Singur.	656	6	5	No	3as. 4g.	Krishna Lal Seal	131	5	0	..			20	2	2
730/1	Kumirmora, pargana Balia, thana Chanditala.	9,036	2	11	No	1a. 12g.	Kali Das Chowdhury and others.	993	13	2	..			100	0	0

This notice is issued in respect of instalment of revenue due on or before the 31st Jaistha 1355 B.S., of which the latest date of payment was 28th June 1948.

Howrah, the 24th August 1948.

K. A. MAJUMDAR, Collector.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the undermentioned insolvents that owing to their not having applied for their discharge within the prescribed time of eighteen months from the dates of Orders of Adjudication made against them, Friday, the 24th day of September 1948, at 12 noon, has been fixed by the Registrar-in-Insolvency for the hearing by him of my applications under section 41 of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act of 1909 (III of 1909) and rule 142A made thereunder for Orders of annulment of the respective Adjudication Orders :—

Serial No.	Adjudication No.	Date of Order.	Name of insolvents.
1	5	12-1-39	George Leslie Farnworth.
2	23	7-3-39	Kedar Nath Rathi and Mulchand Kothari.
3	25	3-3-39	Nirmal Chandra Dutt.
4	27	4-3-39	Henry Lionel Dean.
5	29	6-3-39	William Hulme Smith.
6	35	3-4-39	Ganga Presad, Badridas, Purusuttam Das and Gopiram.
7	38	28-3-39	Amiya Kumar Dutt.
8	41	29-3-39	Percival Joseph Lawrence.
9	47	18-4-39	William Geddes Hill.
10	48	19-4-39	George Gerald Grant.
11	49	13-6-39	Ali Mohammed Hashim.
12	52	28-4-39	Gerald Stephen D'Silva.
13	53	13-6-39	Balai Chand Shaha.
14	55	4-5-39	Hemanta Kumar Ganguly.
15	58	10-5-39	Terence Sydney Wood.
16	59	16-5-39	Abdeali Samoeji.
17	66	26-5-39	Protulla Chandra Roy.

M. A. HAQUE, Official Assignee.

Calcutta, the 30th August 1948.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 12 of 1939.

Estate Mati Lal Bose.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above estate. Persons claiming to be creditors of the above estate are required to file their respective claims in this office supported by affidavit on or before the 6th September 1948 after which date no claims received by the undersigned will be considered.

Persons who have already lodged their claims need not file fresh claims.

A form of proof of debt may be had on application to the undersigned.

M. A. HAQUE, Official Assignee.

6, Council House Street, Calcutta, the 23rd August 1948.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913,

and

In the matter of the Metal Decorating and Shaping Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, was on the 9th day of August 1948 presented to the said Court by Anil Kumar Bose of No. 94, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta, a creditor of the said Company, and the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 20th day of September 1948; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his attorney or advocate for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the prescribed charge for the same.

Dated the 26th August 1948.

M. K. PALIT,
Attorney for the petitioner,
1B, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.

NOTE.—Rule 58 provides that any person who inte[illegible] to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 20th day of September 1948.

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 41.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned permanent posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible. Upper age limit relaxable by three years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8 (Rs. 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 25th September 1948. Cheques or money orders not accepted.

Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so. Qualifications and experience being equal preference will be given to refugees.

(1) **One Deputy Superintendent, Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.—Age:** Preferably between 32 and 45 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 350—25—500—E. B. —30—650 E. B.—30—800 plus 25 per cent. of pay in lieu of private practice. **Qualifications:** (i) Graduate in Medicine and Surgery who should be a Registered Medical Practitioner. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. and L.R.C.S. will be regarded as equivalents to a Medical Degree. (ii) At least five years' experience in hospital administration.

(2) **One Deputy Medical Superintendent, Safdarjung Annexe Hospital, Delhi.—Age:** Preferably between 32 and 45 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 300—25—500—E. B.—30—650—E. B.—30—800 plus 25 per cent. of pay in lieu of private practice. **Qualifications:** (i) Graduate in Medicine and Surgery who should be a Registered Medical Practitioner. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. and L.R.C.S. will be regarded as equivalents to a Medical Degree. (ii) At least five years' experience in hospital administration.

(3) **One Assistant Superintendent, Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.—Age:** Preferably between 30 and 40 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 200—15—440—20—500 plus 25 per cent. of pay in lieu of private practice. **Qualifications: Essential:** (i) Graduate in Medicine and Surgery who should be a Registered Medical Practitioner. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. and L.R.C.S. will be regarded as equivalents to a Medical Degree. (ii) At least three years' experience in hospital administration. **Desirable:** Postgraduate qualification.

(4) **One Histologist, Irwin and Safdarjung Annexe Hospital, Delhi.—Age:** Preferably between 30 and 45 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 300—25—500—E. B. 30—650—E. B.—30—800 plus 25 per cent. of pay in lieu of private practice. **Qualifications: Essential:** (i) Graduate in Medicine and Surgery who should be a Registered Medical Practitioner. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. and L.R.C.S. will be regarded as equivalents to a Medical Degree. (ii) Appropriate experience in a hospital or similar institution. **Desirable:** Post-graduate qualification.

(5) **One Bacteriologist, Irwin and Safdarjung Annexe Hospital, Delhi.—Age:** Preferably between 30 and 45 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 300—25—500—E. B.—30—650—E. B.—30—800 plus 25 per cent. of pay in lieu of private practice. **Qualifications: Essential:** (i) Graduate in Medicine and Surgery who should be a Registered Medical Practitioner. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. and L.R.C.S. will be regarded as equivalents to a Medical Degree. (ii) Appropriate experience in a hospital or similar institution. **Desirable:** Post-graduate qualification.

(6) **One Biochemist, Irwin and Safdarjung Annexe Hospital, Delhi.—Age:** Preferably between 30 and 45 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 300—25—500—E. B.—30—650—E. B.—30—800 plus 25 per cent. of pay in lieu of private practice. For non-medical persons Rs. 300—10—500. **Qualifications: Essential:** (i) M.Sc. in Biochemistry or M.Sc. in Chemistry or a Medical Degree followed in each case by special training in Biochemistry. (ii) Appropriate experience in a hospital or similar institution. **Desirable:** Research work.

(7) **Two Junior Staff Surgeons, Delhi Administration, under the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.—**Age: Preferably between 30 and 40 years, relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 200—15—110—20—500. **Qualifications: Essential:** (i) Graduate in Medicine and Surgery who should be a Registered Medical Practitioner. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. and L.R.C.S. will be regarded as equivalents to a Medical Degree. (ii) Appropriate experience in a hospital or similar institution. **Desirable:** Postgraduate qualification.

(8) **Eighteen Assistant Surgeons, Delhi Administration, under the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, i.e., one Blood Transfusion Officer, two Assistant Anaesthesia Surgeons, four Assistant Surgeons (Radiologists), one Assistant Surgeon (Dental), one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one Anaesthetist, one Radiologist, one Civil Assistant Physician, one Psychiatrist, one Clinical Pathologist, one Assistant Gynaecologist, and three Assistant Surgeons.— Age:** Preferably between 30 and 40 years relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 260—15—410—20—500 plus 25 per cent of pay in lieu of private practice. **Qualifications: Essential:** (i) Graduate in Medicine and Surgery who should be a Registered Medical Practitioner. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. and L.R.C.S. will be regarded as equivalents to a Medical Degree. Assistant Surgeon (Dental) should have a degree or recognised diploma in Dentistry. (ii) Appropriate experience in a hospital or similar institution. **Desirable:** Post-graduate qualification.

Note.—Higher initial pay may be given in **all** cases to specially good candidates.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 42.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible for all posts. Upper age limit relaxable by three years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8 (Rs. 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 25th September 1948. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

(1) **Two posts of Deputy Naval Stores Officers in the Royal Indian Navy.** Posts temporary but likely to become permanent. **Age:** Preferably between 30 and 40 years. Maximum age limit relaxable in the case of Government servants to the extent of service rendered to Government. **Pay:** Rs. 650—30—770—40—850. **Qualifications:** (a) Degree, preferably in Commerce. (b) Extensive experience and training in control and handling of Stores in Royal Indian Navy, Royal Indian Air Force, Indian Army, Government Ministry or commercial concerns of repute.

(2) **Two posts of Assistant Inspecting Officers (General Engineering) under the Ministry of Industry and Supply.—** In partial modification of item 2 of advertisement No. 34 relating to the above recruitment, it is notified that the posts are permanent and not temporary as originally advertised. The closing date for receipt of applications has been extended from 28th August 1948 to the 25th September 1948.

(3) **One temporary post of Assistant Dairy Development Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture.—Age:** Preferably between 30 and 40 years. **Pay:** Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. **Qualifications:** (a) Degree or diploma in Dairying preferably with a degree or diploma in a cognate subject; (b) Practical experience of at least five years in Dairy Development in India, (c) Practical training in production, handling and distribution of milk and milk products with recognised dairy organisation.

(4) **Six temporary Assistant Chemists, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.—**Reference item 8 of advertisement No. 39. The qualifications for the posts are amended to read as follows: (a) M.Sc. degree in Chemistry preferably with experience in analytical work relating to rocks and minerals and assaying of precious metals **or** B.Sc. degree (having Chemistry as one of the subjects) with at least three years' experience in mineral and rock analysis and in the assaying of precious metals in the Geological Survey of India, Chemical Laboratory. (b) Experience in the analysis of rocks and minerals and in the assaying of precious metals. Last date for receipt of applications extended from 11th to 25th September 1948.

(5) **One temporary Stores Officer, Central Tractor Workshop, under the Ministry of Agriculture.—**Preference given to a Scheduled Caste candidate fulfilling the minimum qualifications prescribed. **Age:** Preferably below 35 years, relaxable for Government servants in exceptional cases. **Pay:** Rs. 275—25—500—650. **Qualifications: Essential:** (a) Matriculation or equivalent examination. (b) At least two years' experience of handling engineering stores. **Desirable:** Preference will be given to candidates with (a) a degree, (b) experience of handling petrol or oil, (c) experience in a post requiring control over valuable goods.

(6) **One permanent post of Agronomist, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.—**Scheduled Caste candidates preferred. Women eligible. **Age:** Preferably below 40 years, relaxable for highly qualified candidates and Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 800 according to qualifications, age and experience. **Qualifications: Essential:** (a) M.Sc. in Agriculture or Botany or Chemistry followed by training in Agronomy and field experimentation. (b) Good record of research for about ten years in modern agronomic work and experience of management of preferably a large farm, with evidence of capacity for independent research and of guiding others in research work. **Desirable:** Knowledge of French or German.

(7) **Three Civilian Deputy Armament Supply Officers, R. I. N.—**Posts are temporary but are likely to become permanent. **Age:** Preferably below 32 years, relaxable in case of Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 650—30—770—10—850. **Qualifications: Essential:** (a) Graduate of a recognised Indian University preferably in Science. May be waived in case of Armed Forces of India Officers. (b) Executive and administrative experience preferably in charge of establishments employing large number of technicians, office staff and labourers, etc. **Desirable:** Experience in Ordnance Services.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 43.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned temporary posts in the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible. Upper age limit relaxable by three years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8 (Rs. 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 25th September 1948. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so

(1) **One General Editor (Pamphlets).—Age:** Preferably below 45 years; relaxable in case of Government servants possessing outstanding qualifications and experience. **Pay:** Rs 1,000—50—1,300. **Qualifications:** (a) High University degree, (b) experience of research and compilation of pamphlets, and (c) wide general knowledge and acquaintance ,with Indian and world affairs and sound literary ability.

.(2) **One Chief Artist.—Age:** Preferably below 45 years; relaxable in case of Government servants possessing outstanding qualifications and experience. **Pay:** Rs. 720—40 1,000 **Qualifications:** (a) Sound general education; (b) diploma of a recognised Art School; (c) minimum of ten years' experience in creative and commercial art; and (d) knowledge of layout of periodicals and travel abroad.

(3) **Three Editors (Pamphlets).—Age:** Preferably below 40 years, relaxable in case of Government servants possessing outstanding qualifications and experience. **Pay:** Rs. 720—40—1,000. **Qualifications:** (a) Good University degree; (b) experience of research and compilation of pamphlets; and (c) wide general knowledge and acquaintance with Indian and world affairs and marked literary ability.

(4) **One Editor (Urdu).—Age:** Preferably below 40 years; relaxable in case of Government servants possessing outstanding qualifications and experience. **Pay:** Rs. 720—40—1,000 **Qualifications:** (a) High literary ability in Urdu; (b) experience of editorial work and of production of Urdu periodicals; and (c) knowledge of English and critical appreciation of art.

(5) **Two Editors (English Magazines).—Age:** Preferably below 40 years relaxable in case of Government servants possessing outstanding qualifications and experience. **Pay:** Rs. 720—40—1,000. **Qualifications:** (a) Good University degree, (b) experience of editorial work, (c) wide general knowledge and acquaintance with Indian and world affairs, literary ability and critical appreciation of art studies and/or travel in European and Far Eastern countries will be preferred.

(6) **Three Assistant Editors (Pamphlets).—Age:** Preferably below 35 years, relaxable in case of Government servants possessing outstanding qualifications and experience. **Pay:** Rs. 350—25—500—30—620. **Qualifications:** (a) Good University degree; (b) aptitude for research and compilation of pamphlets in a popular style. **Desirable:** Experience in the production of pamphlets.

(7) **Two Artists.—Age:** Preferably below 35 years; relaxable in case of Government servants possessing outstanding qualifications and experience. **Pay:** Rs. 350—25—500—30—620 **Qualifications:** (a) Diploma of a recognised School in Commercial Art; (b) experience of commercial and fine art; (c) ability to prepare original colour and black and white illustrations and cover designs for magazines and pamphlets, and (d) knowledge of magazine layout.

(8) **Two Photographers.—Age:** Preferably below 40 years, relaxable in case of Government servants possessing outstanding qualifications and experience. **Pay:** Rs. 350—25—500—30—620 **Qualifications:** (a) Sound general education and good technical training; (b) minimum of five years' experience in high class photography; and (c) varied experience in high class photography.

(9) **Three Assistant Editors (Urdu).—Age:** —Preferably below 35 years; relaxable in case of Government servants possessing outstanding qualifications and experience. **Pay:** Rs. 350—25—500—30—620 **Qualifications:** (a) Sound general education in Urdu and knowledge of English; (b) experience of editorial work in Urdu periodicals; and (c) literary ability in Urdu and capacity for translation from English and Hindi into Urdu.

(10) **Four Assistant Editors (English Magazines).—Age:** Preferably below 35 years; relaxable in case of Government servants possessing outstanding qualifications and experience **Pay:** Rs 350—25—500—30—620. **Qualifications:** (a) Good University degree and literary ability, (b) aptitude for and experience of editorial work in English periodicals; and (c) acquaintance with India and world affairs.

(11) **One Layout Artist.—Age:** Preferably below 40 years, relaxable in case of Government servants possessing outstanding qualifications and experience. **Pay:** Rs. 350—25—500—30—620. **Qualifications:** (a) Diploma of a recognised School in Commercial Art; (b) experience in a commercial firm; (c) special knowledge of layout work of illustrated magazines or pamphlets; and (d) ability to design and plan illustrated publications.

NOTE.—Candidates are required to submit with their applications cuttings from newspapers of their published articles, signed or unsigned or samples of their work

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 60.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the post of Chief Electrical Engineer, Electricity Development, West Bengal, on contract for three years in the first instance.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Persons holding posts substantive or otherwise under employ of the Government of West Bengal or any other Government are eligible to apply.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 2,000—3,000.

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India will also be eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of, or permanently domiciled in West Bengal;

(ii) he must not be less than 40 years or over 50 years of age at the time of appointment;

(iii) (a) he must possess a degree in Electrical Engineering and preferably also in mechanical engineering of any recognised Indian, British, European or American University;

(b) he should have at least 10 years' practical experience in the management and administration of large electricity supply undertakings including supply systems generating electricity in thermal power stations employing high pressure steam turbo alternators of not less than 10,000 KW each,

(c) he should be conversant with the technical features of the construction and operation of medium and large steam and diesel thermal electrical power stations and have appreciation of problems of using efficiently and to the maximum extent generating capacities of several hydro and thermal power stations supplying an interconnected power transmission system;

(d) he should have wide knowledge of power systems in India with appreciation of their power supply tariffs, ability to analyse the loading of power systems and experience in the preparation and execution of schemes for the development of electric service both urban and rural.

Knowledge of Company Law, Indian Electricity Act and Legislation relating to "Power Supply" is desirable.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary and should reach him not later than the 25th September 1948

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXXVI Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal

Alipore the 25th August 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF FORESTS, WEST BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 26th August 1948.

Stipendiary Studentship for the Ranger Class at Dehra Dun, 1949-51.

1 The Government of West Bengal intend to select four candidates for deputation to Rangers' Service Course at the Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun, in April 1949

2 The candidate must be not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age on the 1st April 1949, and must have passed either the B A , B Sc., I A , or I Sc Examination of one of the Indian Universities.

3 Applications should be submitted to the Director of Forests, West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, by the 15th September 1948.

Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs 10 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "X Forests—Miscellaneous" Money orders cheques, etc , in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted In no circumstances will this fee be refunded

Applications should be made in the **applicant's own handwriting** and sent to the Director of Forests, West Bengal

All applications must be accompanied by the following certificates (in original):—

(a) A certificate that the candidate is a national of the Dominion of India by birth or by domicile

(b) A certificate of age.

(c) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations, Fifth Edition, signed by the Civil Surgeon of the district and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing, and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in the Forest Directorate and to the fact that he bears on his body marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox

(d) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of reliability.

[The certificates (c) and (d) must bear date not earlier than the 1st July 1948.]

[If any person giving certificates as above under (c) and (d) is in a position to mention anything more to the credit of the candidate than the certificates actually called for, he may do so]

(e) A certificate of having passed either the B A., B.Sc., I.A , or I Sc. Examination of any of the Indian Universities.

4, From the applications received and in respect to which the preceding conditions shall have been fulfilled, the Director of Forests, West Bengal, will make a preliminary selection Every candidate so selected will be required to pass a qualifying examination to be held in Calcutta in the following subjects on the dates noted against each item.—

(i)(a) An essay to be written in English on one of several simple subjects—4th October 1948 (Monday)—10 a.m. to 12 noon

(b) General Knowledge—this will include elementary Science, Geography and current events—4th October 1948 (Monday)—2 p.m to 4 p m.

(ii) Mathematics (Arithmetic, Geometry and Algebra) The standard of this paper will be that of Matriculation -5th October 1948 (Tuesday)—10 a m. to 1 p m.

(iii) Dictation of a piece of English prose—5th October 1948 (Tuesday)—3 p.m to 3-30 p m.

Twenty per cent of the marks allotted for Dictation will be given for Handwriting.

Candidates taking the examination should bring with them a specimen of their handwriting together with their signature duly attested by a Gazetted Officer or head of any educational institution.

Candidates will be required to defray their travelling expenses in connection with this examination.

The candidates selected on the result of the examination will be required to undergo a course of practical training in the forests of Northern Circle in West Bengal for a period of not less than three months.

5 The Director of Forests, West Bengal, will dispense with the services of any candidate whose work or conduct at any time during his training is unsatisfactory.

6 While undergoing the preliminary training the selected candidates will be granted a monthly allowance of Rs. 25.

7. Final selection of the candidates will be made by the Director of Forests, West Bengal, in accordance with the result of the preliminary training, preference being given to the man who is considered likely to make the best Forest Officer

8 While at the Forest College, the selected candidate will be granted a monthly stipend of Rs. 75 Selected candidates will be required to execute the agreement and security bond prescribed by Government.

S CHAUDHURI,
Director of Forests, West Bengal,
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta

IN THE GOODS OF WILLIAM WALTER SAMUEL BERKELEY, DECEASED.

IT is hereby notified under section 25 of Act III of 1913 that by a Deed of Transfer, dated the 20th August 1948, executed under the hand and seal of Mr W G. Francis, Executor to the Will of William Walter Samuel Berkeley, deceased, the said W G Francis has transferred to the Administrator-General of West Bengal all the Estate, effects and interest vested in him under Probate granted to him by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 28th April 1938.

T. CHATTERJI
Administrator-General of West Bengal

1, Council House Street, Calcutta, the 20th August 1948

(393—1).

IN THE GOODS OF BERTRAM KEIGHTLEY, M.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, LATE OF WINDSOR LODGE, KALIKA ESTATE, RANIKHET, IN THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH, AND FORMERLY OF THE JUNIOR CARLTON CLUB, LONDON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to section 25 of the Administrator General's Act, III of 1913, the assets of the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Allahabad on the 31st October 1944 leaving a Will, dated the 22nd June 1944, whereof he appointed the Imperial Bank of India Executor and Probate of the said Will, was granted to the said Executor by the Calcutta High Court on the 11th June 1945 have been transferred by the said Executor with the consent of the Administrator General of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to the said Administrator General by virtue of a registered Deed of Transfer, dated the 13th day of July 1948, and executed by the said Executor the Imperial Bank of India and the said Administrator General and the administration of the above estate as from the date of such transfer has been taken over by the said Administrator General.

Dated the 18th day of August 1948.

SANDERSONS & MORGANS,
Solicitors for the Executor,
7, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta

(394—1)

ESTATE OF MRS. LUCIA HARRIET KING, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the creditors and all persons interested in the estate in India of Mrs Lucia Harriot King, late of Newlands, The Beach, Walmer, Kent, England, formerly of 1, Brambles Road, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, England, who died at Newlands, aforesaid, on the 17th day of January 1947 and Letters of Administration, with copy Will, a Codicil thereto and Deed of Trust annexed, to whose estate in India were granted by the High Court, Calcutta, on the 13th day of August 1948, are hereby required to submit particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of October 1948, after which date the Administrator will distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received

ORR DIGNAM & CO.,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 23rd August 1948

(395—1)

SM. JYOTIRMOYEE MITRA, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(374—4)

SRI GIRINDRA KUMAR RAY, B.L., Pleader, intends to enrol himself as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

(380—4)

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the numbers Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant
W.D 7/48-49	A/52-670517	100	Janab Kabir Ahmed, 54/5, Canning Street, Calcutta.
	A/36-519340	100	
	A/75-005724	100	

P D CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 21st August 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D.8/48-49	A/30-710745	100	Sri Ajit Kumar Shaha, C/o. Mr. J. B. Nath, B. L., Pleader, 13/2/1, Manohar pukur Road, Kalighat, Calcutta.
	A/31-684463	100	
	A/20-013226	100	
	A/31-684467	100	

P. D CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 21st August 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 6/48-49	A/74-546547 .	100	Mohd. Amin, village Masha Mansur, post Ghaznikhel, district Bannu, N.W.F.P.
	A/74 580903 .	100	
	A/76-363598	100	
	A/62 489013 .	100	

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 11th August 1948

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following note of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of its value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the number Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to it is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned·—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D. 5/48-49 ..	A/74-574917 ..	100	Sarfraz Khan, Chak No. 166, Tehsil Sadikabad, Bahawalpur State.

P D. CHATTERJEE. Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 11th August 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person/party whose names are shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W. D. 9/48-49	A/74 159117	100	Sri Jagdish Prasad, Mangali Purwa, Railwaygunj, Hardoi (U. P.).
	A/76-046916	100	
	A/75 012870	100	
	A/75-019026	100	
	A/77-197579	100	
W. D. 10/48-49	A/77-898845	100	Sri Ram Krishna Majumder, village Charsoludi, post office Himochar, district Tippera, Comilla.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 25th August 1918.

LOST RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered 3119, dated 20th February 1929, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Note. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security.—

G. P. Note No.	Loan	Amount. Rs.	[illegible]r's name.
047048	3½ per cent., 1865	500/	Mon Mohinee Dabee (decd.), certificate holder to the estate of Hurry Hur Gossamy. Note claimed by Ashutosh Goswami, succession certificate holder to the security.

Name of the holder—Ashutosh Goswami.

Residence Post office Chandernagore, Helapooker, district Hooghly.

(393 1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, LTD.

(Creditors' voluntary winding-up.)

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a requisition lodged at the Registered Office of the Company on the 20th day of August 1948, by holders of more than one-tenth of the issued capital of the Company, a meeting of the creditors of the Company will be held on the 25th day of September 1948 at 3 p.m at the Registered Office of the Company at 3-4, Hare Street, Calcutta, to transact the business mentioned in the Agenda below. Your presence is earnestly solicited.

Agenda.

1 To resolve that the Company be wound up by way of creditors' voluntary winding-up.

2. To nominate or appoint a person to be the Liquidator of the Company for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

3. To appoint a Committee of Inspection of the Company consisting of two persons with liberty to the Company in general meeting to nominate not exceeding two persons to act as its members.

4. Any other business.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. C. MOOKERJEE,
General Manager

(397—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF DATTA & RAHA, LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

AT an extraordinary general meeting of Datta & Raha, Ltd., held on the 23rd August 1948 at 39-B, Manoharpukur Road, Calcutta, special resolutions were passed winding up the Company voluntarily and appointing Sri N. K. Majumder, M.A., G.D.A., B.A., of 162/A, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, the Liquidator of the Company.

N. K. MAJUMDER, Liquidator.

162/A, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, the 25th August 1948.

(391—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, LTD.

(Creditors' voluntary winding-up.)

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a requisition lodged at the Registered Office of the Company on the 20th day of August 1948, by holders of more than one-tenth of the issued capital of the Company, an extraordinary general meeting of the Company will be held on the 25th day of September 1948 at 1-30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company at 3-4, Hare Street, Calcutta, to transact the business mentioned in the Agenda below. Your presence is earnestly solicited.

Agenda.

1. To consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution as a special resolution:—

Resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily. (The above resolution will be proposed as a special resolution.)

2. To nominate or appoint a Liquidator of the Company.

3. To nominate or appoint not less than one or more than two persons to act as a member or members of the Committee of Inspection.

4. Any other business.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. O. MOOKERJEE,

General Manager.

(398—1)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

5, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Persons above 18 years of age are eligible to make use of the Library, which is a free lending Library, open to any one residing in any part of the Dominion of India. There is no subscription to pay; but security in cash is essential.

B. S. KESAVAN, Librarian

Registered No. C207

No. 36 of 1948.

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1948

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		First Forecast of the Sugarcane Crop of West Bengal for 1948-49	317

SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crops, etc., for the week ending the 18th August 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province excepting Alipur Duar. The weather was on the whole favourable. Aman transplantation was continuing and Aus harvesting commenced in some subdivisions. Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in four subdivisions and cattle-disease was reported from three subdivisions. Wages of labourers varied from rupee one and two annas to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated out-turn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar	0·90	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Normal	Sufficient	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Diamond Harbour	3·90	2⅛	2 1/16	Seasonable	Aman transplantation nearing completion.	Ditto	—	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Barrackpore	1·50	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable	Ditto	Ditto	Crops, 80 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Barasat	0·41	1⅝	1 9/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	Ditto	Aus, 60 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Basirhat	1 60	1⅝	1¾	Favourable	....	Ditto	Fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2.
Bongaon	(*n*)	(*n*)	·1 9/16	...	....		—	—	..	...
Nadia.										
Sadar	0·37	1⅞	1¾	Seasonable	Aman healthy.	..	Good	—	Nil	Rs. 2.
Ranaghat	(*n*)	1 9/16	1⅝	....	.	..	—	—	..	....
Murshidabad.										
Sadar	5 38	2	1⅞	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	Sufficient	Aus, 90 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2.
Lalbagh	2·62	1⅝	1¾	Seasonable	Aus harvesting continues	Available	Good	Available	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Jangipore	0 90	2 1/16	1⅝	Ditto	Aman transplantation over.	Ditto	—	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-14.
Kandi	0 96	2⅜	2 7/16	Cloudy, favourable.	Aman transplantation nearing completion.	Ditto	Cane, fair	..	Nil	Rs. 1-4, normal.
Burdwan.										
Sadar	0 63	2 3/16	2¼	Hot, unfavourable.	Aman transplantation below normal.	..	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Asansol	0·65	2 3/16	2 3/16	Wet, favourable	....	Sufficient	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Katwa	0·50	2¼	2¼	Favourable	....	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent.	..	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high.
Kalna	0·83	1 15/16	1 15/16	Ditto	Aus harvesting commenced.	..	Fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-8, high.

(*n*) Report not received.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Birbhum.										
Sadar	0 41	2 7/16	2 7/16	Dry, unfavourable.	Aman transplantation brisk.	..	Good	..	Nil	Rs. 2.
Rampurhat	3·35	2⅜	2 5/16	Clear, favourable.	Ploughing and sowing nearing completion.	..	Cane, fair	..	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Bankura.										
Sadar	1·25	2⅜	2⅜	Cloudy	Transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Fair	Sufficient	Cattle-disease reported from Raipur police-station.	Rs. 1-8, high.
Vishnupur	6·16	2⅜	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Midnapore.										
Sadar	3·58	2 7/16	2 7/16	Seasonable, favourable.	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Satisfactory (south).	Ample	Cattle-disease reported from Sadar police-station.	Rs. 1-4, high.
Contai	2·84	2 7/16	2 7/16	Cloudy	....	..	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Tamluk	3·08	2¼ ..	2¼	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	Insufficient	Aman, fair, Aus, 80 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Ghatal	1·18	2⅜	2⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Sufficient	Fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2-8.
Jhargram	3·87	2 5/16	2 5/16	Ditto	Aman paddy plants growing.	..	..	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-2, normal.
Hooghly.										
Sadar	1·29	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Good	Sufficient	Cattle-disease reported from Sikra, Champta union board.	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Serampore	1·63	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation normal.	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent.	..	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Arambag	1·02	1 13/16	1¾	Ditto	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	Cane, 60 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Howrah.										
Sadar	1·15	2 7/16	2 7/16	Hot, unfavourable.	Aman transplantation almost completed.	Insufficient	Fair	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-6, rising.
Uluberia	(n)	1 11/16	1 11/16	....	....	..	..	..	Nil	..
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar	1·33	1 9/16	1 9/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	..	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-8, high.
Alipurduar	Nil	1 9/16	1 7/16	Ditto	Ditto	Sufficient	..	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 3, high.
Darjeeling.										
Sadar	4·83	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation over.	Sufficient	Aman, 70 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Kurseong	0·76	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable	Good	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Siliguri	4·00	1¾	1⅝	Ditto	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	Aman, 70 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2-8.
Kalimpong	1·91	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation over.	Ditto	Millet, fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Malda	1·17	1⅝	1 9/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation and Aus harvesting continues.	No demand	Not favourable owing to heavy rainfall and flood in some areas.	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10.
West Dinajpore	1 82	2 11/16	(n)	Unfavourable	Aus harvesting and Jute retting continues.	Sufficient	Unsatisfactory	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12.

(n) Report not received.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 24th August 1948.

BOARD OF REVENUE, WEST BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION No. 5872—Misc.

Calcutta, the 24th August 1948.

The price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), for the period from 1st January 1948 to 31st March 1948 having been approved by the Board of Revenue, West Bengal, are published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, West Bengal,
S. DASGUPTA,
Secretary.

Price-list (retail) of Staple Food-Crops in the local areas of West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from January to March 1948.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.									Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1948.		
				January.			February.			March.					
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Burdwan.															
Subdivision— Sadar ..	Burdwan] Nutanganj.	Rice ..	Last day of every month ..	15	4	0	15	4	0	18	0	0	16	2	8
Asansol ..	Raniganj ..	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	16	0	0	13	8	0	13	12	0	14	6	8
Katwa ..	Katwa ..	Do. ..	Ditto	13	5	0	13	5	0	13	5	0	13	5	0
Kalna ..	Kalna ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0
Birbhum.															
Sadar ..	Suri ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	14	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0
Rampur Hat ..	Rampur Hat ..	Do. ..	Last Monday or Friday of every month.	13	4	0	13	4	0	14	0	0	13	8	0
Bankura.															
Sadar ..	Bankura ...	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	14	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0	15	0	0
Vishnupur ..	Vishnupur ..	Do. ..	Ditto	16	0	0	14	0	0	14	6	0	14	12	8
Midnapore.															
Sadar ..	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ..	Ditto	13	6	0	14	0	0	13	6	0	13	9	4
Jhargram ..	Jhargram ..	Do. ..	First Sunday of each month	13	4	0	13	5	0	13	8	0	13	5	8
Ghatal ..	Ghatal Municipal Market.	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	17	0	0	16	4	0	15	0	0	16	1	4
Tamluk ..	Tamluk Bazar ..	Do. ..	Ditto	16	0	0	13	8	0	12	12	0	14	1	4
Contai ..	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai.	Do. ..	Last market day, i.e., last Sunday or Thursday, whichever is nearer to the last day of every month.	13	0	0	13	8	0	14	0	0	13	8	0
Hooghly.															
Sadar ..	Hooghly ..	Do. ..	Last Thursday of every month	16	4	0	16	4	0	16	4	0	16	4	0
Serampore ..	Serampore ..	Do. ..	First or last Saturday of every month.	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0
Arambagh ..	Arambagh ..	Do. ..	Ditto	16	4	0	17	8	0	17	8	0	17	1	4
Howrah.															
Sadar ..	Ramkristopur ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	16	0	0	16	4	0	17	0	0	16	6	8
Uluberia ..	Uluberia ..	Do. ..	Last Saturday of every month.	17	8	0	17	8	0	17	8	0	17	8	0

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1948.
				January.	February.	March.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24-Parganas.							
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Chetla Hat ..	Rice ..	Last Wednesday of every month.	16 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 1 4
Barasat and Barrackpore.	Barasat ..	Do. ..	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	16 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 1 4
Diamond Harbour.	Magrahat ..	Do. ..	Ditto	16 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 1 4
Basirhat ..	Baduria ..	Do. ..	Second Tuesday of every month.	16 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 1 4
Bongaon ..	Bongaon ..	Do. ..	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Nadia.							
Sadar ..	Goari ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
Ranaghat ..	Ranaghat ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	16 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 1 4
Murshidabad.							
Sadar ..	Berhampore Khagra	Do. ..	Ditto	16 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 1 4
Lalbagh ..	Jiaganj ..	Do. ..	First Monday of every month	13 4 0	12 12 0	12 0 0	12 10 8
Kandi ..	Kandi ..	Do. ..	The last market day before the 28th of every month.	14 0 0	13 12 0	13 0 0	13 9 4
Jangipur ..	Raghunathganj	Do. ..	Ditto	14 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	13 13 4
West Dinajpur.							
Balurghat ..	Balurghat ..	Rice ..	....	13 8 0	13 12 0	13 0 0	13 6 8
Jalpaiguri.							
Alipur Duars ..	Alipur Duars ..	Do. ..	....	16 0 0	17 0 0	17 8 0	16 13 4
Sadar ..	Dinbazar ..	Do. ..	15th of every month ..	16 4 0	16 12 0	17 8 0	16 13 4
Malda.							
District of Malda	Balia Nawabganj	Do. ..	Second Wednesday of every month.	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	15 5 4

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE
WEST BENGAL

Calcutta, the 23rd August 1948.

First Forecast of the Sugarcane Crop of West Bengal for 1948-49.

Character of season.—The weather conditions have been favourable except in the districts of Midnapore, Howrah and Malda. In Jalpaiguri, excessive rain in May had some adverse effects on the crop.

Area planted.—The total area planted this year is estimated at 72,200 acres compared to 63,100 acres, the final estimate of last year. This increase in area is due to favourable weather conditions and high price of sugar.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

APPENDIX.

First Forecast of the Sugarcane Crop of West Bengal for the year 1948-49.

Districts		Estimated normal area under sugarcane.	Estimated area under sugarcane.		Date by which the sowing of the crop generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers
			Last year.	This year.		
		Acres	Acres.	Acres.		
1 24-Parganas	..	3,400	10,600	10,600	Middle of November to January. Normal.	The weather and its effect on the crop have been favourable.
2 Nadia	..	7,100	3,200	3,600	January. Normal ..	Increase in area is due to heavy demand of gur in the market.
3 Murshidabad	..	4,300	11,000	11,400	End of March ..	Increase in area is due to rise in the price of gur. The weather has been fair.
4 Burdwan	..	11,600	10,300	19,200	April. Normal ..	Increase is due to high price of sugar. The weather conditions have been good.
5 Birbhum	..	9,100	8,100	8,200	Middle of April. Normal ..	Slight increase in area is due to favourable weather conditions.
6 Bankura	..	3,100	3,000	2,900	March and April. Normal ..	The weather condition has been favourable
7 Midnapur	..	5,200	4,200	3,900	Middle of February ..	Decrease is due to unfavourable weather condition at the sowing time.
8 Hooghly	..	3,000	3,100	3,100	December to April ..	The weather condition has been favourable.
9 Howrah	..	2,000	2,500	2,000	January (Sadar), April (Uluberia)	In Uluberia subdivision weather was dry at the planting time.
10 Jalpaiguri	..	1,800	1,700	2,200	February and March Normal	Increase in area is due to high price of sugar and gur. The weather condition at the time of planting was good but excessive rain in May had some adverse effect on the crop.
11 Darjeeling	..	300	400	400	March. Normal ..	Weather was favourable.
12 Malda	..	800	2,900	2,600	December Normal ..	Decrease in area is due to continuous drought. The weather condition was unfavourable in the beginning.
13 West Dinajpur	..	1,600	2,100	2,100	Middle of March. Normal ..	The weather and its effect on the crop have been fair.
Total	..	53,300	63,100	72,200		

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Published by Authority

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1948.

PART IV—Bills introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1505L.—4th September, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE BENGAL TANKS IMPROVEMENT (WEST BENGAL AMENDMENT) BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

further to amend the Bengal Tanks Improvement Act, 1939.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bengal Tanks Improvement Act, 1939, for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter appearing;

Ben. Act XV of 1939.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the date on which the Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, ceases to operate.

West Ben. Ord. I of 1948.

Amendment of section 2 of Bengal Act XV of 1939.

2. In section 2 of the Bengal Tanks Improvement Act, 1939 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

(*a*) before clause (*1*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*a1*) 'agricultural land' includes land used for the growing of vegetables and the like and also waste land which is capable of cultivation but does not include a fruit garden, an orchard, any temple, mosque or homestead land"; and

(*b*) after clause (*5*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*5a*) 'person having control over a tank' does not include a person by whom the tank is held for a limited time and whose interest in the tank is not transferable;".

Amendment of section 3.

3. In section 3 of the said Act, for the words "requiring him" the words "requiring such person to intimate to him within a period specified in the notice if such person is willing to carry out and in case such person is so willing then," shall be substituted.

The Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 4—7.)

Amendment of section 4.

4. In section 4 of the said Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the words and figure "If the improvements referred to in section 3 are not carried out" the following words and figure shall be substituted, namely:—

If the person having control over the tank does not send any intimation or sends any intimation to the Collector within the period fixed under section 3 that he is not willing to carry out the improvements referred to in that section or if such person sends any intimation to the Collector within such period that he is willing to carry out the improvements but fails to carry out the improvements", and

(*ii*) for the words "by a notice to" the words "by a notice served in the prescribed manner on" shall be substituted;

(*b*) to sub-section (*2*) the following words and figures shall be added, namely:—

"or the number entered in the record-of-rights finally published under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, of the survey plot comprising such tank"; and

VIII of 1885.

(*c*) in sub-section (*3*), for the word "issue" the word "confirmation" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 6.

5. In sub-section (*2*) of section 6 of the said Act, after the words "give preference to" the words "the sole owner or" shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section 6A.

6. After section 6 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Order for possession of lands adjoining a derelict tank for carrying out improvements in such tank.

"6A. (*1*) If any authorised person considers it necessary for the purpose of carrying out the improvements in a derelict tank to take possession of any land adjoining such tank, he may,—

(*a*) if he is the Collector, take possession of such land by order in writing, and

(*b*) if he is not the Collector, apply in the prescribed manner to the Collector to be empowered to take possession of such land and the Collector may, if he is satisfied after considering the application that such land is required for carrying out the improvements, empower the authorised person by order in writing to take possession of such land:

Provided that the Collector shall not take possession or empower any authorised person to take possession of such land without giving in the prescribed manner the person in possession of such land reasonable opportunity of making any representation he may like to make and without considering any representation so made.

(*2*) Every order made under sub-section (*1*) shall specify the boundaries of the land to which it relates or the number entered in the record-of-rights finally published under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, of the survey plot comprising such land and shall be in such form as may be prescribed.".

Amendment of section 7.

7. In section 7 of the said Act,—

(*1*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*a*) for the words "If any authorised person—" the words "If any authorised person other than the Collector—" shall be substituted,

The Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 8—10.)

(*b*) for clause (*a*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*a*) fails to carry out the improvements to the satisfaction of the Collector in accordance with the conditions referred to in sub-section (*3*) of section 6",

(*c*) after the words and figure "made under section 6" the words, figures, letters and brackets "as well as any order made under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6A" shall be inserted,

(*d*) after the words "in respect of the tank" the words, figures, letters and brackets "and in respect of any land of which possession is taken as a result of an order made under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6A" shall be inserted, and

(*e*) after the words "shall take possession of the tank" the words "and such land" shall be added; and

(*2*) in sub-section (*2*), after the word "tank" the words "and such land" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 8.

8. For section 8 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Authorised person to retain possession of a derelict tank for a period not exceeding twenty-five years.

"8. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Collector or an authorised person shall be entitled to remain in possession of a derelict tank of which possession has been taken under the provisions of this Act for such period not exceeding twenty-five years from the date on which possession of the derelict tank was taken under section 5 or section 6 as may, in the opinion of the Collector, be necessary to recover the amount referred to in sub-section (*4*) of section 17:

Provided that the Collector, may, after considering the views of the authorised person, if any, and for reasons to be recorded in writing, vary such period from time to time subject to the maximum limit of twenty-five years".

Amendment of section 9.

9. For clause (*a*) of section 9 of the said Act, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*a*) such person pays to the Collector so much of the costs incurred up to that time both by the authorised person in carrying out the required improvements in the tank and by the Collector in carrying out the purposes of this Act in respect of the tank as remains unrecovered after realisation by the authorised person under this Act of the fees referred to in section 17 or of any sum under any lease referred to in section 18, together with interest on the costs so remaining unrecovered at a rate not exceeding six and a quarter *per centum per annum*, and".

Insertion of new sections 9A, 9B and 9C.

10. After section 9 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Authorised person to retain possession of land adjoining a tank during the period of possession of such tank.

"9A. An authorised person shall be entitled to remain in possession of any land adjoining a derelict tank of which possession is taken under section 6A as long as such person remains in possession of such derelict tank under section 8.

Restoration of possession of land adjoining a derelict tank and the retaking of possession of such land.

9B. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 9A, if the person recorded as entitled to possession of any land adjoining a derelict tank in the record-of-rights referred to in section 22 or his successor in interest is not the person recorded as entitled to possession of such derelict tank in the record-of-rights referred in the said section or his successor in interest, then the Collector may, at the request of the person so recorded as entitled to possession of such land or his successor in interest or of the authorised person at any time after the required improvements in the tank have been completed, by an order in writing, restore the possession of such land to the person so recorded as entitled to possession of such land or to his successor in interest, although the possession of the tank by the authorised person has not terminated, and when the possession of such land is so restored all rights in the land which existed prior to the time when possession was taken of the land under section 6A shall be revived:

Provided that before the Collector takes any action under this sub-section at the request of any person other than the authorised person, the Collector shall give the authorised person a reasonable opportunity of making any representation he may like to make and the Collector shall consider any representation so made.

(*2*) The person to whom the possession of such land has been restored under sub-section (*1*) shall not use it in such manner as may cause damage to the banks of the derelict tank or may affect the use of the tank for the purposes of irrigation.

(*3*) If the person referred to in sub-section (*2*) fails, in the opinion of the Collector, to comply with the provisions of that sub-section, the Collector may,—

(*a*) again empower the authorised person by an order in writing to take possession of such land whereupon the authorised person shall forthwith take possession thereof, or

(*b*) if he is the authorised person, himself again take possession of such land by order in writing,

and the authorised person so taking possession of such land again shall retain such possession as long as he remains in possession of the tank.

(*4*) Every order made under sub-section (*3*) shall specify the boundaries of the land to which it relates or the number entered in the record-of-rights finally published under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, of the survey plot comprising such land and shall be in such form as may be prescribed. **VIII of 1885.**

Restoration of possession of land adjoining a derelict tank on the restoration of possession of such tank under section 9.

9C. When the possession of a derelict tank is restored by the Collector under section 9, the Collector shall at the same time restore the possession of any land adjoining such tank of which possession was taken under section 6A and has not already been restored under sub-section (*1*) of section 9B or of which possession was retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B to the person recorded as entitled to possession of such land in the record-of-rights referred to in section 22 or to his successor in interest:

Provided that where the person to whom the possession of the tank is restored under section 9 is not the person recorded as entitled to possession of such land in the said record-of-rights or his successor in interest, the possession of such land shall not be so restored until the improvements, if any, required to be carried out in the tank under clause (*b*) of the proviso to section 9 have been completed if the person to whom the possession of the tank is so restored agrees to pay the person so recorded as entitled to possession of such land the compensation which would have been payable by the authorised person under sub-section (*1*) of section 14A if such authorised person had continued to be in possession of such land.".

Amendment of section 10.

11. In section 10 of the said Act, after the words "derelict tank" the words, figures, letters and brackets "or any land of which possession is taken under section 6A or is retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 11.

12. In section 11 of the said Act,—

(*a*) after the words "derelict tank", the words "or of any land adjoining a derelict tank under this Act" shall be inserted;

(*b*) after the words "said tank", the words "or land" shall be inserted; and

(*c*) in the proviso, after the words "where rent" the words "in respect of the tank" shall be inserted.

The Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 13—15.)

Amendment of section 12.

13. Section 12 of the said Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (*2*) of that section and before the said section, as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1*) Where a derelict tank is, at the time of the taking of possession thereof by an authorised person, in the actual possession of the owner of the tank, the authorised person shall pay, during the period he remains in possession, to such owner at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed, such rent as the Collector, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, may determine:

Provided that where the authorised person is the owner of the tank in actual possession thereof, no such payment of the rent determined by the Collector under this sub-section shall be necessary; but the amount of such rent shall be included in and form part of the costs incurred or likely to be incurred by the authorised person in carrying out the required improvements in the tank.".

Amendment of section 14.

14. In section 14 of the said Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), the words "but not less than the *salami* paid by such cultivator for the lease" shall be omitted; and

(*b*) to that sub-section, the following provisos shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the compensation payable to such cultivators shall not be less than an amount which bears to the total amount of *salami*, as determined by the Collector to have been paid for obtaining the lease, the same ratio as the unexpired period of lease bears to the total period of such lease:

Provided further that where no period of lease is expressly mentioned or agreed to between the parties concerned the total period of lease shall be taken as twelve years.".

Insertion of new section 14A.

15. After section 14 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Payment of compensation to persons having rights in lands adjoining a tank of which possession is taken under this Act.

"14A. (*1*) Where the owner of a derelict tank is not the owner of any land adjoining such tank of which possession is taken under section 6A, or retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B, the authorised person shall, at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed, pay to the person in possession of such land at the time of taking or retaking possession thereof such compensation as the Collector, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, may determine. Such compensation shall not be less than the amount of the rent which the person so dispossessed is liable to pay in respect of the land and shall be deemed to be a full and complete satisfaction for all loss suffered by such person as a result of interference with his possession.

(*2*) Where the owner of a derelict tank is also the owner of any land adjoining such tank of which possession is taken under section 6A, or retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B, the authorised person shall—

(*a*) in the case where such land is in the actual possession of the owner thereof, pay at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed to such owner such rent as the Collector, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, may determine:

Provided that where the authorised person is the owner of such land in actual possession thereof, no such payment of the rent determined by the Collector under this clause shall be necessary; but the amount of such rent shall be included in and form part of the costs incurred or likely to be incurred by the authorised person in carrying out the required improvements in the tank; and

The Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 16, 17.)

(*b*) in other cases, pay at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed to any person to whom such land has been leased out and who holds such land as lessee at the time such possession is taken or retaken and to every other person having at that time, on payment of any rent or charge, any right in such land, such compensation as the Collector, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, may determine, and such compensation shall not be less than the amount of the rent or charge which the person to whom the compensation is paid continues to be liable to pay to the owner or the tenant of such land and shall be deemed to be a full and complete satisfaction for all loss suffered by every such person as a result of the interference with the exercise of his right ".

Amendment of section 15.

16. Section 15 of the said Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (*1*) of that section and to the said section, as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*2*) During the period any land, of which possession is taken under section 6A, or retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B, remains in the possession of an authorised person, no person shall without the permission of the authorised person use or occupy such land or take fruits from trees on, or other produce from, such land.".

Substitution of new sections for sections 16 and 17.

17. For sections 16 and 17 of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Rights to use the water of the tank.

"16. During the period of possession all rights to use the water of the tank for irrigation purposes shall vest in the authorised person and no person shall use the water of the tank for such purposes except with the permission of the authorised person or in so far as he may be permitted to do so by or under the provisions of this Act.

Maximum irrigation area.

16A. (*1*) When the possession of any tank has been taken under section 5 or section 6 the Collector shall determine in the prescribed manner the maximum area of land to the limits of which irrigation from the said tank may practicably be extended (hereinafter referred to as the maximum irrigation area) and the system and alignment by which and the priority in accordance with which such irrigation can be so extended to the land in that area, and shall publish a notice in the prescribed form and manner defining the limits of the maximum irrigation area and specifying the system, alignment and priority so determined.

(*2*) Every person possessing agricultural land within the maximum irrigation area shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), be liable to pay a fee annually during the period of possession to the authorised person at the rate fixed and in the manner provided under section 17 and such liability shall not cease by reason of such person not using water for irrigation purposes from the tank to which the maximum irrigation area relates.

(*3*) Any person concerned may, within thirty days of the date of the publishing of the notice referred to in sub-section (*1*), apply in the prescribed form and manner and on payment of the prescribed fee to the Collector for—

(*a*) including any land within the maximum irrigation area,

(*b*) excluding any land from the maximum irrigation area, and

(*c*) exempting any land or part of any land from liability to pay the fees referred to in sub-section (*2*) on the ground that such land cannot practicably be irrigated from the tank to which the maximum irrigation area relates, or cannot be benefited by such irrigation or that such land is not agricultural land,

and the Collector after giving the applicant a reasonable opportunity of being heard may pass such order as to such inclusion, exclusion or exemption as he thinks fit.

The Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clause 17.)

(*4*) The Collector may, of his own motion at any time after the expiry of thirty days from the date of publishing of the notice referred to in sub-section (*1*), include within the maximum irrigation area any land which was not agricultural land at the time of publication of such notice but has subsequently been converted into agricultural land, or otherwise revise the limits of the maximum irrigation area or exempt any land or part of any land within such maximum irrigation area from liability to pay the fees referred to in sub-section (*2*) and the Collector shall modify the list referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 16B accordingly:

Provided that before any order for such inclusion, revision or exemption is passed all persons concerned shall, by notice served or published in the prescribed manner, be given a reasonable opportunity of making any representation which they may like to make and the Collector shall consider such representation.

Preparation of list.

16B. (*1*) As soon as may be after the Collector has disposed of any applications made under sub-section (*3*) of section 16A, he shall prepare a list in the prescribed form and manner of the persons who are liable to pay the fee referred to in sub-section (*2*) of that section and such list shall specify the amount of agricultural land within the maximum irrigation area in respect of which each such person is to pay such fee and the amount of such fee which such person is to pay annually to the authorised person.

(*2*) The Collector shall publish the list referred to in sub-section (*1*) and every modification of such list in the manner prescribed and shall, where the authorised person is not the Collector, forward a copy of such list and every modification of such list to the authorised person who shall permit every person whose name is entered in the list or his successor in interest to use the water of the tank for the irrigation of the land of such person as long as the amount of the fee payable by such person is duly paid and not otherwise.

(*3*) If any dispute arises between persons entered in the list prepared under sub-section (*1*) as to any matter in respect of the use of water by such persons from the tank for the irrigation of their lands the authorised person or a person authorised in this behalf by the Collector shall decide the dispute and his decision, subject to the provisions of section 26, shall be final.

Payment and rate of fees.

17. (*1*) Every person whose name is included in the list referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 16B or his successor in interest shall pay annually and in the prescribed manner and on the dates prescribed to the authorised person or to such person as may be authorised by the Collector in this behalf the fees fixed according to the provisions of this section.

(*2*) If the fees payable under sub-section (*1*) are not paid within thirty days from the due date fixed for such payment, interest on the amount of the fees so outstanding shall be payable at the rate of six and one quarter *per centum per annum* calculated from the day on which such payment became due until the date on which the amount of the fees so outstanding is paid or recovered, as the case may be.

(*3*) The Collector shall fix, in respect of any tank of which possession is taken under this Act and for which the maximum irrigation area has been determined by the Collector, the rate or rates at which fees to be paid to the authorised person under sub-section (*1*) shall be calculated and different rates may be so fixed for classes of agricultural lands of different descriptions or having different advantages or for lands for the irrigation of which any person had at the time when possession was taken of the tank under this Act the prescriptive right to use water for irrigation.

(*4*) The rate to be fixed under sub-section (*3*) shall be such that all costs incurred or likely to be incurred—

(*i*) by the authorised person in carrying out the required improvements in the tank; and

(*ii*) by the Collector in carrying out the purposes of this Act in respect of the tank;

may be recovered together with interest thereon at a rate, fixed by the Provincial Government, not exceeding six and

The Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 18—21.)

one quarter *per centum per annum* and together with an amount estimated by the Collector as is likely to be necessary for maintaining the tank in proper condition during the period of possession determined by the Collector under section 8.

(*5*) The Collector may revise the rate or rates of fees fixed under this section in respect of any tank.

(*6*) Any sum due to the authorised person under this section shall be recoverable as a public demand.

Passage of water.

17A. No person shall obstruct the passage of any water taken for irrigation purposes from any tank in accordance with the system, alignment and priority for taking water as determined by the Collector under sub-section (*1*) of section 16A.".

Amendment of section 18.

18. Section 18 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*1*) of that section and to the said section, as so re-numbered, the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

"(*2*) During the period any land of which possession is taken under section 6A or retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B remains in the possession of an authorised person, such authorised person may, subject to the provisions of this Act and the previous permission of the Collector, lease to any person for a period not extending beyond the said period of possession any part of the said land or any right to take fruits from trees on, or other produce from, such land.

(*3*) Any sum due to the authorised person under any lease granted under this section shall be recoverable as a public demand.

(*4*) All sums realised or estimated to be realised by the Collector or by the authorised person under any lease granted under this section and any other income derived from the tank including banks thereof and from adjoining lands taken possession of under section 6A and by the sale of silt or otherwise, shall be applied in payment of the costs recoverable under sub-section (*4*) of section 17".

Amendment of section 19.

19. In section 19 of the said Act, after the words "derelict tank" the words, figures, letters and brackets "or in respect of any land of which possession is taken under section 6A or retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B" shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section 19A.

20. After section 19 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Bar to acquisition of occupancy rights in lands leased out under section 18.

"19A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, no person shall acquire any occupancy right in any part of the banks of, or in any land adjoining, a tank leased out to such person under section 18 and no person who has held any part of the banks of any tank under a lease under section 18 at any time since the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have acquired any occupancy right therein.".

VIII of 1885.

Substitution of new section for section 20.

21. For section 20 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Application of the Act to tank improved as a relief measure.

"20. (*1*) When any tank has been re-excavated at the expense of the Provincial Government as a relief measure by the system commonly known as Test or Famine Relief, the Collector may, after giving an opportunity to the person having control over the tank to be heard in the matter, direct that possession of such tank should be taken over by the Collector.

(*2*) When possession of any improved tank is taken over under sub-section (*1*) such tank shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a tank taken over and improved under the provisions of this Act and the provisions of this Act shall thereupon apply *mutatis mutandis* to such tank accordingly.".

The Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 22, 23.)

Substitution of new section for section 21.

22. For section 21 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Restoration of possession of tank.

"21. (*1*) When the possession of a derelict tank is terminated in accordance with the provisions of section 8, the tank shall be restored to the possession of the persons who were recorded as entitled to possession thereof in the record-of-rights referred to in section 22, or their successors in interest and any land possession of which was taken under section 6A but has not been previously restored under section 9B or section 9C or possession of which has been retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B shall be restored to the possession of the persons who are recorded as entitled to possession thereof in the record-of-rights referred to in section 22 or their successors in interest.

(*2*) When possession of any tank or land is restored under sub-section (*1*) or under section 9, all rights in the tank including all rights to use the water for the purposes of irrigation which existed prior to the time when possession was first taken of the tank under section 5 or section 6 and all rights in such land which existed prior to the time when possession of the land was taken under section 6A or retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B, as the case may be, excepting any rights for which compensation has been paid under section 14, shall be revived.".

Amendment of section 22.

23. In sub-section (*1*) of section 22 of the said Act,—

(*a*) after the words "under this Act", the words, figures, letters and brackets "and a record-of-rights in respect of the lands adjoining such tanks of which possession is taken under section 6A or retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B" shall be inserted;

(*b*) after the words "such tank", the words "or during the period for which any such land remains in the possession of an authorised person" shall be inserted;

(*c*) after the words "in the record-or-rights", the words "in respect of such tank or such land" shall be added; and

(*d*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1a*) In the record-of-rights prepared under sub-section (*1*), there shall be shown in addition to any other details that may be prescribed, the following:—

(*a*) the names of all persons from the actual possessor upwards up to and including the owner having permanent transferable right in the tank and adjoining lands together with their addresses, nature and extent of right and interest in the tank and adjoining lands as existing immediately before possession of such tank or land is taken under the provisions of this Act;

(*b*) the revenue or rent and cesses, if any, payable by the different persons referred to in clause (*a*) in respect of the tank or land or if that be not ascertainable then the revenue or rent and cesses in respect of the estate, tenure or holding in which such tank or land is included; and

(*c*) the numbers of cadastral survey plots together with the names and addresses of possessors of such plots who may have immediately before possession of such tank is taken the prescriptive right of taking water from such tank for irrigation purposes.".

The Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 24—29.)

Substitution of new section for section 23.

24. For section 23 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"23. (*1*) The Provincial Government may, by order published in the *Official Gazette*, direct that any tank which may have been improved under the provisions of this Act prior to the commencement of the Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1948, shall, with effect from a date to be specified in such order, be deemed to have been improved in accordance with the provisions of this Act as amended by the last mentioned Act.

Application of the Act to certain tanks.

(*2*) When an order under sub-section (*1*) is made in respect of any tank, the Collector shall, in the prescribed manner, prepare or revise the list of maximum irrigation area, revise the order regarding period of possession and assessment of fees and take such other action as may be deemed necessary to give effect to such order.".

Substitution of new section for section 24.

25. For section 24 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"24. All costs incurred by the Collector in carrying out the purposes of this Act in respect of a tank of which possession is taken under section 6 or in respect of any land of which possession is taken under section 6A or retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B shall be paid by the authorised person at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed, and on default in payment thereof the same shall be recoverable by the Collector as a public demand.".

Costs.

Amendment of section 25.

26. Section 25 of the said Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (*1*) of that section, and—

(*a*) in the said section, as so renumbered, the words, figures and brackets "or among any other persons referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section 16" shall be omitted; and

(*b*) to the said section, as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*2*) During the period any land of which possession is taken under section 6A or retaken under sub-section (*3*) of section 9B remains in the possession of an authorised person, all disputes relating to the exercise of any rights in respect of such land shall be decided by the Collector in such manner as may be prescribed.".

Amendment of section 26.

27. In section 26 of the said Act,—

(*a*) after the words "any action", the words "or decision" shall be inserted, and

(*b*) after the words "other than the Collector", the words "or any person authorised by the Collector" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 29.

28. In section 29 of the said Act,—

(*a*) after the word "tank", the words "or of any land adjoining such tank" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) after the words "period of possession", the words "of such tank or during the period for which any such land remains in the possession of an authorised person" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 30.

29. Section 30 of the said Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (*1*) of that section and after sub-section (*1*), as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*2*) No suit or other proceedings shall lie against the Collector, other authorised person or any officer or worker employed by or under the Collector for anything in good faith done or intended to be done or purporting to be done under the provisions of this Act or any rule made thereunder.".

The Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 30—34.)

Amendment of section 33.

30. In section 33 of the said Act, after the word "tank" the words "or in the land adjoining such tank" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 34.

31. In section 34 of the said Act, after the word and figure "section 5" the words, figures, letters and brackets "or clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6A, or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 9B" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 35.

32. In section 35 of the said Act, for the words, figures and brackets "or sub-section (*1*) of section 16" the words, figures and letter "section 16 or section 17A" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 36.

33. In section 36 of the said Act, after the word "tank" the words "or of any land adjoining a tank" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 37.

34. In sub-section (*2*) of section 37 of the said Act,—

(*1*) in clause (*a*), for the words, figures and brackets "order under sub-section (*1*) of section 6" the words, figures, letters and brackets "orders under sub-section (*1*) of section 6, sub-section (*1*) of section 6A and sub-section (*3*) of section 9B" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in clause (*b*), after the word and figure "section 3" the words, figures and brackets "sub-section (*1*) of section 4" shall be inserted;

(*3*) after clause (*c*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*cc*) the manner of making an application under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6A and of giving reasonable opportunity to the person in possession of the land to make any representation under the proviso to the said sub-section;";

(*4*) in clause (*d*), for the words, figures and brackets "and sub-section (*2*) of section 14" the words, figures, letter and brackets "sub-section (*2*) of section 14 and sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 14A" shall be substituted;

(*5*) after clause (*d*), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*dd*) the manner of determining the maximum irrigation area and the system, alignment and priority of irrigation in that area, and the form and the manner of publishing the notice defining the limits of the maximum irrigation area and the system, alignment and priority of irrigation in that area, under sub-section (*1*) of section 16A and the form and manner of the application and the fee payable under sub-section (*3*) of that section;

(*ddd*) the manner of service and publication of notice referred to in the proviso to sub-section (*4*) of section 16A;

(*dddd*) the form of the list and the manner of its preparation under sub-section (*1*) of section 16B and the manner of publication of the list and every modification thereof under sub-section (*2*) of that section;

(*ddddd*) the manner and the dates of payment of fees under sub-section (*1*) of section 17;";

(*6*) in clause (*e*), for the word "record-of-rights" the word "records-of-rights" shall be substituted;

(*7*) after clause (*e*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*ee*) the manner of preparation and revision of the list of maximum irrigation area referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section 23;"; and

The Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 35, 36.)

(*8*) in clause (*f*), for the word and figures "section 25" the words, figures and brackets "sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 25" shall be substituted.

Continuance of action taken under West Bengal Ordinance I of 1948.

35. Any rules or orders made or anything done or any action taken in exercise of any power conferred by the said Act as amended by the Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, shall, on the said Ordinance ceasing to be in operation, be deemed to have been made, done or taken under the said Act as amended by this Act as if this Act had commenced on the 23rd day of April, 1948.

West Ben. Ord. I of 1948.

Repeal of Ben. Act V of 1946.

36. The Bengal Tanks Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1946, is hereby repealed.

Ben. Act V of 1946.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bengal Tanks Improvement Act, 1939, was passed in 1939 for improvement of derelict irrigation tanks. Experience in the working of this Act disclosed that it was necessary to take power from the Legislature for (*a*) making payment of water rate compulsory, (*b*) to empower Collectors to take possession of lands adjoining a derelict tank where this was found necessary for properly improving the tanks, (*c*) enabling Collectors to modify the period of possession, (*d*) preventing the accrual of occupancy right on the land taken over and leased, and (*e*) in respect of some other minor matters.

A Bill was introduced in the Assembly in 1944 for making these amendments in the original Act; but before the Amendment Bill could be passed, the Governor assumed to himself powers under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. The Bill was thereafter published for eliciting public opinion, and after some modifications on the basis of opinions received, was enacted by the Governor in 1946 under section 93 of the said Act. The term of the Act expired on the 23rd April, 1948. A Bill was accordingly drawn up to re-enact the provisions of Bengal Act V of 1946 with some further modifications which it was thought necessary to introduce in the light of the experience of the last few years. The following are the more important changes proposed:—

(*a*) extending maximum period of possession from 20 to 25 years,

(*b*) enabling tanks improved as relief measure being treated as tanks improved under the Act,

(*c*) providing for uniformity of procedure being adopted for tanks improved under the old and new Acts,

(*d*) making excess water rate assessable for lands without irrigation easement optional.

The above modifications, it was considered, would make the operations under the Act much smoother and quicker.

As the last session of the Assembly was suddenly prorogued and as arrangements had to be made to continue the operations under the Act uninterrupted, the Bengal Tanks Improvement (West Bengal Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, was promulgated, embodying the provisions of the Bill. The present Bill represents the provisions of the Ordinance, which are now required to be included in the statute book of the province.

JADABENDRA NATH PANJA.
Member-in-Charge.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd September, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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PART IV—Bills introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1512L.—6th September, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE WEST BENGAL RAW JUTE FUTURES BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

to provide for the prevention of dealing in raw jute futures.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the prevention of dealing in raw jute futures;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the West Bengal Raw Jute Futures Act, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of West Bengal.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the date on which the West Bengal Raw Jute Futures Ordinance, 1948, ceases to operate.

West Ben. Ord. X of 1948.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "contract relating to raw jute futures" means a contract relating to the sale or purchase of a screwed bale of raw jute made on a forward basis—

(*a*) providing for the payment or receipt, as the case may be, of margin in such manner and on such dates as may be specified in the contract, or

(*b*) by or with any person not being a person who—

(*i*) habitually deals in the sale or purchase of raw jute involving the actual delivery of possession thereof, or

(*ii*) possesses, or has control over, a godown and other means and equipments necessary for the storage and supply of raw jute;

(*2*) "margin" means the difference between the rate specified in a contract relating to the sale or purchase of a screwed bale of raw jute made on a forward basis and the rate prevailing on such date subsequent to the date of the contract as may be specified in the contract.

Power of Provincial Government to prohibit contracts relating to raw jute futures.

3. (*1*) The Provincial Government may, from time to time, if it so thinks fit, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, prohibit the making of contracts relating to raw jute futures and may, by like notification, withdraw such prohibition:

Provided that the withdrawal of any such prohibition shall not affect the operation of the provisions of sub-section (*2*) in respect of any contract relating to raw jute futures made prior to the date on which the prohibition is withdrawn.

(*2*) When the making of contracts relating to raw jute futures is prohibited by a notification under sub-section (*1*),—

(*a*) no person shall make any such contract or pay or receive any margin except, in the case of any such contract made prior to the date of the notification, to the extent to which the payment or receipt, as the case may be, of margin is allowable on the basis of the last closing rate in a notified market;

(*b*) no owner or occupier of any premises shall knowingly permit such premises to be used for the making of any such contract or for the payment or receipt of margin in contravention of the provisions of clause (*a*); and

(*c*) notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force,—

(*i*) every such contract made, and every claim in respect of margin, in contravention of the provisions of clause (*a*), shall be void and unenforceable, and

(*ii*) every such contract made prior to the date of publication of the notification shall be varied and settled on the basis of the last closing rate in a notified market.

Explanation.—In this sub-section,—

(*a*) "last closing rate" means the rate fixed by the Directors of a notified market to be the closing rate of such market immediately preceding the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (*1*) prohibiting the making of contracts relating to raw jute futures; and

(*b*) "notified market" means a raw jute futures market recognised by the Provincial Government by notification in the *Official Gazette*.

Penalty.

4. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 3,—

(*a*) makes a contract relating to raw jute futures, or pays or receives, as the case may be, margin, or

(*b*) being the owner or occupier of any premises, knowingly permits such premises to be used for the making of a contract relating to raw jute futures, or for the payment or receipt of margin,

shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Special procedure.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an offence punishable under this Act shall be cognisable and non-bailable and shall not be triable by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class.

Act V of 1898.

The West Bengal Raw Jute Futures Bill, 1948.

(Clause 6.)

Continuance of action taken under West Bengal Ordinance X of 1948.

6. Any notification issued or anything done or any action taken or any proceedings commenced in exercise of any power conferred by or under the West Bengal Raw Jute Futures Ordinance, 1948, shall, on the said Ordinance ceasing to operate, be deemed to have been issued, done, taken or commenced in exercise of powers conferred by or under this Act as if this Act had commenced on the 24th day of August, 1948.

West Ben. Ord. X of 1948.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The principal use of a raw jute futures market is to provide a "hedge" enabling all those who require to carry the risk arising out of the uncertainty of future price movements to cover or insure against these risks. In practice, however, the raw jute futures markets in Calcutta have been operated upon by persons, who are not *bona fide* dealers, for the purpose of speculation.

The contracts made in such markets do not lead to the one party or the other making or taking delivery of raw jute contracted for, but profits or losses are made by one party or the other under a system of margins. The raw jute position has also radically changed after the partition of India. Whatever might have been the utility of raw jute futures markets before the partition, the present position is that three-quarters of the jute crop is located in the foreign country of Pakistan and is under their control. There is, therefore, hardly any utility of raw jute futures market in the Indian Union for the purpose of hedging. Recently, there has been a good deal of speculative dealings in the raw jute futures markets and this is considered to be one of the reasons leading to the sharp upward trend of raw jute prices. Government, therefore, considered the existence of raw jute futures markets definitely harmful for the trade and the industry as a whole and decided to ban them.

In view of the urgency of the matter the West Bengal Raw Jute Futures Ordinance, 1948, has already been promulgated under sub-section (*1*) of section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and it has taken effect from the 24th August, 1948, being the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*. As, however, under sub-section (*2*) of the said section 88, the said Ordinance will cease to operate on the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, the present Bill has been prepared for introduction in, and passing by, the said Assembly so as to implement the provisions of the said Ordinance by an Act of the legislature and to continue the actions taken under the said Ordinance after it so ceases to operate.

NALINI RANJAN SARKER,
Member-in-charge.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th September, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 2901G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

Calcutta.—No. 2647G.A.—25th August 1948.—Sri Sarada Ranjan Datta Gupta, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Home (Development) Department, is appointed to act, in addition to his duties, as Chief Purchasing Adviser to Government in the Commerce, Labour and Industries Department.

Nadia.—No. 2679G.A.—28th August 1948.—Sri Sailesh Chandra Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), on leave, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), in the Nadia district and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.

24-Parganas-Calcutta. No. 2712G.A.—31st August 1948.—Sri Prasad Chandra Banerjee, officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to perform the functions of a Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction, under section 3, clause (*d*) of the Land Acquisition Act (Act I of 1894), within the local limits of the district of 24-Parganas and Calcutta.

No. 2721G.A.—1st September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the following temporary Magistrates and to confer upon them the powers of Magistrates of the first class, for a further period of three months, or until further orders, whichever is earlier, with effect from 1st September 1948, and to direct that they shall exercise such powers, within the limits of the local areas specified against their names or of any local area to which they may hereafter be transferred :—

(1) Sri Dhirendra Nath Sarkar—24-Parganas.
(2) Sri Kiran Chandra Ghosal—Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.
(3) Sri Siva Das Sett—Sealdah, 24-Parganas.
(4) Sri Ushapati Lahiri—Sealdah, 24-Parganas.
(5) Sri Jitendra Kishore Gupta Roy—Asansol, Burdwan.
(6) Sri Tapendra Chandra Ghosh—Malda.
(7) Sri Chunilal Chaudhuri—Howrah.
(8) Sri Somendra Chandra Sen—Burdwan.
(9) Sri Abhayananda Mukha[illegible]—Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

(10) Sri Sachindra Nath Chanda—24-Parganas.
(11) Sri Nirode Bhusan Sen—Hooghly.
(12) Sri Sachindra Nath Roy Chaudhuri—Bankura.
(13) Sri Benoy Bhusan Mazumdar—Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas.
(14) Sri Sailesh Chandra Chaudhuri—Bashirhat, 24-Parganas.
(15) Sri Phanindra Bhusan Ghosh—Contai, Midnapore.
(16) Sri Niranjan Khastagir—Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.
(17) Sri Madhusudan Biswas—Howrah.
(18) Sri Jogendra Chandra Das (No. I)—Midnapore.
(19) Sri Santi Prosad Ganguly—24-Parganas.
(20) Sri Amullya Kumar Roy—24-Parganas.
(21) Sri Sudhangsu Kumar Ganguli—Malda.
(22) Sri Mrigendra Chandra Sarbadhikari—Serampore, Hooghly.
(23) Sri Tarapada Ghosh—West Dinajpur.
(24) Sri Ram Das Roy Choudhuri—Uluberia, Howrah.
(25) Sri Lokendra Nath Roy—Katwa, Burdwan.
(26) Sri Hari Charan Saha—Arambagh, Hooghly.
(27) Sri Pramatha Kumar Chatterji—Jhargram, Midnapore.
(28) Sri Durgapada Ghosal—24-Parganas.
(29) Sri Sushil Kumar Das Gupta—Howrah.
(30) Sri Subodh Chandra Banarji—Asansol, Burdwan.
(31) Sri Braja Lal Saha—24-Parganas.
(32) Sri Biraj Mohan Chaklanobis—Ghatal, Midnapore.
(33) Sri Mohit Kumar Banarji—24-Parganas.
(34) Sri Probodh Kumar Mazumdar—Jalpaiguri.
(35) Sri Phanindra Mohan Sanyal—Serampore, Hooghly.
(36) Sri Subodh Kumar Mukharji—Hooghly.
(37) Sri Jatindra Mohan Ghosh—Murshidabad.
(38) Sri Birendra Nath Basu—Nadia.
(39) Sri Chinta Haran Banarji—Bankura.
(40) Sri Tara Sankar Dutta—Midnapore.
(41) Sri Kumar Gurukran Mazumdar—Sealdah, 24-Parganas.
(42) Sri Jogendra Chandra Das (No. II)—Malda.
(43) Sri Pramatha Nath Naskar—Hooghly.
(44) Sri Surja Kumar Mazumdar—Burdwan.
(45) Sri Ganga Prosad Basu—Jangipur, Murshidabad.
(46) Sri Upendra Chandra De Sarkar—Contai, Midnapore.

Midnapore-24-Parganas.—No. 2734G.A.—2nd September 1948.—Sri Amulya Bhusan Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), Jhargram, Midnapore, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the 24-Parganas district and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.

Jalpaiguri-Birbhum.—No. 2735G.A.—2nd September 1948.—Sri Purna Chandra Bala, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (temporary), Jalpaiguri, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Birbhum district and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.

Calcutta-Midnapore.—No. 2737G.A.—2nd September 1948.—Sri Suresh Chandra Sen Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, is appointed to have charge of the Jhargram subdivision of the Midnapore district on being relieved of his present appointment as Administrative Officer (Stores), Health Services, West Bengal.

Calcutta-Hooghly.—No. 2738G.A.—2nd September 1948.—Mr. Gregory Gomes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, is appointed to have charge of the Arambagh subdivision of the Hooghly district, on being relieved of his present appointment in the Civil Supplies Department.

Leave.

General.

Murshidabad.—No. 2662G.A.—26th August 1948.—Sri V. S. C. Bonarji, recently appointed to the Indian Administrative Service on probation, and now employed as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, was allowed leave on private affairs for six days from the 22nd June 1948 to the 27th June 1948, under rule 13(*a*) of the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, read with the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, letter No. 60/4/47G.S., dated the 6th March 1948.

Midnapore.—No. 2686G.A.—28th August 1948.—The orders of the 21st April 1948, granting leave to Sri Saroj Ballav Biswas, Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, for the period from the 15th April 1948 to 14th May 1948, are cancelled.

Calcutta.—No. 2700G.A.—28th August 1948.—Sri Sourendra Mohan Goswami, Additional Special Officer, Home (Anti-Corruption) Department, is allowed earned leave for the period from the 3rd August to the 31st August 1948, inclusive, under rule 168(*7*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 2701G.A.—28th August 1948.—Sri P. P. I. Vidyanathan, I.C.S., Deputy Relief Commissioner, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, under rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 2nd August 1948.

24-Parganas.—No. 2703G.A.—30th August 1948.—Sri Nikhil Chandra Ganguli, Munsif-Magistrate, Alipore, 24-Parganas, was allowed earned leave for six days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 26th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 6470P.—3rd September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 17A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor is hereby pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in notification No. 2383P., dated the 24th April 1948, published at page 503 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I, of the 29th April 1948:—

Amendment.

In the schedule to the said notification *for* item 7 *substitute* the following, namely:—

"7. A portion consisting of three rooms on the eastern side of a house owned by Haradhan Chakrabartti, at Jalpaiguri town, Jalpaiguri district, bounded as follows:—

North—House of Ramananda Daga.

South—House of late Abdul Sattar and Students' Federation Office.

East—Pathway leading to the Ukilpara Main Road and two garden spaces on each side.

West—House of Haradhan Chakrabartti, the owner".

No. 6414P.—1st September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), the Governor is pleased to make the following rule for the publication and service of Orders referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 26 of the said Act, namely :—

Rule.

Orders under the sections of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), mentioned in column 1 of the table below, and briefly described in columns 2 and 3 thereof shall be published or served or published and served, as the case may be, in the manner specified against such in column 4 of that table.

TABLE.

Section.	Nature and contents.	Whether of general applicability or applicable to individuals.	Manner of service or publication.
1	2	3	4
8(*1*)(*a*) ..	Requiring the author, printer, publisher, or person in possession of any document (not being a newspaper) containing any prejudicial report to inform the authority specified in the Order of the name and address of any person concerned in the making of such report.	Applicable to individuals.	May be served— (*a*) in the case of a Corporation or firm in the manner provided for the service of summons in rule 2 of Order XXIX or rule 3 of Order XXX respectively of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908) ; (*b*) in the case of an individual :— (*i*) personally by delivering or tendering an authentic copy of the Order, or (*ii*) by post, or (*iii*) where the person cannot be found or is not readily traceable by leaving an authentic copy of the Order with any adult male member of his family residing with him ; and if no such adult male member can be found, then by affixing such copy on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of the house in which such person is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain.
8(*1*)(*b*) ..	Providing for the safe keeping by persons in possession of such document and copies thereof.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
8(*1*)(*c*) ..	Requiring the delivery of such document and any copy thereof to any authority specified in the Order.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
8(*1*)(*d*) ..	Prohibiting the further publication, sale or distribution of such document, of any extract therefrom, including, in the case of a newspaper or other periodical, the publication sale, or distribution of any subsequent issue thereof.	Applicable to persons in general.	May be published by a notification in the *Official Gazette*.
8(*1*)(*e*) ..	Declaring such document and every copy or translation thereof or extract therefrom, to be forfeited to His Majesty.	Ditto ..	Ditto.

Section.	Nature and contents.	Whether of general applicability or applicable to individuals.	Manner of service or publication.
1	2	3	4
9(*1*)(*a*) ..	Requiring submission for scrutiny to an authority specified in the Order of all matters or any matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects before publication in any document or class of documents.	Applicable to individual printers, publishers or editors or to printers, publishers and editors generally.	1. When applicable to individual printers, publishers or editors, may be served as an Order under section 8(*1*)(*a*) *ante*. 2. When applicable to printers, publishers and editors generally, may be published by a notification in the *Official Gazette*.
9(*1*)(*b*) ..	Prohibiting or regulating the making or publishing of any documents or of any matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects or the use of any press.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
13(*1*) ..	Directing persons within any area or areas specified in the Order not to be out of doors between such hours as may be specified in the Order except under the authority of a written permit.	Applicable to persons in general.	May be published in the *Official Gazette* or in such other manner as may be appropriate under particular circumstances.
15(*1*)	Prohibiting, restricting or imposing conditions upon the holding of or taking part in processions, meetings or assemblies likely to disturb the communal peace.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
16(*1*)(*a*)	Directing a person to be detained ..	Applicable to individuals.	May be served personally by delivering or tendering an authentic copy of the Order.
16(*1*)(*b*)	Directing a person that he shall not be in any such area or place in West Bengal as may be specified in the Order.	Ditto ..	May be served— (*i*) personally by delivering or tendering an authentic copy of the Order, or (*ii*) by post, or (*iii*) where the person cannot be found or is not readily traceable by leaving an authentic copy of the Order with any adult male member of family residing with him ; and if no such adult male member can be found, then by affixing such copy on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of the house in which such person is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain.
16(*1*)(*c*)	Requiring a person to reside or remain in such place or within such area in West Bengal as may be specified in the Order.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
16(*1*)(*d*)	Requiring a person to notify his movements and/or report himself in such manner at such times and to such authority or person as may be specified in the Order.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
16(*1*)(*e*)	Imposing upon a person such restrictions as may be specified in the Order in respect of his employment, business or movements, in respect of his association or communication with other persons, and in respect of his activities in relation to the discrimination of news or propagation or opinions.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
17 Proviso	Releasing a person from detention or directing fresh detention in accordance with the decision of a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.	Ditto ..	May be served personally by delivering an authentic copy of the Order.

Section.	Nature and contents.	Whether of general applicability or applicable to individuals.	Manner of service or publication.
1	2	3	4
19(*1*)	Prohibiting, restricting, regulating or imposing conditions on— (*i*) the use or operation in any street, square, public place or other open space of any apparatus for amplifying the human voice or any reproduction of the human voice, such as a megaphone or an electrically operated loudspeaker, and (*ii*) the use, operation or driving in any street, square, public place or other open space of any vehicle which carries or has attached to it any such apparatus.	Applicable to persons in general.	May be published in the *Official Gazette* or in such other manner as may be appropriate under particular circumstances.
20(*1*)(*2*)	Prohibiting or restricting in any area, any such exercise, movement, evolution or drill of a military nature as may be specified in the Order.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
21(*1*)	Prohibiting or restricting the wearing or display in public of any dress or article of apparel resembling any uniform or part of a uniform required to be worn by a member of His Majesty's Forces or of the Forces of the Dominion of India or by a member of any official Police Force or of any Force constituted under any law for the time being in force.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
22(*1*)	Requiring any male person in any area to assist in the maintenance or restoration of law and order or in the protection of property.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
23(*1*) ..	Requiring a person to furnish or produce to any specified authority or person any such information or article in his possession as may be specified in the Order.	Applicable to individuals.	May be served as an Order under section 8(*1*)(*a*) *ante*.
25(*1*) ..	Requisitioning any property, movable or immovable.	Ditto ..	May be served as an Order under section 8(*1*)(*a*) *ante* and in the case of immovable property, may also be published by a notification in the *Official Gazette*.
25(*5*) ..	Specifying the person appearing to the Provincial Government to be entitled to the possession of the property to be released from requisition.	Ditto ..	May be served as an Order under section 8(*1*)(*a*) *ante*.
25(*10*)(*a*) ..	Requiring a person to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the Order such information in his possession relating to the property to be requisitioned as may be specified in the Order.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
25(*10*)(*b*) ..	Directing the owner, occupier or person in possession of the property to be requisitioned not to dispose of it, or where property is a building, structurally alter it or where the property is movable, remove it from the premises in which it is kept till the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
30 ..	Specifying custody to which arrested persons may be committed.	Applicable to persons in general.	May be published by a notification in the *Official Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,

R. GUPTA, Secy.

Passport

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling.—No. 4435P.P.—6th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by subsection (1) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Influx from West Pakistan (Control) Ordinance, 1948 (XVII of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district on and from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,

R. GUPTA, Secy.

POLICE DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 5909A.—3rd September 1948.—**Calcutta-Murshidabad.**—Sri Mati Lal Ghosh Dastidar, officiating Inspector, Murshidabad, is in the interests of the public service temporarily transferred to C.I.D., *vice* Sri Satish Chandra Ray, Inspector, C.I.D., posted to Calcutta Police temporarily.

S. GUPTA, Inspr. Genl.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 2902G.A.

Powers.

Malda. No. 2680G.A. 28th August 1948.—Sri Sailesh Chandra Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate (temporary), Nadia, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Midnapore.—No. 2717G.A.—1st September 1948.—Sri Aswini Kumar Dutta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate (temporary), Tamluk, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Judicial

Appointments and Transfers.

Nadia-Calcutta. No. 4335J.—26th August 1948.—The services of Sri Sashi Bhusan Mandal, Munsif, now employed as a Magistrate in the district of Nadia, are replaced at the disposal of the High Court, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

B. K. GUHA, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local Self-Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. L.S.-G.3A/29/48.—3rd September 1948.—The following draft of amendments, which, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*i*) and (*t*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor proposes to make in District Board Form No. I appended to the Bengal Local Self-Government Account Rules, published under notification No. 2158L.S.-G., dated the 5th September 1918, as subsequently amended, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st October 1948, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft amendment.

In District Board Form No. I (regarding budget estimate of probable expenditure) appended to the said rules, *under* the major head "24—Medical" *insert* a new minor head "Leprosy" *below* "Contributions to other Local Funds".

By order of the Governor,

S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.(MD) 3785/IJ-8/48.—23rd August 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. J. C. Mitra, on return from leave, is placed, until further orders, on supernumerary duty at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, with effect from 21st June 1948.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 3791/MD/5A-27-48.- 23rd August 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. Amal Kumar Chakravarty, M.D., on relief from Plague Laboratory work and training in the treatment of Plague cases, was appointed to act, until further orders, as Registrar, Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Calcutta, with effect from 10th June 1948.

No. Medl. 3807/5M-20/48.—23rd August 1948.—In the rules for the training, examination and registration of compounders and dressers issued with notification No. 413Medl., dated the 10th February 1931, the Government of West Bengal are pleased to make the following amendments:—

After rule 12 *insert* the following rule:—

"12A.—Notwithstanding anything stated in rule 12, compounders and dressers in West Bengal, who had received their certificates from the Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Government Medical Schools in Bengal under the old rules prior to 1931, may be enrolled in the register maintained by the Faculty, on payment of the prescribed fees, provided applications for such enrollment are made within two years from the date of this notification".

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 3808/SNS/T-9/47.—23rd August 1948.—Miss K. Cherian, Assistant Matron, Lake Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, was appointed to act as Matron of the same hospital, in addition to her own duties, for twenty-two days with effect from the 31st Ocober 1947, *vice* Mrs. B. Indra, granted leave.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3825/2S-2/48.—24th August 1948.—Dr. Ram Narayan Chakrabartty, D.Sc. (Cal.), Research Fellow at the University of Harvard, United States of America, is appointed as Professor of Chemistry, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

No. Medl.3848/5L-1-48.—25th August 1948.—Sri Santi Bhusan Roy, Personal Assistant to Deputy Director of Health Services (Administration), West Bengal, is granted an extension of leave for eighteen days with effect from 14th August 1948 under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3834/1C-10/48.—25th August 1948.—The following candidates are appointed, until further orders, provisionally to the posts in the Campbell Medical College, Calcutta, noted against each:—

(1) Dr. Debabrata Ray Mahasaya, M B., B.Sc. —Demonstrator of Physiology.

(2) Dr. Bhupendra Nath De, M B., B.Sc. —Demonstrator of Physiology.

(3) Dr. Pankaj Mohan Lahiri, M.B., B.Sc. —Demonstrator of Physiology.

(4) Dr. Nalinaksha Goswami, M.B.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.

(5) Dr. Chandranath Chatterji, M.B., B.Sc.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.

(6) Dr. Kamal Kumar Banerjee, M.B.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

Public Health

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. P.H.-1M-35/48(A).—30th August 1948.—Captain J. D. Singha, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.T.M. & H., L M. D.P.H., now re-employed as Deputy Director of Health Services (Public Health), West Bengal, is appointed to be the Officer-in-charge, Scheme for training of the Rural Medical Officers of Health and Health Assistants, with effect from 1st September 1948 until further orders.

Calcutta.—No. P.H.-1M-35/48(B).—30th August 1948.—Dr. A. S Das Gupta, M.B., D.P.H., Assistant Director of Health Services (North and East Circle), West Bengal, is appointed temporarily to act, in addition to his own duties, as the Deputy Director of Health Services (Public Health), West Bengal, *vice* Captain J. D. Singha.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Establishment

NOTIFICATION.

No. 99.—1st September 1948.—Sri Khagendra Nath Bose, officiating Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division, was allowed, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, leave on average pay for eight days from 30th July 1948, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. MAJUMDAR, Jt. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS

NOTIFICATION.

No. 36.—17th August 1948.—Sri Shyama Charan Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Department of Irrigation and Waterways, with effect from the 2nd August 1948 (afternoon).

By order of the Governor,
S. K. DEY, Secy.

IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DIRECTORATE

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 48C.I.E.—20th August 1948.—Sri Santosh Kumar Roy, temporary Assistant Engineer, Subdivisional Officer, Jalpaiguri (Irrigation) Subdivision of the Malda Division, is transferred, in the interest of the public service, to hold charge of the Headworks Subdivision No. II of the Mor Construction Division No. III, *vice* Medini Mohan Das Gupta, temporary Assistant Engineer, transferred.

No. 49C.I.E.—20th August 1948.—Sri Medini Mohan Das Gupta, temporary Assistant Engineer, Subdivisional Officer, Headworks Subdivision No. II of the Mor Construction Division No. III, is transferred, in the interest of the public service, to hold charge of the Jalpaiguri (Irrigation) Subdivision of the Malda Division, *vice* Sri Santosh Kumar Roy, temporary Assistant Engineer, transferred.

G. B. MONDAL, Chief Engineer

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4405Com.—31st August 1948. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), read with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 302-PA(73)/46, dafed 7th December 1946, the Governor is pleased to cancel the Bengal Paper (Distribution, Licensing and Return) Order, 1947, issued under the Commerce, Labour and Industries Department notification No. 3768-Com., dated 26th September 1947, and held in abeyance up to 31st August 1948, by notification No. 2560Com., dated 30th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
S K. CHATTERJEE, Secy.

No. 4497Com.—4th September 1948.—Sri Ramesh Chandra Majumder, B.A., R.A., is appointed temporarily to act as Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal.

No. 4498Com.—4th September 1948.—Sri Ramesh Chandra Majumder, B.A., R.A., is appointed temporarily to act as Additional Registrar of Firms, West Bengal.

By order of the Governor,
N. M. MAJUMDAR, Dy. Secy.

Labour

ORDER.

No. 3126Lab.—1st September 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 1849Lab., dated the 5th June 1948, the industrial dispute between the Management of Messrs. B. N. Chatterji & Sons of (Head Office) 52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta; Workshop at 116, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta; and their workmen, represented by B. N. Chatterji & Sons Workers' Union, 95/4/1, Narikeldanga Main Road, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct [illegible]rence to section 17 of the said Act that [illegible] award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri P. R. Mukherjee, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of its publication.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. B. N. Chatterji & Sons of (Head Office) 52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta; Workshop at 116, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta; and their workmen represented by B. N. Chatterji & Sons Workers' Union, 95/4/1, Narikeldanga Main Road, Calcutta.

PRESENT—SRI P. R. MUKHERJEE,
Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.

For the Company—Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate.

For the Union—Sri D. L. Sen Gupta, Pleader.

AWARD.

By Government of West Bengal order No. 1849-Lab., dated Calcutta, the 5th June 1948, the above dispute was referred to me for adjudication.

Brief history of the dispute.

This Company was started in 1937 and deals in engineering and contractor's business of different types. The workmen of the Company formed a Trade Union in the year 1947 and submitted a charter of demands before the Manager on 8th February 1948. The matter was placed before the Labour Commissioner who held a joint conference of the Company and the Union for a negotiation, but the Company took the plea that it was desirable that all the engineering industries in Calcutta should be guided by one principle and that they would like to implement the decision of the Major Engineering Tribunal. The matter was, however, ultimately referred to this Tribunal.

Demands of the Union.

The Union demands that the minimum basic wages of the unskilled workers should be Rs. 40 and that the dearness allowance should be 65 per cent. of the basic pay, minimum being Rs. 45 per month. The Union also demands bonus, gratuity, pension, and increased scale of leave and holidays.

The Union also demands the reinstatement of a discharged worker, Nitai (Ticket No. 33), and alleges that it is an act of victimisation and unfair labour practice.

Issues.

(1) Minimum basic wages.
(2) Dearness allowance.
(3) Security of service.
(4) Bonus.
(5) Leave and holidays.
(6) Gratuity and pension.
(7) Provident Fund.
(8) Medical aid.
(9) Reinstatement of Nitai (Ticket No. 33). Is it a case of victimisation? Is he liable to be reinstated?

DECISIONS.

Issue Nos. 1 and 2—Minimum basic wages and dearness allowance.

The Company has filed a chart showing the names of the workers and the present basic pay and dearness allowance. It is seen that there are about 103 workers employed in this industry in various categories such as Lathe-man, Vice-man, Saw-man, Blacksmith, Drill-man, Electric-man, Welder, Riveter, Hammer-man, Moulder, Khalasis and Coolies. It is evident from the chart supplied by the Company as also the chart supplied by the Union that the Company pays Re. 1-2 per day as the minimum basic pay to the unskilled worker and dearness allowance at the flat rate of Rs. 20 per month. Some of the Apprentices and Boys get Re. 1 per day. The case of the Apprentices and Boys may be left out of consideration for the rate prevalent in respect of these persons is quite sufficient.

It appears, therefore, that the minimum wages of a worker in this Company comes up to Rs. 49-4 (including dearness allowance).

The Company had, while the matter was pending before the Labour Commissioner, agreed to abide by the decision of the award of the Engineering Tribunal which was then functioning. It is clear from the letter of the Company that they anticipated the decision of the Tribunal to be Rs. 50 as the minimum basic wages *plus* dearness allowance. Whatever that may be, the Engineering Tribunal has fixed basic wages at the rate of Rs. 30 (for 26 working days) and minimum dearness allowance at Rs. 25 per month. It is thus seen that the Company is paying less by Rs. 5-12 than the minimum rate fixed by the Major Engineering Tribunal.

It appears, however, that the financial position of the Company is not at all happy. The chart filed by the Company clearly shows that the Company is running at a loss. It is also seen how the wage-bill has been systematically increased and the profit has dwindled. The statement of the income of the Company for the year 1354 B.S. as audited by the Registered Accountants shows that the net loss amounted to Rs. 13,769-2-6. I have made a rough calculation and I find that if the minimum basic wages and dearness allowance be fixed at the scale laid down by the Major Engineering Tribunal, the Company will have to incur an additional expense of Rs. 8,400 in a year. Consequently any increase of wages, when the Company is already running at a heavy loss, will ruin this industry and the Company will have to either close its doors or retrench its staff, which will be beneficial to neither party. I am inclined, therefore, to quote here some pertinent observations of Sri S. N. Modak in his award given in B. K. Paul & Co.:—"As has been indicated by Lord Amulree in his book 'Industrial Arbitration in Great Britain,' an industrial court has to give a decision to meet present-day world as it is, and the court is concerned not with what the workers ought, in a moral sense, to receive but what it is proper that he should receive *in view of the state of the industry if more good than harm is to result from court's decision*". It is no use killing the goose which lays gold eggs. Under the circumstances, I am afraid, I cannot make an award regarding scale of pay and dearness allowance on the same tune as per award in the Major Engineering Tribunal. So the wage structure, that is, basic pay of Re. 1-2 per day (Rs. 29-4 per month) and dearness allowance Rs. 20 per month, should not be disturbed now when the Company is passing through a critical financial period. I also find that the Company had in the past sympathetically responded to the demands of the Union when funds permitted. The wage-chart of the workers will prove that the workers' wages actually increased more than three times of the pre-war rate. In my opinion, the Company is not at all hostile to the Union but is sympathetically alive to their demands and it is hoped that with the better days coming, the Company will readily implement the demands of the workers as per award in the Major Engineering Tribunal. I also hope that the workers will take this award in proper sportsmanlike spirit and will put their shoulder willingly and seriously to the wheel and help the Company in tiding over the present financial difficulties by greater production. Needless to add that under the pressing circumstances as above, I reluctantly refuse the minimum scale of wages and dearness allowance as laid down by the Major Engineering Tribunal.

Issue No. 3—Security of service.

The Company agreed to abide by the terms laid down in the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal. The Company is directed to follow the award of the Major Engineering Tribunal on this score.

Issue No. 4—Bonus.

No question of payment of bonus can arise in view of the fact that the Company is running at a loss. It is useless to make any order of bonus by expressing a pious wish that with the better days coming, the Company may be pleased to grant bonus. The Company did not make any profit during the last two years. So the question does not arise. The claim is rejected.

Issue No. 5—Leave and holidays.

I am inclined to think that the matter was well considered by the Major Engineering Tribunal, to which I had been also a party. There should be 22 holidays in a year including festival holidays and 10 days' statutory holidays under the Factories Act. This may be divided as follows:—

10 continuous holidays under the Factories Act, which is equivalent to 8 or 9 paid holidays according as there is one Sunday or two within the period of 10 days.

8 festival days.

5 or 6 days' other leave with pay, which may be taken in continuation of the 10 days' leave under the Factories Act or separately at the option of the workmen. This other leave for 5 or 6 days will accumulate for 2 years as provided for the 10 days' leave under the Factories Act.

Issue No. 6—Gratuity and pension.

The Company is not in a position to undertake hese schemes as it is financially handicapped. The laim is rejected.

Issue No. 7—Provident Fund.

The claim is also rejected for reasons already stated.

Issue No. 8—Medical aid.

As the Employees' State Insurance Act is now in force, this question cannot arise.

Issue No. 9—Reinstatement of Nitai (Ticket No. 33). Is it a case of victimisation? Is he liable to be reinstated?

The case of the Union is that the worker Nitai had been dismissed for his Union activity. The Union's case is that he was an important executive committee member. But no proof has been given that he was actually an active member of the Union. It is admitted that the employees who were holding important executive posts such as Secretary, Vice-President, etc., are still in service. I cannot understand why this particular employee should be picked up for victimisation. I am satisfied that the Company is not inimical to the Union and that the Company has all along replied sympathetically to the letters of the Union and held conferences with the Union officials from time to time.

It has been laid down by the Calcutta Tribunals in many of the awards [Award in Imperial Bank of India dispute by Mr. R. Gupta, *Calcutta Gazette* (Extraordinary Issue), dated 6th September 1947, and Award in Venesta, Ltd., by Dr. Waight, *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 6th September 1947] that in case of reinstatement or for interference by a Tribunal with the order passed by the employer, the onus of proving ulterior motive or unfair labour practice lies with the employees. I have already found that the Union has totally failed to substantiate the allegation that Nitai had any dynamic activity as a member of the Union; so the plea does not stand.

Let us now turn to the case of the Company who alleges that this particular employee was discharged for gross misconduct and irregular attendance. The Company examined Sri. S. K. Sen, Works Manager, and Apurba, a Foreman. Both of them stated that Nitai insulted the Manager. On reading between the lines of evidence of Nitai as also of the employer, I am of opinion that he had been dismissed for improper and insulting behaviour to the Manager. This worker, I find, was also systematically irregular in his attendance and negligent in his duties, and lastly his insulting behaviour to the Manager was the last straw on the camel's back and could not be tolerated any more. The man, in my opinion, was very rightly dismissed. I would like to add here that every employer should be allowed sufficient latitude in punishing a worker for persistent negligence or insubordination and misconduct. The Tribunal should be very slow in ordering reinstatement in such cases unless a very strong case is made out by the Union that particular worker has been vindictively pursued for Union activity. Unless an unfair labour practice or gross injustice is proved, no Tribunal should interfere with the order of discharge or punishment consequent on serious dereliction of duty or insubordination. Unfortunately, the spirit of indiscipline and disobedience and flouting of authority is prevalent amongst workers of some of the industries and unless some disciplinary measures taken by employers are approved of by the Tribunal, I do not know where things are likely to end. In my opinion this was a fit case for discharge.

Summary of the main recommendations.

Minimum basic wage—Rs. 29-4 for 26 working days.

Minimum dearness allowance—Rs. 20.

Security of service—As per recommendations of the Major Engineering Tribunal.

Bonus, gratuity, pension, Provident Fund—Claims rejected.

Leave and holidays—As per award in the Major Engineering Tribunal and as embodied in the body of the award.

No reinstatement of Nitai.

P. R. MUKHERJEE,
Chairman, Industrial Tribunal

The 14th August 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy

ORDER.

No. 3148Lab.—3rd September 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Order No. 1514Lab., dated the 13th May 1948, the industrial dispute between the Management of Messrs. A. Firpo Ltd., 18/2, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, and their employees as represented by Firpo's Employees' Union, 30/2A, Serpentine Lane, Calcutta, respecting issues not covered by this department orders Nos. 626Lab., dated the 2nd March 1948, and 924Lab., dated the 27th March 1948, was referred for adjudication to Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge;

And whereas the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri P. K. Sarkar, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their employees aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of publication of this order.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Management of Messrs. A. Firpo Ltd., 18/2, Chowringhee, Calcutta, and their employees as represented by the Firpo's Employees' Union, 30/2A, Serpentine Lane, Calcutta.

PRESENT: SRI P. K. SARKAR, *Judge, Industrial Tribunal.*

Present for Messrs. A. Firpo Ltd.—(1) Mr. E. R. Meyer, Bar.-at-Law, (2) Sri B. B. Sinha, of Messrs. Leslie & Hinds, Solicitors, (3) Mr. A. C. Alasia, Director and Manager.

Present for the Firpo's Employees' Union: (1) Sri P. K. Sanyal, Advocate and (2) Sri K. D. Banerji, Secretary.

AWARD.

By Government order No. 1514Lab., dated the 13th May 1948, the above industrial dispute was referred to me for adjudication as a Tribunal constituted under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. I gave notice to the parties and the Firpo's Employees' Union, hereafter to be called the Union, filed written statement on 28th May 1948. Messrs. A. Firpo Ltd., hereafter to be called the Company, filed written statement on 14th June 1948. Issues were framed on 21st June 1948 and the case was heard on 3rd July 1948, 17th July 1948, 24th July 1948 and 30th July 1948. Two other disputes between the Company and the Union relating to retrenchment of some employees had previously been referred to me for adjudication by the Government orders No. 626Lab., dated 2nd March 1948, and No. 924Lab., dated 27th March 1948. The first of these disputes has been settled and the second dispute is pending all proceedings therein having been stayed by order of the Hon'ble High Court. In the Government order No. 1514Lab., dated the 13th May 1948 the present dispute has been described as a dispute respecting issues not covered by the two orders mentioned above.

The Firpo's Employees' Union was formed in November 1947 and was registered on 6th December 1947. On 10th January 1948 the Union submitted to the Governing Director of the Company a charter of demands. This led to certain correspondence between the Union and the Company, of which copies have been filed along with the written statement of the Union, and ultimately, the Company not having conceded the demands, the dispute was referred to me for adjudication. In the written statement filed by the Union the demands have been classified under twenty heads and relate to recognition of the Union, fixation of pay-rates and time scales for all categories of employees, dearness allowance, retiring benefits, leave and holidays, conditions of service, medical aid and other matters, the details of which will be found from the issues framed. Unfortunately a considerable portion of the written statement was taken up with discussion of the finances of the Company with a view to show that the Company was making more profits than what appeared in its balance sheets and there was even a suggestion that the Company was manipulating its accounts to make it appear that it was making less profit. The Company in its written statement repudiated and resented this suggestion. At one stage an application was filed by the Union for an order on the Company to produce its account-books from 1939 to 1948. This was not, however, ultimately pressed and at the time of hearing of the case, the suggestion in the written statement of the Union regarding manipulation or inaccuracy of the Company's accounts was not repeated. The Company's accounts are properly audited and it is somewhat reckless to suggest any manipulation. It appeared at the time of hearing that all these matters were altogether irrelevant as the Company did not plead financial inability to raise the wages of its employees. Though these matters were not pressed at the time of hearing, it would have been better if they had not been raised at all in the written statement in the form in which they were actually raised.

The following issues were framed for adjudication:—

(1) Recognition of the Union.

(2) Basic pay, time scales and grades of different categories of employees as enumerated in Annexure A of the employees' written statement.

(3) Fitting existing employees into the grades so fixed.

(4) Dearness allowance.

(5) Special allowances: (*a*) Transport allowances or free transport, (*b*) Education allowances for employees' children, (*c*) House rent allowance, (*d*) Over-time allowances.

(6) Bonus.

(7) Retiring benefits: (*a*) Provident Fund, (*b*) Gratuity.

(8) Conditions of service: (*a*) Permanency of service, (*b*) Rules for discharge and dismissal, (*c*) Promotion, (*d*) Working hours, (*e*) Rules for recruitment, (*f*) Standing orders.

(9) Leave and holidays: (*a*) Privilege leave, (*b*) Casual leave, (*c*) Sick leave, (*d*) Holidays.

(10) Compensation for involuntary unemployment.

(11) Medical aid and facilities.

(12) Free tiffin and Rest Room.

(13) Provision of more latrines.

(14) Provision of better chairs for clerical staff.

I shall now take up the issues for consideration one by one and give my award thereon.

Issue No. 1.—Recognition of the Union.

As already stated, the Union was registered on 6th December 1947. It is claimed that about 500 Indian employees out of a total of 550 are members of the Union. After the submission of the charter of demands by the Union on 10th January 1948 the Governing Director of the Company asked for the constitution of the Union and the names of its office-bearers and certain other informations and these were supplied. On 10th February 1948 the Union was informed by the Director of the Company that the Company had no objection to recognise a properly conducted Union which would represent 80 per cent. of the staff (Annexure D) of the written statement of the Union). At the time of hearing of the case Mr. Meyer informed me that the Company was agreeable to recognise the Union without any condition. I congratulate the Company on this wise decision and direct that the Union be recognised by the Company with effect from the date on which this award will come into operation.

Issues Nos. 2-4.—Basic pay, time scales and grades and dearness allowance of the different categories of employees and fitting existing employees into grades to be fixed.

As already stated, the Company employs about 550 Indian employees. A list of all these employees has been filed by the Company. This list also contains the names of the European and Eurasian staff and certain highly paid employees with whom we are not concerned. Amongst the Indian office staff, the Head Clerk and the Accountant, each of whom gets Rs. 475 per month as pay, are not members of the Union and the Union has stated that it does not represent them. Their cases should not, therefore, be considered by the Tribunal. The rest of the employees may be classified as office staff and clerks, factory staff and bakers, cooks and kitchen staff, garage staff and drivers, electricians, laundry staff, butlers, boys, khansamas, barmen, coolies, carpenters, tailors, durwans, bill collectors, bearers and sweepers. In Annexure A of the written statement of the Union the staff has been divided into seven categories for the purpose of fixation of pay and time scales and grades and also dearness allowance. It will, however, be necessary to revise to some extent this classification of categories, as will be seen later on.

Clerical or office staff.—The first category is the clerical or office staff. The total number of the clerical staff is 65 excluding the Head Clerk and the Accountant with whom I am not concerned, as already stated. Out of these 65 clerks, 26 with length of service varying from 5 to 16 years, are getting a pay of Rs. 110 each. One has put in 24 years' service. There are others getting Rs. 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 150, 160, 170 and 200 and the highest pay is Rs. 225 which is being paid to an employee who has put in 30 years of service and is at present the Head Typist. All these salaries are inclusive of dearness allowance. The Company has got no system so far of paying dearness allowance separately. In January 1947, the Company granted a general increment to the office staff and the salaries of all those who were getting Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 were raised to Rs. 110. Others getting above Rs. 100 also received increments of Rs. 10 as the minimum and Rs. 25 as the maximum. Further increments were granted to a few employees after January 1947. In its written statement the Union demanded a minimum pay of Rs. 120 for the clerks and typists and also demanded a grade of Rs. 120—10—300 for them. For accountants and book-keepers a separate grade of Rs. 150—20—350 was demanded. Over and above this dearness allowance was demanded at the rate of 65 per cent. on the first rupees hundred of salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 40, 40 per cent. on the second rupees hundred and 20 per cent. on the third rupees hundred. I am bound to say that these demands are rather extravagant and this was recognised by the Union itself at the time of hearing of the case when the demand was reduced to a grade of Rs. 70—10—250 for all categories of clerks with dearness allowance at the rate of 70 per cent. on the first rupees hundred, 40 per cent. on the second rupees hundred and 25 per cent. on the third rupees hundred. At one stage it was claimed that the Company was bound to pay dearness allowance over and above the salaries it was paying and it was urged that the salaries were not inclusive of dearness allowance since the Company was paying Provident Fund contribution on the entire amount of those salaries. It is, however, to the credit of the Union that it was recognised at the time of hearing that the existing salaries should be taken to be inclusive of dearness allowance and that unfair advantage should not be taken of the Company's mistake in not showing in its accounts a portion of the salaries as basic pay and another portion as dearness allowance. On account of this mistake the Company has been deducting and paying Provident Fund contributions on the entire salaries paid. There can be no question that the Company is paying handsome salaries to its employees and to claim that the Company should pay dearness allowance over and above these salaries would have been most unreasonable and unjust. I congratulate the Union for appreciating this position at the time of hearing and reducing its demands in consequence.

In order to decide what portion of the salary which is at present being paid to a clerk should represent dearness allowance, it is necessary first of all to fix the rate of dearness allowance for the clerical staff. As already stated, the Union it its written statement demanded 65 per cent. on the first rupees hundred of the salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 40 as dearness allowance. In the revised demand submitted at the time of hearing, the dearness allowance was demanded at 70 per cent. on the first rupees hundred of the salary. I think that both these demands are rather too high. The Central Pay Commission recommended dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 40 for pay range from Rs. 51 to Rs. 100, Rs. 45 for pay range from Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 55 for pay range from Rs. 151 to Rs. 200 and so on, on a cost of living index amounting to Rs. 280. It is said that the cost of living index has gone up further and it is now above Rs. 300. The clerical staff of this Company, however, enjoys another kind of amenity in consideration of which I am of opinion that the rate of dearness allowance recommended by the Central Pay Commission, as stated above, should not be exceeded. This amenity consists of afternoon tea with buttered toast which is supplied free to all its clerical staff by the Company. This has been valued by the Company at Rs. 10 per month. On behalf of the Union, however, the quality of the toast supplied has been criticised and it is said that the money value would not be as high as Rs. 10. Even if it be so, the fact that this special kind of amenity is enjoyed by the clerical staff should be taken into account in fixing the rate of dearness allowance. I accordingly fix the rate of dearness allowance for the clerical staff as follows:—

Rs. 40 for pay range—Rs. 51—100.

Rs. 45 for pay range—Rs. 101—150.

Rs. 55 for pay range—Rs. 151—200.

It is not necessary to fix the dearness allowance for any higher pay range since the maximum pay of the clerical staff is going to be fixed at Rs. 200, as will appear later.

According to the above scale of dearness allowance, a clerk who is now getting Rs. 110 should be deemed to be getting Rs. 70 as basic pay and Rs. 40 as dearness allowance. Similarly, a clerk getting Rs. 140 should be deemed to be getting Rs. 100 as basic pay and Rs. 40 as dearness allowance. Up to Rs. 140 the basic pay should be arrived at after deducting Rs. 40 from the actual amount which is being paid to a clerk. There is now no clerk getting salary from Rs. 141 to 149 and the next salary above Rs. 140 is Rs. 150, according to the statements filed by the Company and also by the Union. Since Rs. 45 is the dearness allowance fixed for pay range Rs. 101 to 150, a clerk getting Rs. 150 should be deemed to be getting Rs. 105 as basic pay and Rs. 45 as dearness allowance. Salaries from Rs. 150 to Rs. 195 can easily be converted into basic pay and dearness allowance in this manner. From salaries above Rs. 195, Rs. 55 should be deducted in order to arrive at the basic pay. Thus a clerk getting Rs. 151 should get Rs. 55 as dearness allowance and his total salary would therefore be Rs. 206. There are some clerks on Rs. 200, according to the statement filed by the Company. This salary cannot be converted into basic pay and dearness allowance without some increment up to at least Rs. 6. These clerks should be considered to be on a basic pay above the pay range of Rs. 150 and what their actual pay scale should be will appear later. There is one clerk getting Rs. 225 and he is the Head Typist, as already mentioned. His basic pay should be deemed to be Rs. 170 since he is entitled to Rs. 55 as dearness allowance.

I now come to the question of fixation of time-scales and grades for the clerks. The Company in its written statement had taken legal objection to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to fix time-scales and grades under the Industrial Disputes Act. At the time of hearing, however, this objection was not pressed and the Company itself proposed grades and time-scales. The Company is in the habit of granting liberal increments of pay to its clerks from time to time but there are no fixed time-scales or grades. Some fixed time-scales and grades are, however, necessary in the interest of the employees.

As already stated, the Union finally demanded one uniform grade of Rs. 70—10—250 for all kinds of clerks. The Company, however, proposed three grades according to the qualifications of the clerks. These grades are—

(A) Rs. 70—4—130 for graduates,
(B) Rs. 60—2½—90 for matriculates and under-graduates, and
(C) Rs. 35—2½—80 for non-matrics.

In a statement submitted by the Company on 17th July 1948 the grade to which a particular clerk is assigned has been mentioned and it has been stated that this grading has been done on the basis of educational qualifications as also efficiency and long service. So far as the C grade of Rs. 35—2½—80 is concerned, I must say that this cannot be a grade for clerks, even though they may be non-matriculates. The lowest grade fixed by the Central Pay Commission for clerks starts from Rs. 55. The clerks belong to the middle class and certainly their minimum pay cannot be fixed so low as Rs. 35. In the above statement, the great majority of the clerks have been placed by the Company in the B grade. Their number is 35 which is more than half the total. At present the lowest pay of Rs. 70 (after deducting dearness allowance from Rs. 110) is being paid to some clerks who have put in only five or six years' service and they have been placed in C grade. The pay of one of them was Rs. 70 in December, 1946 while certain others were then getting even more, viz., Rs. 80. So, very likely these clerks had been appointed on Rs. 70 or Rs. 80. They cannot by any means be fitted into the proposed C grade, if their present pay and the pay in December, 1946 and the length of service are taken into account. So I cannot accept the C grade proposed by the Company. I do not also see much justification for keeping a separate grade for non-matriculates or treating them differently from the matriculates. The number of clerks placed on the C grade is only 18. I think that it will be more appropriate to fix one grade for the matriculates and non-matriculates and to adopt Rs. 60 as the minimum basic pay for such clerks. The Union has proposed one uniform grade for all kinds of clerks including graduates, but this shows scant recognition for superior educational qualifications and on principle this cannot be accepted. I therefore propose to fix one grade for non-matriculates, matriculates and under-graduates and another grade for graduates. The rate of annual increment proposed by the Company for the B grade, namely, Rs. 2-8, is not sufficient and the rate proposed by the Union, namely, Rs. 10, is too high. I think that the rate of increment should more properly be Rs. 4 and the maximum should be Rs. 140 with efficiency bar at Rs. 100. For A grade, in which the Company has placed 12 of the clerks, the starting salary should be Rs. 80, the rate of increment Rs. 6 and the maximum Rs. 200 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 140. The grades are accordingly fixed as follows:—

(A) Rs. 80—6—140 (E.B.)—6—200.
(B) Rs. 60—4—100 (E.B.)—4—140.

So far as the question of fitting the existing clerks into the two grades is concerned, the C grade proposed by the Company not having been accepted, the clerks who are shown in the C grade in the statement filed by the Company on 17th July 1948 should all be placed in the B grade. The 35 clerks placed in the B grade in the statement along with those placed in the C grade should all get the B grade fixed above and the 12 clerks placed in the A grade in the statement should have the A grade fixed above. As recommended by the Central Pay Commission, the initial pay of each clerk should be fixed at the stage in the proposed scale next above the pay which he may be drawing at present. This should be done with effect from the date on which this award will be brought into operation by order of the Government. For this purpose the basic pay should be calculated after deducting the dearness allowance according to the scale fixed above from the salary which is at present being paid to a particular clerk. Thus the basic pay of a clerk who is now getting Rs. 110 should be taken to be Rs. 70 and his initial pay should be fixed at the stage in the proposed scale next above this pay, i.e., at Rs. 72. As regards some clerks in the B grade, special increments seem to be necessary in consideration of length of service. Thus P. G. Nandi (No. 42 in the list of 17th July 1948), who has put in 24 years of service, is getting Rs. 110 only. In such a case, as recommended by the Central Pay Commission, special increments at the rate of one increment in the proposed scale for every three completed years of service, subject to the ceiling of Rs. 20, should be added to the initial pay fixed. Thus his basic pay should be Rs. 92 and he should get Rs. 132 including Rs. 40 as dearness allowance. In the B grade, those who have put in 12 years of service or more and are still getting Rs. 110 should receive special increments at this rate subject to the ceiling of Rs. 20. There are three such persons, according to the statement, and they are—

(1) P. G. Nandi (No. 42).
(2) P. N. Banerji (No. 39).
(3) C. R. Sarkar (No. 45).

Another clerk P. K. Majumdar (No. 20 in the list) who is getting Rs. 125, though he has put in 15 years of service, should also have a special increment and get Rs. 132 including dearness allowance, his initial pay being fixed at Rs. 92.

So far as the clerks placed in the A grade are concerned, those who are getting Rs. 200 should get Rs. 207 out of which Rs. 152 should represent basic pay and Rs. 55 dearness allowance. Rupees 152 should be deemed as the stage in the grade next above the pay they are getting. The initial pay of the others should similarly be fixed at the stage in the proposed scale next above the pay they are now drawing after deducting dearness allowance according to the scales fixed above. There are two clerks in the A grade who should receive special increments of Rs. 20 in view of the length of their service (24 and 20 years) and the pay they are getting at present. They are—

No. 4 D. N. Das whose initial pay is fixed at Rs. 146, and

No. 23 H. K. Sen whose initial pay is fixed at Rs. 110.

They will get dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 45 on the pay fixed.

The Company, as already stated, has placed 12 of the clerks in the A grade and they should be considered as the present incumbents of the A grade. The placing of a particular employee in a grade is a matter within the discretion of the Company but it is expected that the Company will promote more employees from the B grade to the A grade, according to their efficiency and length of service.

Factory staff.—The factory staff consists of confectionery mistries and their assistants. The Company has filed a statement classifying them into three categories of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workmen. The skilled staff gets pay varying from Rs. 48 to Rs. 98. The Head Mistri gets Rs. 270. His case is not necessary to be considered by the Tribunal and no demand has been made on his behalf. The semi-skilled staff gets pay ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 48 and the unskilled staff from Rs. 30 to Rs. 34. No separate dearness allowance is paid to these workmen but they get a substantial mid-day meal cooked by themselves, foodstuff being supplied by the Company, and this meal is valued by the Company at Rs. 12 per month. According to the Union, the food supplied is not worth so much. After some discussion, however, it was agreed by both parties that the value of the food supplied should be estimated at Rs. 10 per month. The Union further agreed to deduction of this sum from the dearness allowance that may be fixed. So far as the factory staff is concerned, the Company agreed to dearness allowance being paid to them at the same rate as was fixed by the Engineering Industries Tribunal. The Union demanded that dearness allowance should be fixed at least at Rs. 30 per month. In the Engineering Industries Tribunal, the award of which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 3rd July 1948, the following scale of dearness allowance has been fixed:—

Pay Range.			Dearness allowance. Rs.
Up to Rs. 50	...	...	25
Rs. 51—100	...	...	35
Rs. 101—150	...	...	40
Rs. 151—200	...	...	45
Rs. 201 and above	...	. .	50

I propose to fix the same rate of dearness allowance for the factory workers and other workmen of this Company. Since the factory staff gets food worth Rs. 10 per month, the dearness allowance will be reduced by Rs. 10 so long as they will get this supply of food.

The Union has proposed the following grades:—

Rs. 40—2—70 for the unskilled workmen

Rs. 60—5—90 for the semi-skilled workmen.

Rs. 80—10—200 for the skilled workmen.

These grades were demanded by the Union in a statement filed subsequently in modification of the original demands which were higher. The Company proposed that the minimum of the unskilled should be fixed at Rs. 30 and of the semi-skilled at Rs. 35. I think that the grades proposed by the Union are rather high and the present pay scales of the workmen quite fair, though there are no regular time-scales. I therefore fix the grades for the factory staff as follows:—

Rs. 30—1—35 for the unskilled workmen.

Rs. 35—1—50 for the semi-skilled workmen.

Rs. 51—3—81 for the skilled workmen.

The unskilled and the semi-skilled workmen will get dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 15 and the skilled will get dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 25 in addition to the food they are getting. The initial pay of each workman should be fixed at a stage in the grade fixed for him next above the pay he is getting at present.

There is one skilled workman, Lachman, who is getting Rs. 98. His initial pay should be deemed to be Rs. 81 and the balance should be deemed to be dearness allowance. His pay including dearness allowance should be raised to Rs. 106. The coolies in the Soda Factory and other coolies should have the same grade as the unskilled factory workmen with dearness allowance Rs. 25. The bakers should also have the grade of unskilled workmen with the same kind of dearness allowance, and their present pay should be raised to Rs. 55 including dearness allowance. The head baker should have the grade and the dearness allowance of a skilled worker and his initial pay is fixed at Rs. 51 the balance being deemed to be dearness allowance. If any of these workers get any food, then the value of the food concession should be deducted from dearness allowance.

Kitchen staff.—The kitchen staff consists of cooks, assistant cooks, kalaiwalas, knifemen, masalchis, pantrymen and coolies. The Company has filed a statement classifying the cooks into three categories of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. In the category of skilled cooks there are two men who are very highly paid. They are the head cooks. One of them gets Rs. 400 and the other Rs. 250. There are six more cooks who get pay ranging from Rs. 115 to Rs. 200. They should also be deemed to be highly skilled. Though the Company has described these eight cooks as skilled, they should more properly have been described as highly skilled. In the next category of semi-skilled cooks, the pay range varies from Rs. 85 to Rs. 120. In view of the handsome scale in which these cooks are paid, they should more properly have been described as skilled cooks. The cooks in the category of unskilled get pay varying from Rs. 35 to Rs. 85. They should more properly have been described as semi-skilled. In fact, there cannot be an unskilled cook. The unskilled workers in the kitchen staff are not cooks but men like masalchis, knifemen, etc. The Union in its revised demand proposed a grade of Rs. 120—10—250 for the skilled cooks, meaning thereby the cooks whom I have described as highly skilled. In its written statement, however, the Union had demanded only two grades for the cooks, the first grade being Rs. 80—10—200. As already stated, there are only eight cooks in the highly skilled category of whom two are head cooks. They are apparently able to take care of themselves and it would not be proper to fix a grade for only six or eight men. I do not therefore propose to fix any grade for the highly skilled cooks excepting fixing a minimum. In consideration of the fact that the cooks in the next lower category are actually being paid up to Rs. 120, I fix the minimum pay of the first category at Rs. 125. The cook Alam who has been placed in this category is getting Rs. 115 which is less than this minimum. His pay should therefore be raised to Rs. 125.

Before I proceed to fix the grades and the scales of pay for the cooks of the next two categories described as semi-skilled and unskilled in the Company's statement, it is necessary to say something about the question of dearness allowance for the cooks. The Company has stated that the cooks get all their meals free from the hotel and has therefore opposed the grant of any dearness allowance to them. The Union has demanded dearness allowance for the cooks on the same scale as in the case of other employees. At the time of hearing the Union at first suggested that the Company might discontinue providing meals for the cooks and pay them dearness allowance in cash instead. I understand that the practice in all hotels is that the cooks take their meals in the hotels they serve. I do not think that it would be proper to change such a longstanding practice and it has been urged upon me that any other practice would be highly inconvenient in the management of the hotel. The cooks' hours of duty are also such that unless they take their meals in the hotel, they will have to go without meals for long hours or the work of the hotel will suffer. The Union ultimately appreciated the weight of these considerations and urged that if no dearness allowance is paid to the cooks, they should be given a higher basic wage. At a later stage of the hearing, however, the Union demanded some cash payment by way of dearness allowance for the cooks. It is difficult to arrive at an exact estimate of the money value of the meals supplied to the cooks, but I do not think that it will be less than the dearness allowance which has been fixed for the factory staff. Taking all these facts into consideration I am of opinion that no dearness allowance should be paid to the cooks but that their scale of pay should be more liberal than that of the factory and other staff.

From the pay scales already mentioned it will appear that the cooks are actually being liberally paid. The cooks in the semi-skilled category, which I have taken to be equivalent to the skilled category, get pay varying from Rs. 85 to Rs. 120. The Union demanded a grade of Rs. 80—10—200 for them in the written statement but in its revised demand the grade proposed is Rs. 80—3—140. I think that the proper grade for this category of cooks, taking into account the fact that they will get no dearness allowance, should be Rs. 85—5—125. The cooks described as unskilled are getting pay varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 85. One of them, Nicholas, is getting Rs. 15 only. For this category the Union demanded a grade of Rs. 40—5—100 in its written statement and Rs. 40—2—80 in the revised demand. I think that the proper grade for this category should be Rs. 40—3—85. Accordingly, the grades for the cooks of the skilled and semi-skilled categories, who have been described as semi-skilled and unskilled respectively in the statement filed by the Company, are fixed as follows:—

(1) Rs. 85—5—125 for the skilled category.

(2) Rs. 40—3—85 for the semi-skilled category. Those who are getting less than the minimum should all get the minimum from the date this award will come into effect, and the pay of those who are getting above the minimum should be fixed at the stage in the respective scales next above the pay they are now drawing. The cooks will not get any dearness allowance, as already stated, but they will be entitled to have their meals from the hotel. It is expected that the cooks will be promoted from one category to another, according to their skill and efficiency. This is, however, left to the discretion of the Company.

As regards the other kitchen staff, whom I have described above as the unskilled staff, it appears that the kalaiwalas get pay ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Their grade is fixed at Rs. 35—1—50. The knifemen and the masalchis get Rs. 30 or Rs. 32. The Pantrymen get Rs. 30. There are also some coolies on Rs. 30. For all these, the grade is fixed at Rs. 30—1—35. I understand that some of the kitchen staff also get their meals from the hotel. Those who get such meals, and I understand that the kalaiwalas and the masalchis are among them, will not get any dearness allowance on the same principle which has been applied to cooks. The others will get dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 25, as fixed above.

Drivers and garage staff.—It appears from the statement filed that the Company employs six drivers on Rs. 71-4 and one on Rs. 100. No separate dearness allowance is paid to any driver. The Union demanded a scale of Rs. 80—10—200 for the drivers in the written statement. In the revised demand, however, the scale suggested is Rs. 80—3—125. Over and above, dearness allowance has been claimed. I think that the grade of Rs. 55—2—75 should be adequate for drivers and I fix the grade accordingly. They will get, in addition, dearness allowance at Rs. 35. The drivers who are getting Rs. 71-4 should therefore get Rs. 90 including dearness allowance and the driver on Rs. 100 should be deemed to be on the maximum pay of the scale. His pay is fixed at Rs. 110 including dearness allowance.

In the garage the Company employs a head mistri and certain other categories of workmen like turners, vicemen, fitters, painters, tin-mistris, blacksmiths, carpenters, cleaners and coolies. The cleaners and coolies get pay ranging from Rs. 22 to Rs. 34. They should have the grade of unskilled workmen, namely, Rs. 30—1—35. They should also get dearness allowance at the rate fixed above. The pay of all these workmen should therefore be raised to Rs. 55 including dearness allowance from the date of operation of this award.

As regards other workmen in the garage, those who are getting at present more than Rs. 70 should more properly be placed in the skilled category and those who are getting less than Rs. 70 should be placed in the semi-skilled category. For the semi-skilled workmen, the grade should be Rs. 35—1—50 and for the skilled workmen, namely, those who are at present getting pay above Rs. 70 inclusive of dearness allowance, the grade is fixed at Rs. 51—3—81. The semi-skilled category will get dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 25 and the skilled category will get it at the rate of Rs. 35. In placing the workmen on the grades fixed, the same principles should be adopted, namely, the initial pay should be fixed at the stage in the proposed scale next above the pay they may be drawing at present and this pay should be ascertained in each case by deducting the dearness allowance from the existing pay. Where by such deduction the minimum is not reached the basic pay should be raised to the minimum of the grade. There is one tin-mistri on Rs. 30 and there is also a viceman on Rs. 30. They should also have the minimum of the semi-skilled grade. There is a carpenter in the garage staff on Rs. 66. He and the other carpenters in the employment of the Company who get Rs. 55 will have the same grade as that of the semi-skilled workmen, namely, Rs. 35—1—50, and the same dearness allowance. The pay of the carpenters on Rs. 55 should be raised to Rs. 60 inclusive of dearness allowance.

Laundry staff.—The Company employs a large number of dhobis or washermen whose pay generally is Rs. 42 and there are two who are getting Rs. 65 and Rs. 69 respectively. Excepting these two they should have the same grade as that of unskilled workmen, namely, Rs. 30—1—35 and the same dearness allowance, namely, Rs. 25, and should get Rs. 55. The two who are getting above Rs. 60 should have the grade of semi-skilled workmen, namely, Rs. 35—1—50, with Rs. 25 as dearness allowance. Their initial pay should be fixed after deducting dearness allowance from the existing pay. There are some tailors in the employment of the Company who are getting Rs. 50. They should have the grade of semi-skilled workmen, namely, Rs. 35—1—50 and the same dearness allowance and their initial pay should be fixed on the same principle. The linen boys should have the grade of unskilled workmen, namely, Rs. 30—1—35, with dearness allowance, Rs. 25.

Durwans.—The Company employs three classes of durwans, namely, durwan, bill durwan and havildar. The garage durwan gets Rs. 35 but the other durwans get Rs. 40 to Rs. 47. The bill durwans get Rs. 40 and the havildars Rs. 45 to Rs. 50. The Union demanded a uniform grade for all these durwans. The original demand was Rs. 50—5—100. The revised demand, however, is Rs. 50—2—80. The pay which the durwans and the havildars are now getting is inclusive of dearness allowance. I think that it will be sufficient if the grade of the durwans is fixed on the same scale as that of the semi-skilled workmen, namely, Rs. 35—1—50. They should get, in addition, dearness allowance at Rs. 25. The pay of the durwans and havildars should therefore be raised to Rs. 60 including dearness allowance.

Electricians.—The Company employs one electrician and some assistant electricians and some coolies described as electric coolies. The electrician gets Rs. 200. The assistant electricians get pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and the coolies get Rs. 35. The Union demanded grades of Rs. 100—7½—250 for the electricians and Rs. 50—2—80 for the coolies. So far as the coolies are concerned, there is no reason why they should have a preferential treatment to other coolies. Their grade is fixed at Rs. 30—1—35 as in the case of unskilled workmen and they should get Rs. 25 as dearness allowance. For the electricians, whose present pay is inclusive of dearness allowance, the grade is fixed at Rs. 70—5—170. They will get dearness allowance at the same rate as skilled workmen mentioned above. The minimum pay including dearness allowance should therefore be fixed at Rs. 105 and the initial pay in the grade should be fixed on the principles mentioned above at the stage in the scale next above the existing basic pay calculated after deducting the dearness allowance from the present emoluments.

Butlers, boys and barmen.—The butlers in the employment of the Company generally get Rs. 30 and the boys get Rs. 20. The barmen or bar boys get Rs. 30. The low scale of pay of these employees has been strongly criticised by the Union. The Company is willing neither to increase their pay nor to grant them dearness allowance. The Company's case is that these employees are paid at low rates because they earn considerable sums from tips. In its statement the Company has estimated the earnings of these classes of employees from tips at Rs. 75 per month. It is well known that these employees do earn a lot from tips and the Union was also forced to concede this. The Union suggested that tips might be discontinued and these employees paid on the same scale as the other employees. The payment of tips is, however, a recognised practice in the hotels and restaurants and it is not possible to discontinue it. I think that in an institution like an hotel the fact that tips are earned should be taken into account in fixing the pay scale of the employees like the boys, barmen and butlers. In consideration of this fact, I do not propose to fix any dearness allowance for these classes of employees. So far as their pay is concerned, however, they should at least have the same pay and grade as the unskilled workmen. I, accordingly, fix the scale of pay for these classes of employees at Rs. 30—1—35. The boys who are getting Rs. 20 now should get Rs. 30 from the date the award will come into operation. These employees will not, however, get any dearness allowance.

There are some other classes of boys described as glass boys, cigarette boys, packing boys and khansamas. Glass boys get Rs. 30, cigarette boys Rs. 25, packing boys Rs. 29 to Rs. 41 and khansamas Rs. 30 to Rs. 37. It is not clear whether any of these boys also earn tips. They should have the same scale of pay as the unskilled workmen, namely, Rs. 30—1—35, and, if they do not earn any tips they should have the same dearness allowance as the unskilled workmen and their pay should be raised to Rs. 55.

Finally there are the office boys and bearers some of whom are highly paid. Thus, Mr. Alasia's boy gets Rs. 45, Mr. Corti's boy gets Rs. 50 and there are also bearers on Rs. 55 and Rs. 60. The office boys and bearers should generally have the same grade as that of the unskilled workmen with dearness allowance, but the more highly paid among them, i.e., those who are now getting Rs. 50 or more, should have the grade of durwans, i.e., Rs. 35—1—50, with dearness allowance at Rs. 25. Their pay should therefore be raised to Rs. 60.

There remain two more classes of employees, namely, the sweepers and the malis. The sweepers get pay ranging from Rs. 22 to Rs. 28 and the malis get Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. The sweepers all live within the premises of the hotel and restaurant and get their meals there. In view of this, they should not get any dearness allowance as in the case of the cooks. Since they are also allowed to live in the hotel premises, I think that a lower scale of pay should be fixed for them. Their pay scale is fixed at Rs. 25—1—30. The same pay scale is also fixed for the malis but they will get dearness allowance at Rs. 25, unless they get any meal or food from the hotel. If they get any food the value thereof should be deducted from the dearness allowance.

If any category of employee has been left out in the above enumeration, he should be given the same grade as that fixed for an employee doing analogous kind of work and dearness allowance should be paid to him as fixed above, provided that it he gets any meal or food from the hotel, the value thereof should be deducted from the dearness allowance.

Issue No. 5—(a) Transport allowance or free transport.

The Union has demanded that arrangement for free transport of the employees from their quarters to their places of duty as also for their return should be made by the Company and it is stated that the Company has got a large number of lorries which could be utilised for this purpose. This is a rather novel and extraordinary demand and the Union representatives felt as much, because at the time of hearing it was said that if a liberal scale of pay and dearness allowance were sanctioned by the Tribunal, the demand would not be pressed. I think that the scales of pay and dearness allowance sanctioned above should be considered liberal and sufficient to cover the cost of transport of the employees to their places of duty. The demand is accordingly rejected.

(b) Education allowance for the employees' children.

This demand which also was not pressed, if a liberal scale of pay and dearness allowance were sanctioned, is rejected on the same ground as the demand for transport allowance.

(c) House-rent allowance.

House-rent must also be deemed to be covered by the pay scales fixed and so the demand for separate house-rent allowance is rejected.

(d) Over-time allowance.

The Union demanded that over-time work should be paid for at the rate of one day's pay for three hours' over-time work on week days and at the rate of two days' pay for over-time work on Sundays and holidays. The Company has, however, stated that those employees who work on Sundays get a complete day's rest on some other day of the week. The workers of this establishment are all paid by month and there is no daily-rated worker even in the factory. The Company has agreed to pay one extra day's pay to workers who may be asked to work over-time and that ought to be sufficient. As regards the factory, over-time payment should be governed by the Factories Act, and I understand that it is so governed.

Issue No. 6 Bonus.

The Company pays one month's pay as bonus during Puja every year to the workers and is willing to continue to pay the same this year also. The Union demanded two months' pay as bonus. Since the scales of pay of the employees have been revised, I think that one month's pay as bonus which the Company is paying and is agreeable to pay this year also is sufficient under the circumstances. I, accordingly, direct that the Company should pay one month's pay as bonus to all its employees during Puja this year.

Issue No. 7—Retiring benefits.

The Company has started a Provident Fund to which it contributes 5 per cent. of each employee's pay every month. The employees are also required to contribute 5 per cent. of their pay. The Union has demanded that the contribution should be raised to 10 per cent. both ways and that the Provident Fund should be administered by "a collective body of employers and employees". So far as the rate of contribution is concerned, I think that it is somewhat lower than what is contributed in most of the industrial or business establishments and I direct that the rate of contribution, both for the employees and for the Company, should be fixed at 6¼ per cent. of the pay with effect from the date on which this award will come into operation. The Provident Fund was started in the year 1942 and is, therefore, in operation for a pretty long time. The demand for administration of the Provident Fund by representatives of employers and employees is impracticable and is therefore rejected. The Company objects to the granting of any gratuity as claimed by the Union. The claim of the Union is that gratuity to the extent of one month's salary should be paid in case of retirement, retrenchment, dismissal or death of an employee. On behalf of the Company it has been argued that the employees should be entitled to one kind of retiring benefit only and that since they are already in the enjoyment of one kind of benefit, in the shape of the Provident Fund, the claim for gratuity should be rejected. Reference has been made by the learned Counsel for the Company to the award of the Engineering Industries Tribunal, already mentioned, in which the Tribunal was of opinion that only one kind of retiring benefit could be claimed by the employees. I think that the same principle should be adopted in this case also and the claim for gratuity should be rejected. It is accordingly rejected.

Issue No. 8—Conditions of service.

(*a*) The Union demanded that all employees should be made permanent on completion of three months' service. This is agreed to by the Company and has been embodied in the Draft Standing Orders which have been filed. It is, accordingly, directed that all employees should be made permanent after three months' satisfactory service.

(*b*) *Rules for dismissal and discharge.*—The Draft Standing Orders, filed by the Company, provide that the employment of any permanent workmen may be terminated by one month's notice in writing in the case of monthly-rated workmen or by payment of one month's wages in lieu of such notice, and by two weeks' notice or payment of two weeks' wages in lieu thereof in cases of other workmen. The Union demanded that three months' notice should be given to all workers. I do not, however, see any justification for three months' notice and I find that no such claim was made in the written statement. The claim is, accordingly, rejected and the rule in the Draft Standing Orders accepted on this point.

As regards dismissal, the Union demanded that no employee should be dismissed unless he is found guilty of misconduct by a joint committee consisting of representatives of the Company and the Union, after giving the employee proper opportunities for meeting the charges laid against him. Adequate provision has been made in the Draft Standing Orders, submitted by the Company, for giving an opportunity to an employee for meeting the charges of misconduct brought against him. Rule 14 of the Draft Standing Orders mentions the acts or omissions which amount to misconduct and sub-rule (*4*) provides that no order of dismissal shall be made unless the worker concerned is previously informed in writing of the alleged misconduct and is given an opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him. It is next provided that the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company is required in every case of dismissal and that when circumstances appear to warrant it, the Board of Directors may institute independent enquiries before dealing with the charges against an employee. The original draft provided for approval of either the Manager or the Board of Directors, but, at the desire of the Union, the Company agreed to the approval of the Board of Directors instead of that of the Manager. Sub-rule (*6*) provides that in awarding punishment the Manager shall take into account the gravity of the misconduct, previous record of the employee and any other extenuating circumstances and that a copy of the order made by the Manager shall be supplied to the employee. The words "Board of Directors" should be substituted in place of "Manager" in this sub-rule in consonance with the change in sub-rule (*4*). Subject to these changes, sub-rules (*4*) and (*6*) which should be renumbered as sub-rules (*3*) and (*5*), as explained below, appear to afford adequate protection to an employee against wrongful dismissal. I do not see any justification for the claim that a joint committee of the representatives of the Company and the Union should be set up to judge an employee charged with misconduct. This would not only be impracticable but would interfere with the discretion of the Company in the matter. This claim is accordingly rejected. The Union has suggested some changes in the list of acts or omission which amount to misconduct.

Item No. (*e*) of this list enumerates taking or giving bribes or any illegal gratification as one of the acts of misconduct. To this an exception should be provided exempting the taking of customary tips. Taking of such tips should not be considered as acceptance of an illegal gratification. The Union also objected to the word "habitual" in item Nos. (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*). I see no valid ground for the objection. Habitual absence or habitual late attendance or habitual breach of any established rule should amount to misconduct and I do not think that the word "habitual" is not sufficiently explicit. There is therefore no need for any change in these items.

As regards retrenchment, the Union demanded that there should be no retrenchment without the approval of the Union, that the employees who have completed 35 years of service should first be retrenched and thereafter the principle of "last come first go" should be applied, that the retrenched employees should be paid gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for every year of service and that in case of new appointments the retrenched employees should be given preference. The principle that there should be no retrenchment without the approval of the Union cannot be accepted. It is a matter within the discretion of the Company and will depend on the financial position and the condition of business of the Company at a particular point of time. No employer can be called upon to wait for the approval of the Union may make on the point. Such procedure I can only suggest that the Company should, if possible, inform the Union beforehand whenever any retrenchment is contemplated or decided upon, as this is a matter in which the Union is greatly interested, and consider any representation that the Union may make on the point. Such procedure is likely to induce the confidence of the Union and lead to greater co-operation between the Management and the Union. I only suggest this for consideration of the Company but do not want to make any binding award on the point. The demand that the employees who have completed 35 years of service should first be, retrenched is impracticable and cannot be accepted. It may be that the retention of service of such an employee will be more beneficial to the establishment on account of his experience than that of a comparatively junior employee. The other demand that the principle of "last come first go" should be adopted in making a general retrenchment is, however, reasonable and I direct the Company to adopt this principle as far as practicable in making retrenchments. I also accept the demand that in cases of new appointments, the retrenched hands should, other things being equal, be given preference and direct the Company to adopt this principle. The demand for payment of gratuity to retrenched hands cannot be accepted since the general demand for gratuity has been rejected. This is accordingly rejected.

(c) *Promotion.*—The Union's demand that a system of promotion to higher posts should be introduced is accepted by the Company. The Company should, as far as possible, fill up vacancies by promotion from the existing staff. The further demand that a committee should be formed with one representative from the Union to deal with this matter cannot, however, be accepted and is rejected.

(d) *Working hours.*—The working hours for clerks are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days and from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturday. These are the usual hours to which no objection is possible. The Union demanded one hour's rest for tiffin, but actually tiffin is supplied by the Company to the clerks, as already stated. There is, therefore, no need for one hour's rest. The Factory workers work for eight hours and have recess for one hour after five hours' work. To this also there can be no objection Objection was mainly taken to the working hours of the cooks and the kitchen staff which are from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and from 6-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. and it was demanded that there should be no break duty system. But this would be impossible in an establishment like an hotel or a restaurant. The cooks have to remain up to 3 p.m. to prepare and serve lunch and they are again to attend at 6-30 p.m. to prepare and serve dinner. In view of the fact that the cooks get their meals from the hotel and their scales of pay have been liberally fixed, I think that no objection should legitimately be taken to their hours of duty. Such hours should always be fixed according to the work to be done and the nature of the business of the establishment. No shifts are possible as the work in the evening occupies only four hours. Break duty is inevitable for the cooks and kitchen staff in an establishment like this. I do not, therefore, want to make any change in their hours of work. The factory hours do not apply to them as they are not factory workers and their work cannot be as strenuous or as continuous as that of workers in a factory. Within these hours they take their meals which means that they necessarily get some respite.

(e) *Rules for recruitment.*—The demand of the Union is that no recruitment should be made without previous consultation with the Union. This demand is altogether unreasonable as recruitment is a matter within the discretion of the Company which cannot be interfered with. It is therefore rejected. I would recommend, however, that the Company should, as far as possible, make appointments on the initial pay of the grades fixed, as demanded by the Union, though I do not want to make any binding award on the point as there may be circumstances when an employee will have to be appointed on a higher salary on account of his experience, age or superior qualifications. All employees should receive appointment letters on their first appointment On the question of recruitment of labour—though it is not a matter demanded by the Union—I would draw the attention of the Company to the work which is being done by the Employment Exchanges and suggest for its consideration whether such Exchanges should not be consulted whenever labour has to be recruited.

(f) *Standing Orders.*—I have already referred to the Draft Standing Orders filed by the Company. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946 applies to an industrial establishment employing 100 or more workmen. It appears, however, that the factory staff of the Company is less than 100 An hotel or restaurant does not appear to be an industrial establishment, as defined in the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. I do not think therefore that the Company can be directed to get the Draft Standing Orders certified under this Act. The Company has, however, agreed to adopt the Draft Standing Orders. These should be adopted with the changes already directed and these should guide the relations between the Company and its employees in future. A further change should be made, namely, clause (*b*) of rule 5 and sub-rule (*1*) of rule 14 should be omitted. Clause (*c*) of rule 5 should be renumbered as clause (*b*) and sub-rules 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of rule 14 should be renumbered as sub-rules 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Issue No. 9—Leave and holidays.

The Company grants 15 days' privilege leave with full pay to the clerks and 10 days' holidays to the factory workers. The Union demanded one month's privilege leave with full pay which is to accumulate up to three months at a time, 12 days' casual leave with full pay and sick leave for three months with full pay. The Union also wanted holidays according to the Negotiable Instruments Act. Some holidays are enjoyed by the office staff of the Company but not by others. According to the very nature of the business, there cannot be any holiday for the working staff in an hotel or restaurant. The demand for holidays for all categories of workers cannot, therefore, be accepted, as it would bring the entire business to a standstill. In view of the fact, however, that no holidays are enjoyed by the staff excepting the office staff, I think that the staff should get some days' casual leave in a year. I direct that all categories of staff should get 7 days' casual leave in a year with full pay. So far as the privilege leave is concerned, 15 days' privilege leave with full pay should be considered to be adequate and this should be allowed to be accumulated for two years. All categories of staff should get this privilege leave and for the factory staff this will include the ten days' holidays under the Factories

Act. As regards sick leave, the Company has objected to the granting of any such leave but it has been stated that, as a matter of fact, the employees are granted sick leave when they are really sick. I think that there ought to be some provision for sick leave, since the Company allows such leave in cases of genuine sickness. Sick leave should, however, be granted on half pay as in the award of the Engineering Industries Tribunal, already mentioned. I accordingly direct that the Company should grant 15 days' sick leave in a year on half pay to all categories of employees who may be genuinely in need of it and that such leave should be sanctioned on production of medical certificate either from the Medical Officer of the Company or from any other registered medical practitioner.

Issue No. 10—Compensation for involuntary unemployment.

As there is no daily-rated worker in this establishment—all workers being monthly paid—no question of involuntary unemployment would ordinarily arise. What the Union wanted on this issue was compensation in the event of an employee not being able to attend on account of dislocation of transport, communal riots or such other kinds of unrest. These are, however, exceptional circumstances and if anybody is unable to attend on account of any such circumstances in future, it is expected that the Company will deal with his case leniently and, in any case, he will be entitled to take casual leave for the day.

Issue No. 11—Medical aid and facilities.

The Company has appointed a qualified doctor to treat the staff from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The Union wants that the doctor who now attends in the afternoon should attend in the morning. The management has agreed to this and undertaken to provide for attendance of the doctor for one hour at 11 a.m. in the morning. The Union also wants free medicines and states that the highly paid officers get medicines free of cost. This is denied by the Company and there is no evidence on the point. I cannot agree that the employees are entitled to free supply of medicines. The demand for free medicines is rejected.

Issue No. 12—Free tiffin and rest room.

The Company supplies tiffin free to some categories of employees, but because it does so, it cannot be saddled with an obligation to supply tiffin to everyone. The demand is therefore rejected. As regards rest room, the Company has pleaded want of space for providing a rest room. I would, however, recommend that the management should further investigate the position and provide a rest room for the employees, if possible.

Issue No. 13—Provision for more latrines.

The Company has undertaken to see to this grievance of the employees and provide for more latrine facilities. I leave the matter to the Company without making any binding award.

Issue No. 14—Provision for better chairs.

The demand on this head is that the Company should provide cane or wooden chairs for tin chairs. This matter is also left to the Company. If any employee feels any particular discomfort on account of the chairs supplied to him, the Company should change the chairs or make some other arrangement. I do not, however, want to make any binding award on this matter.

P. K. SARKAR,
Judge, Industrial Tribunal.

The 13th August 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3121Lab.—1st September 1948.—Sri Phani Bhusan Dey, B.Sc. (Engg.) (Benares), is appointed to act as temporary Inspector of Factories, West Bengal.

No. 3122Lab.—1st September 1948.—Sri Debidas Majumdar, M.Sc. (Cal.), A.M.I.E. (Ind.), is appointed to act as temporary Inspector of Factories, West Bengal.

No. 3138Lab.—2nd September 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government is satisfied that public interest requires that the iron and steel industry so far as it is concerned with the extraction of iron from iron ore by means of blast furnaces, the production of steel from pig iron and iron and steel scrap and molten iron from blast furnaces and the conversion of same into ingots by means of Open Hearth furnaces and Bessemer Converter Plant and the manufacture of Broad Gauge rolling stock for the Indian State Railways, should be declared to be a public utility service;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (*vi*) of clause (*n*) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to declare, hereby, the iron and steel industry as described in the preamble to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the date of publication of this notification.

No. 3184Lab.—6th September 1948.—Sri Dwijendra Nath Das Gupta, Deputy Labour Commissioner, West Bengal, was allowed earned leave for four days from the 11th August 1948 to the 14th August 1948, with permission to affix Sunday, the 15th August 1948, in continuation of the leave sanctioned in this department notification No. 2154Lab., dated 29th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Orders by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 3rd September 1948.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Diganta Publishing Ltd.

Notice is hereby given, that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Diganta Publishing Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register, and the company will be dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Evergreen Farms and Industries Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Evergreen Farms and Industries Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register, and the company will be dissolved.

B. P. ROY, Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 10416D.C.S.—20th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 175 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the undermentioned agreements may be executed on his behalf by the Director of Procurement and Supply or Assistant Regional Controllers of Procurement in the Department of Civil Supplies within their respective jurisdictions:—

(1) Purchasing Agent's agreement.

(2) Storage Agent's agreement.

(3) Shroff's agreement.

All such agreements shall be in the standard form approved by the Provincial Government under Government Order No. 10417(17)D.C.S., dated 20th August 1948, in the Department of Civil Supplies between the Provincial Government and the purchasing agents, storage and/or shroffs employed in the Direct Procurement areas.

No. 10558D.C.S.—23rd August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the West Bengal Black Marketing Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance VI of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district.

By order of the Governor,

R. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Secy.

No. 10399D.C.S.—19th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 175 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor was pleased to direct that the agreement for the supply of labour for handling of commodities in the Rationing godowns under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution in the form approved by Government under No. 10400-D.C.S., dated the 19th August 1948, may be executed on his behalf by the Director of Rationing and Distribution.

No. 10686D.C.S.—26th August 1948.—Sri J. C. Das Gupta, Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Malda, is appointed to act temporarily as District Controller of Civil Supplies, Birbhum, *vice* Sri P. K. Bosu Roy Choudhury.

2. Sri P. L. Pal, Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Lalbag, is appointed to act as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Malda, *vice* Sri J. C. Das Gupta.

3. Sri Arun Kumar Roy Choudhury, Chief Inspector, Civil Supplies, Lalbag, is appointed to act temporarily as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Lalbag, *vice* Sri P. L. Pal.

By order of the Governor,

M. SARKAR, Dy. Secy.

No. 10687D.C.S.—28th August 1948.—Sri S. K. Bhattacharyya, Deputy Director (Inspection) under the Directorate of Storage and Inspection, was granted earned leave for twenty days with effect from the 5th July 1948 under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,

L. DIAS, Asst. Secy.

No. 10470D.C.S.—21st August 1948.—Sri S. K Chaudhuri, District Controller of Civil Supplies West Dinajpur, was granted supplementary earned leave for twelve days from 13th July 1948 under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I read with the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, memorandum No. 2658F., dated the 16th October 1943.

No. 10630D.C.S.—25th August 1948.—Notification No. 6329D.C.S., dated 17th May 1948, so far as it relates to Sri S. C. Halder, B.J.C.S. (temporary), is cancelled.

By order of the Governor,

A. BOSE,

Budget Officer and Asst. Secy. (*ex-officio*)

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATION.

Murshidabad.—No. 7005L.R.—2nd September 1948. In exercise of the power conferred by section I of the Bengal Rent Recovery (Under-tenures) Act, 1865 (Bengal Act VIII of 1865), as amended by the Bengal Rent Recovery (Under-tenures) Amendment Act, 1945 (Bengal Act IV of 1945), the Governor is pleased to vest Sri Pran Kumar Mukherjee, Additional District Magistrate, Murshidabad, with the powers of a Collector of a district for the purposes of the said Act, to be exercised in the district of Murshidabad.

By order of the Governor,

K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

24-Parganas.—No. 7048L.A.—4th September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of notification No. 8271L.A., dated 20th November 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 404, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 4th December 1947, as relates to plot Nos. 609 to 615, 1051 and 1052 of mauza Tarapukuria, jurisdiction list No. 12, thana Khordaha and plot No. 563 of mauza Basudebpur, jurisdiction list No. 2, thana Baranagar, altogether measuring, more or less, 2·00 acres out of the total area of 6·13 acres, proposed for acquisition for the Oriental Cotton Cultivation and Mills, Ltd., for the erection of the dwelling houses for workers, employed by the company, for the mills and for construction of mill premises itself together with the passage connecting with the municipal road, leading to the Agarpara Station, in the villages of Basudebpur and Tarapukuria, thanas Baranagar and Khardaha, pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas.

Midnapore.—No. 7060L.A.(P.W.).—4th September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48(*1*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of pieces of land comprising cadastral plot No. 1017 and parts of plot Nos. 1327, 1018 of village Kashmali, cadastral plot Nos. 2199, 2183, and parts of plot Nos. 2198, 2184, 2838, 2835, 2836, 2186, 2185, 2619, 2841 of village Palasi, and measuring, more or less, 1·86 acres out of the total area of 124·83 acres of land covered by declaration No. 5338L.A.(P.W.), dated the 16th July 1946, published at pages 1156-58, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, as amended by Erratum No. 7056L.A.(P.W.), dated 4th September 1948, and required for the construction of the Contai-Belda Road (portion in thana Dantan) in the district of Midnapore.

Midnapore.—No. 7062L.A.(P.W.).—4th September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of the notification No. 4420L.A.(P.W.), dated the 19th June 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at pages 1016-17, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem, as amended by Erratum No. 7058L.A.(P.W.), dated 4th September 1948, as relates to pieces of land comprising parts of cadastral plot Nos. 698 of village Sauri Urf. Kotbar, 1020 and 1019 of village Kashmali, 52 of village Banshi Chak, and measuring, more or less, 0·23 of an acre out of the total area of 151·15 acres notified for acquisition for the construction of the Contai-Belda Road (portion in thana Dantan) in the district of Midnapore.

24-Parganas.—No. 7084L.A.—6th September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of the notification No. 7592L.A., dated 16th October 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, published at page 256, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 30th October 1947, as relates to plot Nos. 1096, 1628, 1094 and 1095 of village Halisahar, jurisdiction list No. 6, thana Bijpore, and measuring, more or less, 0·42 of an acre, out of the total area of 0·97 of an acre, notified for acquisition for the Halisahar Municipality for Residential School of Oriental Culture, Charitable Dispensary and extension of Primary School within the village of Halisahar, thana Bijpore, pargana Havelisahar, district 24-Parganas.

ERRATA.

Burdwan.—No. 7052L.A.(P.W.).—4th September 1948.—In notification No. 1837L.A.(P.W.), dated the 1st March 1948, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, published at pages 287-88, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the 4th idem, in respect of the land proposed to be acquired by the East Indian Railway for the Locomotive Building Works Project, East Indian Railway (Block "D") in the village of Fatepur, thana Salanpur, pargana Pandra, district Burdwan—

Read (*i*) Cadastral survey plot Nos. "208-220" *for* plot Nos. "208, 220" and cadastral survey plot Nos. "269-276" *for* plot Nos. "268-276" in line 11.

(*ii*) Cadastral survey plot No. "421" *for* plot No. "422" in line 12.

(*iii*) Part of cadastral survey plot Nos. "661-663" *for* plot Nos. "661, 663" and part of cadastral survey plot Nos. "702-704" *for* plot Nos. "702, 703" in line 19.

(*iv*) "162·61 acres" *for* "158·57 acres" in line 20

Midnapore.—No. 7058L.A.(P.W.).—4th September 1948.—In notification No. 4420L.A.(P.W.), dated the 19th June 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at pages 1016-17, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem in respect of the acquisition of land required for the Contai-Belda Road (portion in thana Dantan) in the district of Midnapore, following changes will occur:—

Read "151·15 acres" *for* "156·80 acres" in line 8.

Thana Dantan, village Dhaneshwarpur, jurisdiction list No. 251.

Delete "580, 581, 693, 713, 328, 869" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "696" *for* "596" under cadastral plots in full.

Read "585" under cadastral plots in full instead of that under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Digha, jurisdiction list No. 252.

Delete "331" under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Shyamsundarpur, jurisdiction list No. 253.

Delete "1407" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "1316" under cadastral plots in full instead of that under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Damodarpur, jurisdiction list No. 269.

Delete "407, 477, 450" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "397" under cadastral plots in full instead of that under cadastral plots in part, and "403" under cadastral plots in part instead of that under cadastral plots in full.

Thana Dantan, village Lalpur, jurisdiction list No. 270.

Delete "389" under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Sauri Urf. Kōtbar, jurisdiction list No. 267.

Delete "696, 785, 1216, 1212, 1203, 648, 619, 593, 1298, 1307, 1545, 1647, 524, 1855, 2243, 1745" under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "618" under cadastral plots in full, and "640" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "645" under cadastral plots in full instead of that under cadastral plots in part, and "1544" under cadastral plots in part instead of that under cadastral plots in full.

Thana Dantan, village Bandhrauta, jurisdiction list No. 279.

Delete "156, 30" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "45, 149" under cadastral plots in part instead of those under cadastral plots in full.

Thana Dantan, village Narsinhapur, jurisdiction list No. 280.

Delete "89" under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Kashmali, jurisdiction list No. 285.

Delete "1089" under cadastral plote in part.

Thana Dantan, village Palasi, jurisdiction list No. 284.

Delete "2639, 2651, 2814, 2779, 2900, 2575, 2694, 2600, 2176" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "2882" *for* "2982" under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Paniara, jurisdiction list No. 287.

Delete "15, 331" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "16" under cadastral plots in part instead of that under cadastral plots in full.

Thana Dantan, village Banshi Chak, jurisdiction list No. 2[illegible].

Delete "401" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "1169, 399" under cadastral plots in full instead of those under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Jahalda, jurisdiction list No. 289.

Delete "539, 1108, 544, 978, 1039, 1003' under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "1101" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "941" under cadastral plots in part instead of that under cadastral plots in full.

DECLARATIONS.

Midnapore.—No. 7007L.A.(P.W.).—2nd September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Soyadighi Khal (section from Soyadighi to Deryachak between 17 furlong and 92 furlong) in connection with the Soyadighi-Gangakhali Scheme, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 76·01 acres, and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Midnapore:—

District Midnapore.

Thana Tamluk, village Soyadighi, jurisdiction list No. 36.

Cadastral plots in full—957, 321, 323, 324, 325, 326, 317.

Cadastral plots in part—990, 967, 940, 941, 936, 355, 359, 352, 346, 345, 327, 328, 329, 322, 320, 318, 316, 264, 263, 254, 1006, 259, 260, 1005, 180.

Thana Tamluk, village Saira, jurisdiction list No. 38.

Cadastral plots in full.—36, 149, 365, 367, 368, 398, 2789.

Cadastral plots in part.—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 34, 35, 341, 342, 366, 399.

Thana Tamluk, village Alinan, jurisdiction list No. 39.

Cadastral plots in full.—23, 25, 33, 57, 58, 61, 62, 73, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 103, 104, 105, 108, 106, 107, 141, 191, 189, 192, 195, 196, 200, 201, 203, 276, 277, 293, 296, 297, 300, 301, 310, 311, 312, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1227, 1228, 1231, 1232, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1245, 1246, 1248, 1276, 1280, 1507, 1511, 1512, 1514, 1518, 1519, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1530, 1533, 1534, 1544, 1547, 1538.

Cadastral plots in part.—399, 397, 396, 393, 148, 147, 146, 145, 144, 143, 142, 140, 174, 176, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 188, 198, 199, 202, 206, 204, 275, 273, 279, 278, 287, 288, 289, 292, 294, 295, 298, 299, 302, 309, 313, 314, 315, 22, 16, 20, 34, 64, 72, 76, 1215, 1214, 1219, 1226, 1229, 1230, 1233, 1234, 1241, 1240, 1239, 1244, 1247, 1249, 1275, 1281, 1283, 1284, 1543, 1539, 1545, 1509, 1515, 1513, 1517, 1520, 1532, 1535, 1541, 1537.

Thana Tamluk, village Balarampur, jurisdiction list No. 40.

Cadastral plot in part.—1020.

Thana Tamluk, village Shirui, jurisdiction list No. 74.

Cadastral plots in full.—3417, 164, 167, 168, 163, 148, 146, 147, 124, 125, 121, 76, 77, 74, 73.

Cadastral plots in part.—165, 162, 126, 123, 122, 119, 171, 120, 166, 169, 149, 144, 145, 1071.

Thana Tamluk, village Hogla, jurisdiction list No. 42.

Cadastral plots in full.—652, 651, 650, 649, 648, 647, 646, 645, 643, 606, 641, 640, 639, 533, 638, 637, 636, 635, 529, 521, 633, 631, 630, 629, 628, 626, 627, 725, 717, 623, 622, 710, 707, 711, 706, 705, 699, 698, 688, 687, 684, 683, 619, 620, 621.

Cadastral plots in part.—572, 576, 578, 577, 585, 586, 588, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 605, 603, 532, 530, 528, 527, 526, 522, 519, 517, 513, 512, 499, 498, 391, 394, 385, 724, 719, 716, 713, 347, 346, 345, 727, 709, 708, 703, 704, 700, 701, 697, 689, 686, 685, 682, 95, 94, 93, 90, 92, 91, 618.

Thana Tamluk, village Jashomantapur, jurisdiction list No. 73.

Cadastral plots in full.—773, 76, 73, 72, 71, 70, 68, 67, 66, 64, 65, 59, 61, 62, 57, 56, 52, 49, 48, 45, 44, 41, 40, 34, 33, 30, 29, 24, 20, 16, 15, 14, 6, 5.

Cadastral plots in part.—75, 63, 60, 58, 55, 51, 50, 47, 46, 43, 42, 39, 35, 772, 32, 31, 28, 23, 22, 21, 19, 17, 13, 10, 7, 4.

Thana Tamluk, village Kanktya, jurisdiction list No. 43.

Cadastral plots in full.—887, 518, 517, 510, 508, 505, 506, 559, 560.

Cadastral plots in part.—831, 835, 888, 865, 867, 871, 872, 868, 875, 592, 593, 594, 590, 586, 585, 584, 583, 582, 563, 562, 885, 884, 883, 882, 881, 880, 879, 878, 561, 558, 521, 519, 516, 511, 507, 893.

Thana Tamluk, village Janubasan, jurisdiction list No. 44.

Cadastral plots in full.—1408, 1406, 1384, 1381, 1380, 1378, 1377, 211, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 2059, 267, 266, 258, 257, 256, 253, 252, 242, 231, 232, 225, 224, 219, 208, 210, 209, 205, 206, 204, 31.

Cadastral plots in part.—1409, 1407, 1385, 1386, 1383, 1382, 1376, 272, 271, 268, 265, 259, 260, 255, 254, 251, 243, 241, 245, 239, 240, 233, 230, 226, 223, 195, 114, 113, 111, 110, 104, 103, 102, 99, 98, 97, 96, 95, 32, 30, 26, 25.

Thana Tamluk, village Balluk, jurisdiction list No. 16.

Cadastral plot in full.—1506.

Cadastral plots in part.—1615, 1607, 1606, 1509, 1510, 1508, 1499, 1498, 520, 519, 517, 518, 516, 515, 513, 512, 511, 510, 509, 506, 504, 282, 281, 280, 279, 278, 277, 276, 275, 274, 273, 272, 271, 270.

Thana Tamluk, village Sabal Ara, jurisdiction list No. 45.

Cadastral plots in full.—1818, 1817, 1795, 1790, 1789, 1781, 1740, 1732, 1730, 1668, 1667, 1666, 1665, 1664, 1663, 1661, 1589, 1587, 983, 982, 955, 954, 944, 943, 938, 939, 924, 923, 641, 638, 633, 631, 630, 621, 622, 623, 611, 612, 607, 608, 594, 595, 32, 31, 34, 28, 27, 26, 25, 7, 6, 3, 1662.

Cadastral plots in part.—1819, 1820, 1816, 1794, 1791, 1792, 1788, 1782, 1780, 1779, 1741, 1733, 1729, 1671, 1673, 1674, 1676, 1677, 1659, 1660, 1060, 987, 985, 980, 981, 956, 953, 945, 820, 821, 822, 823, 937, 936, 926, 922, 642, 639, 637, 634, 632, 629, 624, 619, 620, 610, 609, 606, 600, 599, 1938, 1936, 1935, 1931, 1937, 35, 33, 30, 29, 24, 9, 8, 5, 4.

Thana Tamluk, village Hogalberya, jurisdiction list No. 14.

Cadastral plots in full.—1263, 896, 897, 901, 906, 743, 742, 741, 735, 726, 725, 724, 723, 728, 667, 668, 666, 665, 664, 660, 659, 656, 657, 658, 621, 558, 557, 553, 552, 189, 1246, 1245, 1244, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 808, 802, 755.

Cadastral plots in part.—850, 851, 847, 890, 900, 907, 740, 733, 734, 727, 729, 722, 721, 678, 679, 676, 669, 670, 671, 686, 654, 655, 651, 622, 620, 623, 617, 618, 619, 840, 835, 811, 812, 813, 810, 809, 807, 803, 801, 745, 754, 764, 756, 757, 761, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 559, 555, 556, 554, 551, 550, 190, 191, 213, 222, 234, 238, 257, 256, 249, 248, 247, 242, 59, 58, 48, 47, 46, 45.

Thana Tamluk, village Agar, jurisdiction list No. 12.

Cadastral plots in full.—330, 320, 319, 492, 501.

Cadastral plots in part.—504, 502, 505, 500, 498, 496, 495, 494, 493, 488, 487, 482, 481, 480, 333, 336, 337, 338, 343, 329, 326, 325, 324, 318, 317, 316, 315, 314, 313, 312, 311, 508, 305, 297.

Thana Tamluk, village Harashankar Ranichak, jurisdiction list No. 13.

Cadastral plots in part.—25, 24, 23, 22, 35, 21, 34, 29, 33, 51, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, 61, 65, 136, 168, 169, 170, 177, 178, 182, 183, 186, 187, 188, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 2.

Thana Panskura, village Bankurachak, jurisdistion list No. 315.

Cadastral plots in part.—219, 218, 216, 208, 212, 211, 53, 46, 45, 44, 43.

Thana Tamluk, village Harashankar, jurisdiction list No. 50.

Cadastral plot in full.—2452.

Cadastral plots in part.—94, 93, 92, 91, 90, 84, 83, 3, 5.

Thana Panskura, village Deryachak, jurisdiction list No. 318.

Cadastral plots in full.—3440, 3961, 3282.

Cadastral plots in part.—2885, 3605, 3591, 3590, 2904, 3576, 3575, 3574, 3573, 3572, 3450, 3453, 3455, 3447, 3611, 3669, 3670, 3902, 3906, 3905, 3911, 3444, 3442, 3438, 3437, 3420, 3414, 3412, 3410, 3314, 3313, 3312, 3311, 3321, 3322, 3309, 3308, 3307, 3287, 3286, 3280, 3283, 2628, 1842, 189, 186, 187, 164, 158, 128, 134, 127, 235.

Thana Panskura, village Bangalpur, jurisdiction list No. 317.

Cadastral plots in part.—1079, 1122, 1121, 1119, 1043, 822.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Special Repairs Division, Midnapore, as well as in that of the Collector of Midnapore.

Midnapore.—No. 7054L.A.(P.W.).—4th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Contai-Belda Road (portion in thana Dantan), it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 25·09 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Midnapore:—

District Midnapore.

Thana Dantan, village Dhaneshwarpur, jurisdiction list No. 251.

Cadastral plots in full.

551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 561, 566, 568, 569, 586, 587, 715, 717, 718.

Cadastral plots in part.

547, 572, 590, 591, 684, 749, 719, 833, 720, 254, 333.

Thana Dantan, village Digha, jurisdiction list No. 252.

Cadastral plots in part.

143, 287, 288, 289.

Thana Dantan, village Shyamsundarpur, urf. Saimana, jurisdiction list No. 253.

Cadastral plot in full.

1514.

Cadastral plots in part.

1262, 1263.

Thana Dantan, village Damodarpur, jurisdiction list No. 269.

Cadastral plots in full.

397, 329, 332, 333, 395, 399, 400, 427, 428, 429, 430, 433, 434, 438, 422, 513, 455, 458, 459, 460, 472.

Cadastral plots in part.

403, 286, 328, 15, 16, 396, 405, 404, 423, 420, 421, 415, 517, 512, 511, 514, 493, 490, 489, 474, 481, 814, 829, 453, 436, 437.

Thana Dantan, village Lalpur, jurisdiction list No. 270.

Cadastral plots in part.

403, 879.

Thana Dantan, village Sauri, urf. Kotbar, jurisdiction list No. 267.

Cadastral plots in full.

645, 711, 712, 739, 745, 707, 706, 703, 701, 781, 780, 779, 776, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1150, 1154, 1147, 1148, 1158, 1160, 1164, 1165, 1166, 674, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1227, 1242, 617, 615, 603, 602, 601.

600, 1314, 1315, 1821, 1800, 1798, 1749, 2307, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2292, 2294, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 618.

Cadastral plots in part.

714, 735, 737, 738, 741, 740, 743, 744, 746, 747, 2334, 700, 697, 692, 784, 1116, 1149, 1142, 1157, 1162, 691, 683, 679, 678, 676, 675, 672, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1206, 1230, 1229, 1241, 1244, 612, 597, 553, 1317, 1318, 2304, 2303, 2302, 2297, 2285, 1795, 1822, 1825.

Thana Dantan, village Bandhrauta, jurisdiction list No. 279.

Cadastral plots in full.

48, 186, 46, 44, 43, 34, 33, 32, 195, 196, 197, 94, 217.

Cadastral plots in part.

45, 49, 53, 40, 36, 35, 92, 93, 105, 29, 198, 19, 31, 16.

Thana Dantan, village Narsinhapur, jurisdiction list No. 280.

Cadastral plots in part.

72, 76.

Thana Dantan, village Kashmali, jurisdiction list No. 285.

Cadastral plots in part.

999, 1068.

Thana Dantan, village Palasi, jurisdiction list No. 284.

Cadastral plot in full.

2890.

Cadastral plots in part.

2494, 2604, 2939.

Thana Dantan, village Paniara, jurisdiction list No. 287.

Cadastral plot in full.

415.

Cadastral plots in part.

16, 411, 318, 343, 344.

Thana Dantan, village Banshi Chak, jurisdiction list No. 290.

Cadastral plots in full.

1165, 1167, 1176, 1178, 1181, 1182.

Cadastral plots in part.

297, 296, 295, 272, 278, 397, 218, 215, 106, 110, 111.

Thana Dantan, village Jahalda, jurisdiction list No. 289.

Cadastral plots in full.

1006, 1013, 1019.

Cadastral plots in part.

995, 994, 992, 993.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Road Planning Circle, at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Midnapore

Midnapore.—No. 7086L.A.(P.W.).—6th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Khalasi and Petrol shed in connection with the Putrangi Irrigation Scheme (Headworks), in the village of Auspal, jurisdiction list No. 788, thana Jhargram, district Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·25 of an acre and comprising part of cadastral plot No. 7, is required within the aforesaid village of Auspal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Midnapore.

ERRATA.

Burdwan.—No. 7050L.A.(P.W.).—4th September 1948.—In declaration No. 2087L.A.(P.W.), dated the 10th March 1948, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 338, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land, required by the East Indian Railway for Locomotive Building Works Project, East Indian Railway (Block D) in the village of Fatepur, thana Salanpur, pargana Pandra, district Burdwan—

Delete (*i*) Cadastral survey plot No. "117" in line 11.

(*ii*) Cadastral survey plot Nos. "194, 196" in line 12.

(*iii*) Cadastral survey plot Nos. "185-187" in line 17.

Insert (*i*) Cadastral survey plot No. "1463" *before* plot No. "1473" in line 15.

(*ii*) Cadastral survey plot Nos. "27, 32" *before* plot No. "33" in line 16.

(*iii*) Cadastral survey plot Nos. "117, 120" *before* plot No. "127" and cadastral survey plot No. "196" *before* plot No. "197" and cadastral survey plot No. "203" *before* plot No. "207" in line 17.

Read (*i*) Cadastral survey plot Nos. "17-23" *for* plot Nos. "17, 23" and cadastral survey plot Nos. "119-124" *for* plot Nos. "120-123" in line 11.

(*ii*) Cadastral survey plot Nos. "128-130" *for* plot Nos. "128, 129" and cadastral survey plot Nos. "132-187" *for* plot Nos. "133-184" in line 12.

(*iii*) Cadastral survey plot Nos. "625-639" *for* plot Nos. "625, 639", cadastral survey plot Nos. "656-660" *for* plot Nos. "658, 660" and cadastral survey plot Nos. "664-685" *for* plot Nos. "667-685" in line 14.

(*iv*) Part of cadastral survey plot Nos. "702-704" *for* plot Nos. "702, 703" in line 21.

(*v*) "156·55 acres" *for* "145·33 acres" in line 21.

Midnapore.—No. 7056L.A.(P.W.).—4th September 1948.—In declaration No. 5338L.A.(P.W.), dated the 16th July 1946, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at pages 1156-58, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem in respect of the acquisition of land required for the construction of the Contai-Belda Road (portion in thana Dantan) in the district of Midnapore, following changes will occur:—

Read "124·83 acres" *for* "146·11 acres" in line 8.

Thana Dantan, village Dhaneshwarpur, jurisdiction list No. 251.

Delete "551, 555, 569, 586, 587, 715, 717, 718" under cadastral plots in full, and "580, 581, 590, 591, 684, 693, 713, 719, 254, 328, 333" under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "563, 565" under cadastral plots in full.

Read "698" *for* "596" under cadastral plots in full.

Read "585" under cadastral plots in full instead of that under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Digha, jurisdiction list No. 252.

Delete "288, 331" under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "286" under cadastral plots in full.

Thana Dantan, village Shyamsundarpur urf. Saimana, jurisdiction list No. 253.

Delete "1514" under cadastral plots in full and "1262, 1263, 1407" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "1316" under cadastral plots in full instead of that under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Damodarpur, jurisdiction list No. 269.

Delete "333, 395, 399, 400, 427, 428, 429, 430, 433, 434, 422, 513, 458, 459" under cadastral plots in full and "328, 407, 421, 512, 511, 474, 453, 450, 437" under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "515, 464, 467" under cadastral plots in full and "393" under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Lalpur, jurisdiction list No. 270.

Delete "389" under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Sauri urf. Kotbar, juristion list No. 267.

Delete "711, 712, 701, 781, 779, 776, 1150, 1154, 1147, 1148, 1158, 1227, 1242, 617, 603, 601, 1821, 1800, 1798, 2307, 2291, 2294, 2279, 2280, 2281" under cadastral plots in full and 714, 735, 738, 741, 740, 743, 746, 747, 2334, 696, 785, 1149, 1142, 1157, 1162, 683, 678, 676, 675, 672, 1219, 1216, 1221, 1206, 648, 1230, 1229, 593, 597, 1298, 553, 1307, 1545, 1647, 524, 2243, 2304, 2303, 2302, 2297, 2285, 1745, 1795, 1822, 1825", under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "1159, 1155, 677, 1167, 1225, 1803, 2306, 1797" under cadastral plots in full and "748, 699, 778, 1214, 1170, 640, 639, 1818, 1790, 1788, 1140" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "1544" under cadastral plots in part instead of that under cadastral plots in full.

Thana Dantan, village Bandhrauta, jurisdiction list No. 279.

Delete "48, 186, 45, 33, 196, 94, 217" under cadastral plots in full and "40, 36. 35, 92, 105, 156, 29, 198, 31, 16" under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "42, 140" under cadastral plots in full and "218" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "149" under cadastral plots in part instead of that under cadastral plots in full.

Thana Dantan, village Narsinhapur, jurisdiction list No. 280.

Delete "89" under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "75" under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Kashmali, jurisdiction list No. 285.

Delete "1089" under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "61" under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Palasi, jurisdiction list No. 284.

Delete "2639, 2651, 2814, 2779, 2900, 2575, 2594, 2600, 2176" under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "2858" under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Paniara, jurisdiction list No. 287.

Delete "16, 415" under cadastral plots in full and "318, 343, 344, 331" under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "413" under cadastral plots in full and "322, 10" under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Banshi Chak, jurisdiction list No. 290.

Delete "1165, 1167, 1176, 1178, 1181, 1182" under cadastral plots in full and "297, 296, 295, 397, 272, 401, 218, 215, 106" under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "105" under cadastral plots in full and "217, 273" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "399, 1169" under cadastral plots in full instead of those under cadastral plots in part.

Thana Dantan, village Jahalda, jurisdiction list No. 289.

Delete "539, 544, 992, 978, 1039, 1003, 1108, 995, 994, 993" under cadastral plots in part.

Insert "1101" under cadastral plots in part.

Read "941" under cadastral plots in full instead of that under cadastral plots in part.

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE,
Member, Board of Revenue and Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Land Reforms

ERRATA.

No. 6959L.Ref.—31st August 1948.—In notification No. 4524L.Ref., dated the 4th June 1948, published at page 769, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem, relating to the constitution of the Land Development Board, *for* the words "Director of Public Health", under the heading "*Members*" *read* "Director of Health Services".

No. 6960L.Ref.—31st August 1948.—In notification No. 3973L.Ref., dated the 17th May 1948, published at page 655, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, relating to the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Rules, *for* the words "Director of Public Health" in sub-rule (*2*) of rule 3 of the said rules, *read* "Director of Health Services".

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE, Secy.

Land Development

NOTIFICATION.

Nadia.—No. 7088L.Dev.—6th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that lands in the villages of Chhatimtala No. 19, Lalpur No. 20, Kamalpur No. 15, Pungulia No. 14, Sarmostapur No. 18, Jay Krishnapur No. 31, Gobindapur No. 121, Uttarpanchpota No. 120 and Purba Bishnupur No. 151, police-station Chakdah, district Nadia, are likely to be needed for public purposes, namely, settlement of immigrants from outside the Province of West Bengal, establishment of a model village and agricultural colony and improvement of fishery, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance II of 1948), the Governor has authorised the Chakdaha Multipurpose Co-operative Society, Ltd., for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their officers and workmen to enter upon and survey land and do all other acts required for the proper execution of their work as provided for or specified in the said section.

The general route to be taken for the survey will be from mauza Pungulia to Gobindapur *via* Kamalpur, Lalpur, Chhatimtala, Sarmostapur, Jay Krishnapur and Uttarpanchpota.

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE, Secy.

Requisition.

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

No. 663/48.

Calcutta, the 25th August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

30A, Eden Hospital Road—3 rooms on the ground floor.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above, is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 4th September 1948, at 11-30 a.m. or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 30th August 1948.

No. 651/48.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector, Nadia, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

Holding No. 14/1, Ferryfun Road in Ward No. IV within Ranaghat Municipality, district Nadia.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

No. 567/48.

Calcutta, the 9th July 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector, Malda, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

Holding No. 32, Ward No. 1, Mahalla Pirojpur in English Bazar Municipality, district Malda.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

No. 853R.M.

Janab Sekendar Ali Sardar, village Krishnapur, post office Rohanpur, district Rajshahi, East Bengal, landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above, is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 27th September 1948, at 9 a.m. when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

U. C. CHAUDHURI,

for Collector, Malda.

The 26th August 1948.

No. 568/48.

Calcutta, the 9th July 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector, Malda, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

Holding No. 78, Ward No. 1 in English Bazar Municipality, district Malda.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

No. 850R.M.

Janab Abdul Karim, village Deupara, post office Rohanpur, district Rajshahi, East Bengal, landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above, is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 27th September 1948, at 8 a.m., when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

U. C. CHAUDHURI,
for Collector, Malda.

The 26th August 1948.

No. 672 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 28th August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

1/2, Nilmoni Row, Tala (entire), Calcutta

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 13th September 1948 at 12 noon or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 6th September 1948.

No. 673 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 31st August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

52, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 11th September 1948 at 12 noon or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta

The 6th September 1948.

No. 674 of 1948

Calcutta, the 31st August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincia Government the premises described in the schedul below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powe conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of th West Bengal Premises Requisition and Contro (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Benga Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government i pleased hereby to requisition the premise described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor i further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession o and control over the said premises and to tak such other action as is necessary in connectio with the requisitioning in accordance with th provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

2B, Katuakoti Road (now changed to 2B, Sash Sekhar Bose Row) (entire), Bhowanipore.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy

The landlord of the premises referred to in th Order above is hereby directed to place the abov property at my disposal and control on and fron the 13th September 1948 at 12 noon or on an subsequent day when an officer deputed from thi office will take charge and possession of the pro perty and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutt

The 6th September 1948.

No. 675 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 30th August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

11, May Road, Calcutta, flat No. I, on the ground floor.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 11th September 1948 at 12 noon or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.
The 6th September 1948.

No. 574 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 24th August 1948.

ORDER.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 574/48, dated the 12th July 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below:—

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

54, Creek Row, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

No. 695 of 1948.

Calcutta, the 6th September 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

28A, Badur Bagan Lane, Calcutta (1st and 2nd floors).

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 11th September 1948 at 11-30 a.m. or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,

First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.
The 7th September 1948.

Notice under section 4 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

Calcutta, the 30th August 1948.

Whereas the premises described in the schedule below have been requisitioned under the provisions of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the aforesaid Act, I hereby direct the occupier of the premises to vacate the said premises on or before 4th September 1948 at 11-30 a.m. when possession thereof will be taken on behalf of the Provincial Government.

Schedule.

Particulars of the premises.

14A, Gobra Gorosthan Road.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

DIRECTORATE OF EXCISE

Orders by the Commissioner of Excise West Bengal

No. 24Exc.—4th September 1948.—Sri Monoranjan De, Sub-Deputy Collector, appointed temporarily as Inspector of Excise in charge of the bonded laboratory of Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta, is posted to the Executive Branch of the same district.

This cancels notification No. 21Exc., dated 26th August 1948.

No. 25Exc.—4th September 1948.—Sri Nalin Kanta Majumdar, officiating Inspector of Excise Sadar Range (Midnapore), is transferred to Calcutta and posted to the bonded laboratory o Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co. in the same district.

R. CHOWDHURY, Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES

Agriculture

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.—No. 5359Agri.—25th August 1948.—Sri Jnan Ranjan Pal of the Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I, is temporarily appointed as Headmaster, Secondary Agricultural School Chinsura, in the Bengal Agricultural Service, with effect from the 20th September 1947 until further orders.

Calcutta.—No. 5376Agri.—25th August 1948.—Sri Kiran Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as a Director of Procurement, Civil Supplies Department, is appointed to act as Director of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, West Bengal, with effec from the 17th August 1948, until further orders.

No. 5399Agri.—26th August 1948.—Sri Sasadha Digar, M.Sc., is appointed temporarily as Assistan Agricultural Chemist in Bengal Agricultural Service, with effect from the date on which h assumes charge of the post.

By order of the Governor

P. M. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Secy

Forests

NOTIFICATION.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 5325For.—24th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*2*) of section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor is pleased to appoint for the period from the 1st April 1948 to the 31st March 1949 the following persons being members of the Toorsa-Sankos Fishing and Shooting Association, in the district of Jalpaiguri, to do anything required by the sections of the said Act noted above their names to be done by a Forest Officer within the limits of the reserved forests of the Jalpaiguri Forest Division except the Toorsa Reserved Forest South of the Madarihat-Nilpara Road, in respect of forest offences relating to any contravention of the hunting, shooting and fishing rules made under the said Act:—

52. (*1*) Power to seize forest produce in respect of which there is reason to believe that forest offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts or cattle used in committing any such offence;

53. Power to release property seized by them under section 52; and

64. (*1*) Power to arrest without warrant.

(1) Mr. A. V. Pullan, Rydak Tea Estate and post office.

(2) Mr. R. C. Caine, Rydak Tea Estate and post office.

(3) Mr. A. N. Roy, Rydak post office.

(4) Mr. M. C. Roy, Majherdari Tea Estate, post office Alipurduar.

(5) Mr. J. S. Turner, Chinchula Tea Estate, Kalchini post office.

(6) Mr. J. N. Sirkar, Chinchula Tea Estate, Kalchini post office.

(7) Mr. M. M. Bason, Kalchini Tea Estate and post office.

(8) Dr. S. N. Paul, Kalchini Tea Estate and post office.

(9) Mr. S. K. Mazumdar, Hamiltonganj post office.

(10) Mr. H. E. Tyndale, Mechpara Tea Estate, Kalchini post office.

(11) Dr. D. K. Bagchi, Mechpara Tea Estate, Kalchini post office.

(12) Mr. J. Poulton, Mechpara Tea Estate, Kalchini post office.

(13) Mr. M. M. Rakshit, Radharani Tea Estate, Chuapara post office.

(14) Mr. C. T. Irwin, Bharnobari Tea Estate, Hasimara post office.

(15) Dr. A. B. Mitra, Hasimara post office.

(16) Mr. R. T. Thoms, Dalsingpara Tea Estate and post office.

By order of the Governor,
V. C. DUTT, Addl. Dy. Secy.

Veterinary

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta.—No. 5452Vety.—28th August 1948.—Sri M. B. Menon, Deputy Director, Bengal Veterinary Research Institute, Belgachia, Calcutta, was granted leave on average pay for the period from 9th May 1947 to the 22nd October 1947, under the proviso to Bengal Service Rules 184(*b*)(*ii*), Part I.

By order of the Governor,
V. C. DUTT, Addl. Dy. Secy.

DIRECTORATE OF FORESTS

Orders by the Director of Forests, West Bengal

No. 5348D.F.—30th August 1948.—On relief by Sri J. K. Ganguli, Assistant Conservator of Forests (on probation), Sri Birendra Nath Roy, Acting Assistant Forest Officer, Divisional Forest Officer, Central Division, is appointed to hold charge of the post of Attached Officer, Jalpaiguri Forest Division, with headquarters at Jalpaiguri.

2. The transfer is in the interests of the public service.

No. 5349D.F.—30th August 1948.—On relief by Sri Birendra Nath Roy, Acting Assistant Forest Officer, Sri Benoy Bhusan De, Acting Assistant Forest Officer, Attached Officer, Jalpaiguri Forest Division, is appointed to hold charge of the Khair operations as a temporary Additional Attached Officer, Buxa Forest Division, with headquarters at Rajabhatkhawa.

2. The transfer is in the interests of the public service.

S. CHAUDHURI, Director.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 3160Edn.—24th August 1948.—Sri Ramendra Nath Chakravorty is appointed substantively to the Bengal Senior Educational Service as Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Sri Atul Chandra Bose, resigned.

Hooghly.—No. 3177Edn.—24th August 1948.—Sri Suresh Chandra Bhattacharjee, officiating Professor of Mathematics, Hooghly Mohsin College, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the 15th August 1947, *vice* Dr. Ataul Hakim, transferred to East Bengal.

Calcutta.—No. 3178Edn.—24th August 1948.—Sri Lalit Kumar Roy, officiating Professor of Mathematics, Islamia College, Calcutta, was appointed substantively to the Bengal Educational Service and in the post with effect from the 15th August 1947, *vice* Sri Bibhuti Bhusan Sen, promoted.

Nadia.—No. 3179Edn.—24th August 1948.—Sri Sudhansu Badan Panda, Lecturer in Mathematics, Krishnagar College, in the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed substantively to the Bengal Educational Service as Professor of the subject with effect from the 15th April 1948, *vice* Sri Karunamoy Khastagir, retired.

By order of the Governor,
D. M. SEN, Secy.

Midnapore.—No. 3166Edn.—24th August 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons to constitute the Governing Body of the Midnapore College:—

(1) The District Magistrate, Midnapore, President (*ex-officio*).

(2) The Civil Surgeon, Midnapore (*ex-officio*).

(3) Sri Jaharlal Adhikari.

(4) Sri Narendra Nath Das, Member, District Board, Midnapore.

(5) Sri B. De, I.C.S. (retired).

(6) Dr. Rabindra Kumar Deb.

(7) Sri Charu Chandra Mahanty, M.L.A., President, District Congress Committee, Midnapore.

(8) Sri Mahendra Nath Mahato, Chairman, District Board, Midnapore.

(9) Sri J. K. Maity, Commissioner, Midnapore Municipality.

(10) Sri Charu Chandra Mitra, Chairman, Midnapore Municipality.

(11-12) Two elected representatives of the teaching staff of the college to be approved by the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.

(13) The Principal, Midnapore College, Secretary (*ex-officio*).

2. The elected representatives of the teaching staff will hold office for the academic session 1948-49 and the rest for three academic sessions from 1948-49.

By order of the Governor,
A. K. CHANDA, Addl. Secy.

BOARD OF REVENUE, WEST BENGAL

Land Revenue Administration

NOTIFICATION.

Burdwan.—No. 6062Cess.—2nd September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 100 of the Cess Act, 1880 (Bengal Act IX of 1880), the Board is pleased to vest Sri Kumaresh Roy, Additional District Magistrate, Burdwan, with powers of a Collector under Part II of the said Act, within the district of Burdwan.

By order of the Governor,
S. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

Appointments and Transfers.

Nadia-Midnapore.—No. 5455A.—30th August 1948.—Sri Sashi Bhusan Mandal, Munsif-Magistrate of Nadia, is appointed, on reversion, to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore to be ordinarily stationed at Garhbeta, *vice* Sri Kalipada Chattaraj.

24-Parganas-Murshidabad.—No. 5467A.—31st August 1948.—Sri Krishnendra Sundar Bhattacharji, Munsif of Bongaon, in the district of 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of Murshidabad.

Midnapore-24-Parganas.—No. 5472A.—31st August 1948.—Sri Kalipada Chattaraj, Munsif of Garhbeta, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of 24-Parganas to be ordinarily stationed at Bongaon, *vice* Sri Krishnendra Sundar Bhattacharji.

Murshidabad-Burdwan.—No. 5477A.—31st August 1948.—Sri Achintya Kumar Sen Gupta, Munsif of Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of Asansol in the district of Burdwan.

Calcutta-Bankura.—No. 6023A.—2nd September 1948.—Sri Kali Kanta Maitra, Munsif, on deputation to the Department of Civil Supplies, Calcutta, is appointed, on reversion, to be a Munsif in the district of Bankura to be ordinarily stationed at Sadar, *vice* Sri Sailendra Prasad Ghosh.

Powers.

No. 5482A.—31st August 1948.—The Munsifs named in the following schedule are vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value and within the local limits noted against each:—

Schedule.

(1) Sri Kalipada Chattaraj, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Bongaon (24-Parganas)—Rs. 300—Bongaon munsifi.

(2) Sri Sashi Bhusan Mandal, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Garhbeta (Midnapore)—Rs. 300—Garhbeta munsifi.

(3) Sri Sachindra Kumar Maitra, Munsif, Kandi (Murshidabad)—Rs. 100—Kandi munsifi.

S. K. SEN, Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

No. 1220L.S.-G.—31st August 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of section 6 of the Bengal Ferries Act, 1885 (Bengal Act I of 1885), delegated to the Commissioners of Divisions by Government notification No. 3403-L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I hereby sanction the establishment of a public ferry at Jagadishpore across the Champa Khal in the district of Howrah.

2. In exercise of the powers under section 35 of the Act, delegated to the Commissioners of Divisions by Government notification No. 217L.S.-G., dated the 12th January 1905, I direct that the said ferry shall be managed by the Howrah District Board and the grants-in-aid in lieu of its net proceeds shall be paid to the Howrah District Board.

No. 1649J.G.—3rd September 1948.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(*2*) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, seventh Edition, I hereby appoint Sri Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee, Tamluk, to be a non-official visitor of the Tamluk Sub-Jail in the district of Midnapore for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification.

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range.

Chinsurah.—No. 6711.—4th September 1948.—Sri Durga Das Mukharji, offg. Inspector, Burdwan, is granted eleven days' leave, on average pay, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in Range Order No. 150, dated 2nd July 1948.

The existing acting arrangement will continue.

Sri Jatindra Mohan Deb, Inspector (Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police), is granted eight days' leave on average pay, under rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him by the C. R. A. Burma Refugee Organisation, Bengal.

Mr. C. E. Jacob, Armed Inspector, Howrah, is granted two days' earned leave for the 21st and 22nd August 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Sri Nalini Mohan Sen Gupta, Inspector, District Intelligence Branch, Bankura, having returned to duty on the forenoon of 12th July 1948, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in notification No. 4723, dated 18th June 1948, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 24th June 1948, is cancelled.

In partial modification of the orders published in notification No. 5721, dated 31st July 1948, of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 5th August 1948, Sub-Inspector Satya Brata Ghosh of Howrah, is appointed to act as Inspector in the District

Enforcement Branch of that district, *vice* one of the posts of Inspectors sanctioned in Government order No. 1193Pl., dated 10th April 1948.

2. Sri Jnan Saran Chakrabatti, officiating Inspector, District Enforcement Branch, Howrah, is temporarily transferred to Midnapore, to fill one of the posts of Inspectors sanctioned in Government order No. 1193Pl., dated 10th April 1948, for the District Enforcement Branch of that district.

The transfers involved in the above order are made in the interests of the public service.

H. N. GUPTA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

Presidency Division—Calcutta

No. 892L.S.-G.—31st August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6(*f*) of the Bengal Ferries Act, 1885 (Act I of 1885), and delegated to me under section 36 of the said Act by notification No. 3403L.S.-G., dated 1st December 1904, it is notified for general information that the public ferry known as "Bagadanga Ferry" in police-station Hanskhali in Ranaghat subdivision of the district of Nadia, is hereby discontinued being considered as unnecessary.

No. 765J.G.—1st September 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 56(*2*) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I, 7th Edition, as amended, I appoint the following lady and gentlemen to be non-official visitors of the Berhampore District Jail in the district of Murshidabad, for a period of two years, with effect from the date of this notification:—

Miss S. Mukherjee.
Janab Abdur Rashid.
Sri Jnanendra Nath Sen Gupta.
Sri Mahendra Nath Das.

No. 910L.S.-G.—2nd September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Government order No. 1541(5)Medl., dated 27th April 1945, I appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Advisory Committee of the Lalbagh Provincialised Hospital in the district of Murshidabad.

The Committee will hold office for a period of three years or for the period for which the management of the hospital is retained by Government, whichever is less:—

Subdivisional Officer, Lalbagh (*ex-officio*).

Medical Officer, Lalbagh Provincialised Hospital (*ex-officio*).

Subdivisional Health Officer, Lalbagh (*ex-officio*).

Sri Jitendra Nath Roy, B.L.
Sri Kanti Chandra Ghosh.
Sri Hari Mohan Sen, B.L.
Sri Satish Chandra Choudhury.
Janab Syed Take Reza.
Janab Syed Khurshed Ali Meerza.
Sri Nihar Bindu Datta, B.L.
Sri Durgapada Singha.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Anderson House, Alipore.

Calcutta. No. 24.—13th August 1948.—The following transfers and postings are ordered in the interest of the public service:—

(1) Sri Sri Gopal Datta, Inspector, C. S. Staff, 24-Parganas, is transferred to the District Enforcement Branch, 24-Parganas.

(2) Sri Shibadas Chakrabatti, officiating Inspector, 24-Parganas, is posted to the C. S. Staff, *vice* No. 1.

(3) Sri Rudrakshya Bhattacharji, officiating Inspector of Police, District Enforcement Branch, 24-Parganas, is reverted to his substantive rank of Sub-Inspector.

The above orders to take effect at once.

H. S. GHOSH CHAUDHURI, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 19430C.T./2E/18/47-48.—1st September 1948.—Mr. K. C. Bose, B.Sc., G.D.A., Additional Income-tax Officer, Non-Companies (Income-tax *cum* Excess Profits Tax) District Calcutta (since retired), was allowed under Fundamental Rule 81(*d*) an extension of leave on half average pay for 8 days with effect from 4th July 1948 to 11th July 1948, in continuation of leave granted to him under this office order No. 5826-C.T./2E-18/47-48, dated the 20th May 1948.

No. 19079/2E/43/48-49C.T.—28th August 1948—Mr. Syed Noor, B.A., an Income-tax Officer i the Income-tax Department, Madras, who ha been appointed by the Central Government as a officiating Inspecting Assistant Commissioner o Income-tax with effect from the 16th July 1948 was, with effect from the same date, posted unde section 5(*5*) of the Indian Income-tax Act as Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax Range No. V, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. A. L. Chakravarty whose services have been placed at the disposa of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Assam.

No. 19431/2E/59/48-49C.T.—1st September 1948.—Mr. K. K. Dutt, B.A., Additiona Income-tax Officer, Non-Companies (Income-tax *cum*-Excess Profits Tax) District, Calcutta, i allowed under rule 10(*a*) of the Revised Leav Rules earned leave for eleven days with effec from 4th September 1948 to 14th September 1948

No. 19445/2E/33/48-49C.T.—1st Septembe 1948.—On being appointed by the Ministry o Home Affairs, Government of India, to the India Police Service (*vide* their letter No. 45/48-Apptts. dated 24th August 1948) and posted at Moun Abu, the services of Mr. K. K. Dutt, officiatin Income-tax Officer, Class II, Grade III, in thi department, are terminated on the expiry of th leave granted to him in my Order No. 19431/2E/59/48-49C.T., dated 1st September 1948.

S. NARGOLWALA, Commissioner

The

Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

Land Sale Notices

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Murshidabad will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th day of September 1948 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue (and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue).

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar Jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of properties to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
12	Kismat Kutubpur, pargana Kutubpur.	2,301 1 1	Yes ..	....	Maulvi Golam Hossain and others.	..	41 9 7	..
221	Patkabari, pargana Do.	11,343 14 0 Police— 186 6 3	No ..	Residuary—4 as. 13gds. 1 cara 1 kranti.	Syed Nawab Jani Mirza and others.	3,308 9 0 Police— 54 5 9	..	11 2 2
254	Fatesingh, pargana Do.	46,328 0 9	No ..	S. A. No. 4—3as. 4gds.	Lalit Barani Devi and others.	9,268 14 6	..	518 2 9
265	Bantipara Dihi, pargana Sherpur.	4,149 9 9 Police— 31 12 0	No ..	Residuary—4 annas ..	Bholanath Pramannik	1,037 6 4 Police— 7 15 0	..	60 9 8 Police— 2 0 3
265	Ditto ..	4,149 9 9 Police— 31 12 0	No ..	S. A. No 2—8 annas ..	Chaitanya Prosad Dalal	2,074 12 11 Police— 15 14 0	..	121 3 4 Police— 4 6 4
353	Mahalandi Kismat, pargana Mahalandi.	1,671 0 5	No ..	Residuary—6 annas ..	Lala Saila Bala Mazumdar.	620 5 0	..	19 8 2
490	Hatinagar, pargana Samaskhali.	1,961 3 1	No ..	Residuary—12 annas ..	Maulvi Golam Hossain and others.	1,470 14 3	..	436 1 6
498	Mauza Harishpur, pargana Kulboria.	520 0 0	Yes ..	....	Nirode Mohon Ghose Moulick and others.	..	130 11 0	..
506	Atal Dihi, pargana Sherpur.	3,452 0 11 Police— 26 6 8	No ..	Residuary—8 annas ..	Kiran Bala Singha ..	1,726 5 0 Police— 13 3 4	..	27 11 3 Police— 1 1 7
539	Akbarshahi, pargana Do.	631 12 4	Yes ..	....	Biseswar Ghosal and others.	..	97 14 1	..
590	Sannyashi Danga, pargana Mozaffarpur.	973 4 10	Yes ..	....	Ajoyendu Narayan Roy	..	200 6 3	..
593	Taraf Jiagunja, pargana Ashadnagar.	1,280 8 0	Yes .	...	Gambhir Chand Kuthari	..	590 14 0	..
3159	Sreekrishnapur, pargana Sherpur.	597 0 0	Yes ..	....	Tulsidas Mondal and others.	..	5 0 0	..
3250	Jote Kashi, pargana Dhonya.	599 13 8	Yes ..	. .	Maulvi Golam Saleh and others.	..	284 1 10	..

[ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

Berhampore, the 28th August 1948.

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1948 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for the share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal, and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2/5	Mukundapur, pargana Chowmaha.	14,448 15 9	..	2as. 13 g. 1 k. 1 kt. ..	Kalidas Chowdhuri and others.	2,408 3 6	..	377 9 0
7	Selampur, pargana Selampur.	8,065 10 0	..	2 as. 13 g. 1k. 1 kt. ..	Dwarika Nath Kundu ..	1,573 6 10	..	125 12 2
26A	Mallkapur, pargana Baligori.	10,513 8 2	..	4 as. 6 g. 3 k. 1 kt. 10 til	Gosta Behari Sinha Roy	1,026 0 6	..	129 13 6
28	Nasipur, pargana Baligori.	3,492 0 3	..	6 annas ..	Samarendra Nath Sinha Roy.	1,300 8 3	..	634 9 1
33A	Bahadurpur, pargana Baligori.	15,975 9 9	..	8 annas ..	Lilamohon Sinha Roy ..	7,992 9 0	..	1,044 8 3
33/1	Ditto ..	15,975 9 9	..	2 as. 12 g. 2 k. 2kt. ..	Raja Bahadur Moni Lal Sinha Roy.	2,622 3 3	..	342 14 9
33/8	Ditto ..	15,975 9 9	..	1a. 1g. 2k. 2kt. 10 til ..	Salleswar Sinha Roy ..	1,086 7 11	..	142 1 6
37/7	Hridoyrampur, pargana Chowmaha	44,799 1 10	..	12 as. 16 g. share of mauzas Hamidpur and others.	Mohendra Nath Mukherji	10,566 8 2	..	3,376 1 2
37/6	Ditto ..	44,799 1 10	..	12as. 16g. share of mauzas Khagragacha and others.	Ditto ..	10,036 7 0	..	3,156 7 0
37/10	Ditto ..	44,799 1 10	..	12as 16g. share of mauzas Jamaibati and others.	Ditto ..	4,100 0 0	..	1,276 0 0
40/3	Beli, pargana Baligori	10,107 2 0	..	7 annas ..	Krishna Lal Mukherji and others.	4,421 14 0	..	525 4 0
44/3	Pandra, pargana Balia	11,136 4 5	..	13as. 4g. .	Sudhir Gopal Das and others.	5,575 5 11	..	750 2 11
46	Gangadharpur, pargana Pandua.	47,485 2 2	..	2as 13g. 1k. 1kt. ..	Saradindu Sekhar Mukherjee.	7,885 13 0	..	1,702 3 3
46/1	Ditto ..	47,485 2 2	..	1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. ..	Sm. Suhasini Debi ..	3,955 11 4	..	507 13 3
46/3	Ditto ..	47,485 2 2	..	1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. ..	Amitav Kumar Banerjee	3,955 12 7	..	507 13 3
46/10	Ditto ..	47,485 2 2	..	1a 6g. 2k. 2kt. ..	Gourgunanando Thakur	3,955 13 0	..	530 6 3
46/11	Ditto ..	47,485 2 2	..	13g. 1k. 1kt. ..	Dwarika Nath Thakur	1,977 14 2	..	216 15 9
46/12	Ditto ..	47,485 2 2	..	6g 2k. 2kt. ..	Nimananda Thakur ..	988 15 1	..	108 8 3
46/13	Ditto ..	47,485 2 2	..	6g. 2k. 2kt. ..	Sm. Labnaya Prova Debi	988 15 1	..	108 8 3
60A	Dharampur pargana Chowmaha.	14,042 3 9	..	16 annas share of mauzas Paschim Gopinathpur and others.	Promode Nath Sinha Roy and others.	2,262 15 9	..	295 8 0
77/7	Bandipur, pargana Bandipur.	14,781 1 9	..	8 annas ..	Kali Das Choudhury and others.	7,300 8 11	..	1,058 8 0
77/8	Ditto ..	14,781 1 9	..	3as. 11g. 1kt. 7 til ..	Birendra Lal Chowdhury	3,282 3 6	..	418 1 2
85	Kunjaban, pargana Baligori.	10,416 1 0	..	11as. 2g. 1k. 1kt. ..	Loke Nath Mukherji and others.	7,230 2 11	..	38 11 7
86	Ghanesyampur, pargana Baligori.	1,521 5 4	..	2 annas ..	Brojendra Nath Sinha Roy.	534 7 6	..	271 15 2
94A	Ramnarainpur, pargana Baligori.	10,258 15 0	..	2 annas ..	Raja Moni Lal Sinha Roy.	1,282 9 0	..	167 4 0
94D	Ditto ..	10,258 15 0	..	1as. 5g. 2k. 2kt. 12 til ..	Debendra Nath Roy ..	824 10 7	..	107 13 0
94/1	Ditto ..	10,258 15 0	..	6 annas ..	Lila Mohon Sinha Roy	3,847 2 0	..	501 1 0
107/3	Huda-Basudebpur, pargana Arsa.	9,090 11 0	..	2as. 1g. 1k. 2kt. 13 til ..	Brojesh Chandra Sen ..	1,182 8 1	..	154 4 3
109/1	Hepati, pargana Amirabad.	2,484 10 0	..	4 annas ..	Dhirendra Nath Roy ..	621 2 6	..	187 8 0
109/3	Ditto ..	2,484 10 0	..	4 annas ..	Bonbehari Roy ..	621 2 6	..	182 10 6
111	Bilsora, pargana Pandua.	3,197 12 0	..	13as. 13g. 1k. 1kt. ..	Nut Behari Kumar and others.	2,731 6 0	..	63 0 1
119	Hatikanda, pargana Hatikanda.	1,279 5 2	..	8 annas ..	Amarjit Lal Chowdhury	639 10 7	..	66 13 7
153	Mallickhati, pargana Boro.	2,826 13 0	..	12as. 11g. 1k. 1kt. ..	Sm. Sitalbala Debi ..	2,210 1 0	..	230 8 0
3523	Nada, pargana Boro	2,068 13 0	Whole	....	Surendra Nath Chatterjee and others.	..	300 0 0	

Chinsura, the 23rd August 1948.

C. A. NORONHA, Collector.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

IT is notified for the information of the importers whose names and addresses are given in the schedule below that the goods noted against their names have been lying in the Custom House for more than four months.

They are hereby informed that under section 88, Sea Customs Act, these goods will be sold by Public Auction on or after the 28th September 1948 if they are not cleared by them before that date.

Schedule.

Item No.	Date of receipt.	Importer's name and address.	Description and quantity of goods.
1	2-7-47	The Editor, "Eastern Express", 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	8 pictures. 20 paper matrices of individual interest.
2	3-7-47	Mr. George MacIntosh, Post Box No. 725, Calcutta	Zo-Sweet, 1 bottle, 16 fluid oz. (provisions).
3	3-7-47	Jindhram Harbilas, 9, Jagmohan Mullick Lane, Calcutta.	Cut samples of card board, 6″×2″.
4	3-7-47	No address	Wooden blocks, 2 pieces.
5	5-7-47	Ispahani, Ltd., 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta	Art silk piece-goods, 7 pieces, 14″×45″. Cotton piece-goods, 18 pieces, 18″×45″.
6	5-7-47	Parsotam Das Narsing Das, 43, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Wheat samples, 1½ lbs. (unfit for human consumption).
7	7-7-47	Mill Stores and Engineering Co., 86B, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Steel belt lacing No. 25—16, 3/16 to 7/32 inch thick (5-5½ m.m.). Corrugated hinge rim—9.
8	9-7-47	No address	Bakelite socket, 1. Bakelite razor, 1. Razor blades, 14 packets of 5 each.
9	10-7-47	Messrs. George Miller & Co., Ltd., 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Colour o/s, 3 packets, 1lb. each.
10	10-7-47	The Oriental Export Agency, Ltd., P. 28, Princep Street, Post Box 8950, Calcutta.	50 per cent. D.D.T. powder, 1 lb. (chemicals).
11	9-7-47	The Editor, "Eastern Express", 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Paper matrices of individual interest, 20 pieces.
12	12-7-47	Overseas Department, Chartered Bank of India, Ltd., Calcutta.	Shovel, 1.
13	16-7-47	Continental Corporation, 10B, Haralal Mitra Street, Calcutta.	Leather shoes, 1 pair (ladies.).
14	17-7-47	Professor P. N. Menon, c/o Indian Allied Agency, 7, Garstin Place, Calcutta.	Petroleum grease, 2 tins, 1 lb. each. Mineral oil, 4 bottles, 4 oz. o/s.
15	18-7-47	The Editor, "Eastern Express", 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Paper matrices of individual interest, 11 pieces.
16	23-7-47	Ditto	Paper matrices of individual interest, 17 pieces. Pictures, 3 pieces.
17	19-7-47	Spencer & Co., Ltd., Post Box 9007, Calcutta	Pearl Barley, 1 tin, 12 oz.
18	23-7-47	Messrs. East Asiatic Commercial Co., Post Box 473, Calcutta.	Plastic & Horn buttons—760 pieces.
19	23-7-47	Messrs. Tobacco Manufacturers (India), Ltd., Post Box 486, Calcutta.	Printed catalogues in book form, 4. Typed manuscript, 1 lb.
20	24-7-47	The Bengal Distillers Co., Ltd., Post Box 661, Calcutta.	Hayward's brandy, 1 bottle, 1 pint (unfit for human consumption).
21	24-7-47	The Pan American World Airways, Calcutta	Date stamping, 1.
22	24-7-47	Haroon Tar Md. & Co., 17, Ezra Street, Calcutta	Candy samples, 4 tins (2 oz. each). Candy samples, 1 packet (4 oz.) (confectionery).
23	24-7-47	Rinco, 137, Canning Street, Calcutta	Candy samples (3 oz. each), 3 packets. Candy samples (2 oz. each), 1 tin (confectionery).
24	24-7-47	Continental Corporation, 10B, Haralal Mitra Street, Calcutta.	Canvas shoes, 5 pieces (odd pairs).
25	25-7-47	East Asiatic Commercial Co., Post Box 473, Calcutta	Button samples, 210 pieces.
26	25-7-47	Srimani Bros., 14/2, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta	Wood plank sample, 3 pieces, 10″×3″.
27	25-7-47	Chimanlal Desai & Co., Post Box 572, Calcutta	Enamel plate, 1 (no diameter exceeding 19 centimetres).
28	29-7-47	Mr. B. Lisanorial, c/o The Cooch Behar Distillery, Ltd., 25, Theatre Road, Calcutta.	Cotton overall, 6 pieces.
29	30-7-47	Sadu Mathuradas Lachminarayan Sadhwan. Mirzapur City, U. P.	Stick lac, 1½ lb.
30	30-7-47	The Editor, "Eastern Express," 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Paper matrices of individual interest, 22 pieces
31	30-7-47	Sreekishendas Banshilal & Co., 44, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	Cafeina, 1 tube (½ oz). Testromina, 1 tube (½ oz.). Menthol, 1 tube (1 oz.). Olso Do Menthol, 1 bottle, 2 oz. Cocoa butter, 1 tablet.
32	4-8-47	Rangoon Silk Stores, 246, Main Street, Poona Camp, India.	Turkish towels, 4 pieces. Plastic compact sets, 12 pieces.
33	4-8-47	Mr. Lallchand Jethmal, 248, Main Street, Poona Camp, India.	Plastic Compact sets, 6. Mechanical cigarette lighter, 1.
34	4-8-47	Rev. Fr. William Mackey, St. Paul's Church, Kurseong, D. H. Rly.	Cake, 2 lbs.
35	8-8-47	Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Co., Calcutta	Plastic medicine glass, 2. plastic Tumbler, 1. Horn and plastic buttons, 257. Knives, 2. Forks, 2. Spoons, 6.
36	12-8-47	Sewkisson Das Daulall, 9, Pageapatty Street, Calcutta	Sewing thread, 7 (500 yds.). Plastic buckle, 1. Dyestuff sample, 4 packets (¼oz. each).
37	13-8-47	The Editor, "Eastern Express", 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Matrices of individual interest, 25.

Item No.	Date of receipt.	Importer's name and address.	Description and quantity of goods.
38	20-8-47	Monsieur Baron, Indo-French Exchange & Co., 11, Ezra Mansions, Calcutta.	Wooden toys, 6 sets. Advertising matters, 1 lb.
39	20-8-47	Chhedilal Hariniwas, 9, Jagmohan Mallick Lane, Calcutta.	Perfume bottle samples, 5 (empty).
40	20-8-47	Eastern Equipment & Sales, Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	Colour o/s, ½ lb.
41	20-8-47	Transocean, Post Box 325, Calcutta	Gin, 1 bottle. Vermouth, 1 bottle. Whisky, 1 bottle (½ pint each).
42	20-8-47	Jowan Buksh Md. Jan, 78, Colootola Street, Calcutta	Cut samples of cotton piece-goods, 4"×1".
43	20-8-47	Calcutta Motor Works, 54, Bentinck Street, Calcutta	Hydraulic brake fluid, 1 phial. Fan belt (motor car), 1 (V-178).
44	20-8-47	Lord James & Sons, 5, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.	Candy sweet, 4 tins, 1 oz. each.
45	20-8-47	Miss Ray Monasset, 3, Park Street, Calcutta ..	Fynnon salt, 2 oz.
46	21-8-47	Confiscated goods	Crystal set, 50.
47	25-8-47	Chrome Leather Company, Chromepet, Madras, c/o. P. A. A., Calcutta.	Chrome Leather Tanning Compound, 1 bottle, 2 lbs.
48	25-8-47	Sreekishan Das Banshilal & Co., 44, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	Canvas Shoe, 1 piece (odd pair).
49	25-8-47	Mr. Morey Marcus, Paramount Film of India, Ltd., Humayun Court, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.	Cut samples of woollen floor rugs, 6"×4".
50	26-8-47	Messrs. Dawood Hajee Nassere & Co., P 5, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Cut samples of cotton piece-goods, 4"×2".
51	30-8-47	Mr. Jarl Detter, SS. "Andaman", c/o L. Edwards, Ltd., Calcutta.	Vest Pocket Kodak (Model B), 1 Ilford sets, 10 rolls (Hyper Panchromatic H. P. 3 film 27).
52	30-8-47	Campha Chemical Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	Empty bottles, 5.
53	3-9-47	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 1/1, Clive Street, Calcutta.	2 Tins mace, 13 lbs.
54	4-9-47	Edward Griffel, c/o Cox & Kings	Pictures, 15. Fountain pens, 5. Ball pens, 2. Table spoons, 2. Tea spoons, 2. Forks, 2. Knives, 2. Glass tumblers, 5. Leather camera cases, 3. Medicine glasses, 2. Plastic watch straps, 3. Plastic bag handle, 1. Glass cigarettes table case, 1. Glass ash-trays, 2. Binocular with leather bag, 1. Hand cameras, 4. Adhesive pastes, 6 packets. Cut samples of piece-goods, 13 packets.
55	4-9-47	Mr. Morris, c/o The National Cash Register Co., 5, Park Street, Calcutta.	Postcard pictures, 80. Charts, 16. Printed advertising matter, 1½ lb. Plastic flags, 20.
56	5-9-47	Messrs. S. Kushalchand & Co., Post Box 2561, Calcutta.	Chloranium 24 per cent. (1 tin), ½ lb. Saccarine powder, 1 lb.
57	9-9-47	Mr. Mark Kauffman, c/o Lee Eitingor, Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.	Kodak Super XX 24×36 m.m. XX/35 film, 12 rolls. Kodak Super XX 2¼×3¼ m.m. XX 120 film, 91 rolls. Kodak Super XX high speed. Panchromatic film, 24 packets XX 518, 125×3¼×4¼. G. E. Mazda Photoflash, 360 lamps (Synchro Press 5). G. E. Mazda Photoflash, 240 (lamps 22).
58	13-9-47	S. N. Sen, Post Box 7821, Calcutta	Printed advertising matter, 4 lbs.
59	15-9-47	Khimji Hansraj, 165, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta	White oil, 6 bottles, 4 oz. each.
60	15-9-47	Phoenix Oil Co., Ltd., Post Box 213, Delhi, India ..	Technical oil, 3 bottles, 4 oz. each. Wax, 2 packets, 1 oz. each.
61	15-9-47	B. M. Singh & Sons, 1, Crooked Lane, Calcutta ..	Eveready D. H. 53 Battery, 52½ volts, 1.
62	18-9-47	Bruce Peake Bros., 11, Middleton Road, Calcutta ..	Cotton samples, 48 pieces, 12"×12" and 18"×48".
63	18-9-47	Md. Aftabur Rahman, P. O. Louta, village Pathan, Sylhet, Assam.	Empty box.
64	19-9-47	Mr. Schouter, 15, Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta ..	Sample of wine, 12 bottles, 1 oz. each.
65	23-9-47	"The Indian Medical Gazette," Post Box 54, Esplanade, Calcutta.	Printing block, 1.
66	23-9-47	Chandoolal B. Modi, 18/13, Dover Lane, Calcutta ..	Methyl-Methacrylate Monomer Acytic Liquid, 1 bottle. Methyl Methacrylate Monomer Acytic Powder, 1 box, 2 oz.
67	24-9-47	Seth Bros., 160, Cross Street, Punjab Katra, Calcutta	8 Cones of cotton yarn, 2 lb., 30 s.
68	25-9-47	Bengal Breweries, Ltd., 6, Mission Row, Calcutta ..	Malt Syrup, 1 bottle, ½ lb.
69	30-9-47	Messrs. Kamini Metal Refinery, Clive Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Steel plate, 4 pieces.
70	30-9-47	S. N. Varma, c/o Allen Berry & Co., Ltd., Calcutta	Medicines, 8 bottles, 4 oz. each. Medicines, 2 bottles, 8 oz. each. Decalform (Injections), 40 ampoules. Iadem (ointment), 1 jar.

O. KRISHNAN,
Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Calcutta, the 25th August 1948.

(402—1)

Land Sale Notices

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Burdwan will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th September 1948, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of the proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
16	Moolgram, pargana Sahabad.	2,196 7 5	..	Residuary—8 annas ..	Srish Chandra Ghosh and others.	1,098 3 8½	..	47 10 6 P.R.— 13 2 0
18	Barabainan, pargana Havely.	15,494 2 5	..	Residuary—3as. 3g. 3k. 11 til.	Raja Moni Lall Singha Roy and another.	3,080 0 10	..	208 3 5
				S. A. No.1—8 annas ..	Lila Mohon Singha Roy.	7,761 13 4	..	1,011 15 6
23	Paligram, pargana Ajmatsahi.	2,676 8 11	Entire	...	Golam Saleh and others	..	1,276 0 4	..
62	Palsana, pargana Dhenya.	7,400 11 11	..	S. A. No. 8—1a. 2g. 1k. 2 cr 3 til.	Hara Kumar Chatterjee	518 12 0	..	67 9 0
64	Jageswardihi, pargana Dhenya.	3,958 6 0	..	Residuary—8 annas ..	Nrisingha Chandra Pal Choudhury and others.	1,976 11 0	..	18 11 6
				S. A. No. 1—4 annas ..	Tarak Nath Pal Choudhury and others.	988 5 6	..	930 0 9
				S. A. No. 2—4 annas ..	Bibhuti Bhusan Pal Choudhury.	988 5 6	..	930 0 8
65	Majida, pargana Patuli.	9,381 4 10	Entire	....	Sailesh Chandra Banerji	..	3,626 8 10	..
67	Gopalnagar, pargana Sahabad.	2,047 2 0	..	Residuary—5 annas ..	Karuna Bhushan Mustafi and others.	637 11 0	..	83 15 8
72	Patuli, pargana Patuli.	5,786 12 5	..	S. A. No. 5—2as. 2g. 2k. 2cr.	Bindu Basini Debi ..	771 9 0	..	100 9 0
				S. A. No. 6—3as. 1g. 1k. 1cr.	Kamala Pati Choudhury and others.	1,109 2 0	..	144 8 11
74	Ditto	2,796 9 0	..	S. A. No. 2—3as. 4g. ..	Ditto .	575 13 0	..	75 3 5
				S. A. No. 4—5as. 12g. ..	Ditto ..	1,007 11 0	..	131 10 8
105	Mudafar, pargana Mamdanipur.	1,385 9 7	..	Residuary—8 annas ..	Sibaram Chakravarty	692 12 8	..	16 0 0
107	Islampur, pargana Mamdanipur.	3,957 12 9	..	S. A. No. 4—3as. 3g. 2k. 1cr. 2 til.	Amaresh Chandra Mitra and others.	786 8 0	..	250 3 10 P. R.— 2 14 0
170	Musthool, etc., pargana Auorangabad.	2,461 13 11	..	S.A No 1—12 annas ..	Jahar Lall Mukherjee ..	1,846 6 6	..	273 3 3
5170	Daukadanga, pargana Sahabad.	6,421 15 3	..	S. A. No. 1—2as. 13g. 1k. 1cr.	Indumati Debi as guardian of minor Baidya Nath Roy.	1,070 5 4	..	710 12 2 P. R.— 3 14 0
				S. A. No. 2—2as. 13g. 1k. 1cr.	Jash Karan Bala and others.	1,070 5 4	..	319 10 3
5171	Haldi, etc., pargana Burdwan.	1,558 8 0	..	Residuary—10as. 13g. 1k. 1cr.	Khema Sundari Debi for self and as guardian of minor Chandi Das Mukherjee and others.	1,083 13 0	..	140 1 3
5537	Bahadurpur, pargana Chowmaha.	513 2 0	Entire	....	Shibnath Banerjee as trustee to the estate of Abhoy Charan Sampad established by Indra Nath Banerjee.	..	103 0 10	..
6306	Char Agradwip, pargana Belgram.	1,509 0 0	Do	....	Maharani Jyotirmoyee Debi as certified guardian of minor Kumar Souresh Chandra Roy Bahadur.	..	3,184 5 0	..
6722	Agradwip, pargana Belgram.	1,418 7 7	Do	....	Ditto ..	..	12,040 6 5	..

(*a*) Besides the shares specified in this notification all other shares will be excluded from sale to be held on the 25th September 1948 at 12 noon.

(*b*) This notification is issued in respect of instalments of revenue due on or before the 31st Jaistha 1355 B.S. of which the latest date of payment was 28th June 1948.

Burdwan, the 24th August 1948. [ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Howrah will be put up to sale at the office of the Collector of that district on Friday, the 24th September 1948, at 2 p.m. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal, pargana and thana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold ,the specification of such share.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1/9	Basantapur, pargana Bhursit, thana Amta.	11,064 9 6	No ..	1a. 16g. ..	Monohar Lal Seal ..	1,244 14 4	..	163 0 0
4/9	Mondolghat, pargana Mondolghat, thana Shyampur.	2,23,065 4 4	No ..	12g 3k. 0kag 16 til ..	Krishna Lal Seal ..	8,927 5 4	..	2,204 7 9
4/11	Ditto ..	2,23,065 4 4	No ..	12g. 3k. 0kag 16til ..	Sm. Swarnamanjuri Dasi	8,899 3 7	..	2,684 12 7
6/1	Sankkhali, pargana Balia, thana Jagatballavpur.	10,127 0 10	No ..	1a. 12g. ..	Kali Das Chowdhury and others.	1,014 7 0	..	132 8 8
8/A	Sherpur, pargana Balia, thana Amta,	10,379 0 4	No ..	9 annas ..	Monohar Lal Seal ..	5,840 11 3	..	1,272 12 5
413A	Apurbapur Chakran, pargana Singur, thana Singur.	656 6 5	No ..	8as. 4g. ..	Krishna Lal Seal ..	131 5 0	..	20 2 2
730/1	Kumirmora, pargana Balia, thana Chanditala.	9,936 2 11	No ..	1a. 12g. ..	Kali Das Chowdhury and others.	993 13 2	..	100 0 0

This notice is issued in respect of instalment of revenue due on or before the 31st Jaistha 1355 B.S., of which the latest date of payment was 28th June 1948.

Howrah, the 24th August 1948. K. A. MAJUMDAR, Collector.

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates and shares of the estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th day of September 1948 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which are by law realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of the proprietors of the properties to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
220	Estate Talua at Bagda, pargana Baraichore.	626 12 8	Entire	...	Chowdhury Banbehary Kar Mahapatra.	..	63 11 8 June 1948.	..
422	Estate Ismailpore, pargana Chak-Ismailpore.	3,801 2 10	Do.	....	Ditto ..	..	405 10 10 June 1948.	..
510	Estate Rameswarpur, pargana Chandrakona.	11,504 11 8	Do.	....	Manoharlal Seal ..		5,318 11 1 March 1948 to June 1948.	..
732	Estate Barida, pargana Egrachore.	1,543 12 11	..	S. A. 1.—8 annas share of the mahal.	Hemsashi Devi	771 14 6	..	170 6 6 June 1947 to June 1948.
810	Estate Jamna, pargana Toppe-Jamna.	1,580 12 11	..	R. A.—6 as. 13gds. 2kts. 15til share of the mahal.	Sachhidananda Das and others.	658 2 3	..	62 0 6 March 1948 to June 1948.
954	Estate Harijhama, pargana Kashijora.	3,165 10 2 including Police.	..	R. A.—11 as. 14gds. 3 caras share of the mahal.	Natobehari Bandopadhyaya. ..	2,301 11 4 including Police.	.	L. R.— 781 6 1 March 1948 to June 1948. Police— 3 2 0 June 1948.
954	Ditto ..	3,135 10 2 including Police.	..	S A. 1—4 as. 5gds. 1 cara share of the mahal.	Ditto ..	833 14 3 including Police.	..	L. R.— 283 0 10 March 1948 to June 1948. Police— 1 2 0 June 1948.
975	Estate Khetrahat, pargana Kashijora.	872 1 6	Entire	....	Panchanan Pal and others.		507 4 0 March 1948 to June 1948.	..
1050	Estate Meehgram Dakshin, pargana Kist-Kashijora.	1,075 0 9	Do.	....	Sidheswari Devi and others.	.	590 6 0 March 1948 to June 1948.	..
1060	Estate Meehgram Uttar, pargana Kist Kashijora.	854 5 6	Do.	....	Kishori Mohan Das and others.	..	93 11 0 June 1948.	..
1137	Estate Dekhali-Dakshin Kalamdan, pargana Keoramal T. Krench.	1,026 8 4	..	R. A.—13 as. 6gds. 2 caras 2kt. of the mahal.	Gour Kishore Sen and others.	855 6 11	..	206 7 7 June 1948.
1170	Estate Beloon, pargana Kedarkunda.	540 4 2	Entire	....	Ramesh Chandra Ghosh and others.	..	265 0 0 March 1948 to June 1948	..
1406	Estate Barbanshi, pargana Khandar.	19,084 9 0	..	S. A. 63—1 a. 6gds. 2caras 2kt. share of mauzas Chandugobra, Danra, Kharika, Kharika (para-Kharikabarh), Bangaldari, Chaulkhola, Parashpur, Bagaberia, Chandkuri (para-Sanchar-Kist), Para-Gangadaschak, Para-Mazaffarchak, Chandkuri-Batitaki, Chandkuri, Dantarda-Batitaki, Shamsara, Monikara, Bonal, Chandkuri (para-Khoramchak), Malparh, Malparh-Batitaki, Barh-chahara, Nedhua, Sanchahara, Naogaon, Larhu. 1 a. 15gds. share of Taladiha, Taladiha (Bara Petuachak.)	Manmatha Nath Datta and others.	560 4 8	..	122 15 3 June 1947 and March 1948 to June 1948.
1525	Estate Chhina, pargana Khandar.	706 14 4	Entire	....	Pulin Behary Datta and others.	.	8 15 7 June 1948.	..
1757	Estate Chanragram, pargana Killa-Moynachore.	2,119 4 3	Do.	....	Benimadhab Jana and others.	236 0 0 June 1948.	..	..
2250	Estate Paschim-Kherai, pargana Sabong.	2,802 4 5	..	R. A.—8 annas share of the mahal.	Bankim Behary Maity and others.	1,401 2 2	..	164 3 10 March 1948 to June 1948.
2259	Ditto ..	2,802 4 5	..	S. A 1—8 annas share of the mahal	Hem Sashi Devi ..	1,401 2 3	..	481 2 6 March 1948 to June 1948.
2268	Estate Pingla at Kapasda, pargana Sabong.	1,069 6 11	..	S. A. 1—8 annas share of the mahal.	Ditto ..	534 11 6	..	110 0 0 January 1948 to June 1948.
2576	Estate Kochbeda, pargana Shipur.	1,045 7 2	..	S. A. 1—8 annas share of the mahal.	Ditto ..	522 11 7	..	102 2 0 January 1948 to June 1948.
2698	Estate Shaharahat at Shahara, pargana Uttarbehar.	2,171 4 8	..	R. A.—4 annas share of the mahal.	Ditto ..	542 13 2	..	95 3 4 September 1947 to June 1948.
2698	Ditto	2,171 4 8	..	S. A. 1—8 annas share of the mahal.	Ditto ..	1,085 10 4	..	275 2 8 January 1948 and June 1948.

N.B.—All these estates are being advertised for sale for arrears of revenue and other demands which were due on or before the 31st Jaistha 1355 B.S. and of which the latest date of payment was 28th of June 1948.

[ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

Midnapore, the 4th September 1948.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 17 of 1948.

Re James Mark Rembold residing at Park Palace, Suite No. 5, Park Circus, in the town of Calcutta, and working for gain as an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Limited, at Dalhousie Square in the town of Calcutta, ex parte the debtor.

P. C. De, debtor's solicitor.

ON the 16th day of August 1948, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

M. A. HAQUE, Official Assignee.

Dated this 30th day of August 1948.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 44.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible for all posts. Upper age limit relaxable by three years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8 (Rs 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 2nd October 1948. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate applicaton with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1 **One temporary Translator-Interpreter in Persian in the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.—Age:** Preferably below 40 years. **Pay.** Rs. 250—10—300—15—450—25/2—500 **Qualifications:** Graduate or equivalent with thorough knowledge of modern Persian language, as spoken and written. Persons with previous experience of translating/interpreting in Persian preferred.

2. **One Assistant Research Officer (Helminthiasis Scheme), Section of Parasitology, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.**—Post temporary up to 31st March 1949 but likely to be extended further. **Age:** Preferably between 25 and 35 years; relaxable for Government servants. **Pay:** Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B —30—800. Higher initial pay may be granted as a special case to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. **Qualifications: Essential:** (a) Degree in Zoology or Degree or Diploma in Veterinary Science. (b) Training in Research in Helminthology. (c) Experience in control of helminthic diseases under field conditions. **Desirable:** Knowledge of pathological, therapeutic and control aspects of helminthic diseases. Other things being equal preference given to refugees over non-government servants.

3. **One temporary post of Deputy Development Officer (Cement) in the Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies.—Age:** Preferably between 35 and 45 years on 1st January 1948 relaxable in special cases, particularly in respect of those already in Government service. **Pay:** Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. **Qualifications:** (a) Degree of a recognised Indian or Foreign University. (b) At least three years' experience of the technical or the administrative side of the Cement industry.

4 **One Assistant Works Manager (Engineering Production) at the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur.**—Post temporary, likely to become permanent. **Age:** Preferably below 30 years. **Pay: For direct recruits:** Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850. **For persons in continuous employ since 28th September 1931:** Rs. 600—50—800 or the revised 1947 scales of pay at the candidate's discretion. **Qualifications.—Essential:** (a) Degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering or equivalent qualification. (b) Practical experience or apprenticeship of at least three years in a Mechanical Engineering Works of repute. (c) Subsequent experience of not less than two years with a Mechanical Engineering firm of repute or in an Ordnance Factory at least one year of which should be in a managerial position. (b) Experience during apprenticeship and/or subsequent training should cover at least two of the following trades:—(i) Light drop stamping and forging, (ii) Tool making, (iii) General Machine Shop practice, and (iv) Light non-ferrous foundry work. (e) Good general knowledge of Production, Planning, Rate fixing, Estimating, etc., and ability to organise these functions. (f) General knowledge of mass production methods. **Desirable.**—Good general knowledge of shop management.

5. **One temporary Assistant Works Manager, Production (Steel Castings), Indian Ordnance Factory.—Age.**—Preferably below 40 years. **Pay.—For direct recruits.** Rs. 850—40—1,050—50—1,150. **For persons in continuous employ since 28th September 1931.** Rs. 900—50—1,150. (Higher initial pay may be granted, as a special case, to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate). **Qualifications.**—(i) Degree or Diploma in Mechanical Engineering or Metallurgy or its equivalent. (ii) Thorough practical training in a Mechanical Engineering Workshop or Foundry. (iii) At least five years' experience in moulding and casting of hollow steel thin wall castings (preferably medium to large size components) and the melting of steel in high frequency electrical furnances.

6 **Two temporary Assistant Directors of Employment Exchanges.**—Posts reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates. If no such suitable candidates are available the posts may be treated as unreserved. For one post a candidate belonging to the Province of Bombay will be preferred while for the other a candidate belonging to the Province of Bihar will be preferred. **Age.**—Preferably below 45 years but may be relaxed up to 48 years if necessary. **Pay.**—Rs. 600—25—800—40—1,000. **Qualifications.—Essential:** (a) Degree of a recognised Indian University. (b) Administrative experience, preferably in a Government Department or a reputed Commercial or Industrial Organisation. **Desirable.**—Experience of Employment Service work in India or abroad or knowledge of personnel and labour matters.

7. **Four temporary posts of Deputy Directors (three for Mining, Engineering and Inspection Branch and 1 for Mineral Treatment Branch) and three temporary posts of Assistant Directors, Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.**—In partial modification of items Nos. 9 and 10 of advertisement No. 36, it is notified for general information that candidates possessing the Diploma of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, are also eligible for these posts. The closing date for receipt of applications extended from 4th September to 2nd October 1948.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 45.

Recruitment of (a) one Principal and (b) one Vice-Principal for the Central Institute of Education, Delhi.—In partial modification of items Nos. 4 and 5 of Advertisement No. 32 it is notified for general information that the qualifications for the posts have been amended as follows. **Essential: For both posts.**—(a) A good general education with a Master's or Three Years' Honours Degree of an Indian University or an Honours Degree, not lower than a Second Class, of a foreign University. In the case of Indian Degrees, the candidates must have a First Class in at least one of the Degree Examinations. (b) Diploma or Degree in Education or Research Degree in Education or Psychology of a recognised University. (c) Research work of good quality in a subject connected with Education. (d) **For Principal:** At least two years' teaching experience and at least five years' administrative experience. **For Vice-Principal:** At least two years' teaching experience and at least two years' administrative experience. **Desirable: For both posts:** Knowledge of Hindustani. Last date for receipt of applications extended from 14th August to 25th September 1948. Candidates who had applied in response to the earlier advertisement need not apply again.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 61.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the post of Principal-cum-Superintendent, Lake Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, on contract basis up to the 31st March 1952 renewable for a further period, if necessary. The selected candidate will be on probation for a period of six months.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Persons already in Government service are eligible to apply. If a permanent Government servant is selected, he will be allowed to retain lien on his permanent post and will continue to be governed by the leave rules applicable to him.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 1,300—60—1,600 per month plus dearness allowance admissible to similar officers under the Government of West Bengal. A higher initial pay in an exceptional case may be granted. The selected candidate will be debarred from private practice. He will be given rent-free quarters.

(3) **Pension.**—The candidate appointed, if not already in permanent Government service, will not be allowed pension but will be entitled to the benefit of the Contributory Provident Fund.

(4) **Leave.**—Leave will be governed by the model leave rules for contract-officers employed under the Government of West Bengal.

(5) **Other condition.**—The selected candidate, if not already in permanent Government service, must be passed fit by a Medical Board before appointment.

(6) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications —

(i) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India is also eligible to apply, provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India is furnished before appointment,

(ii) he must be a medical graduate with higher professional qualifications and experience including experience in teaching and hospital administration for about five years,

(iii) he should not ordinarily be less than 45 years of age on the 1st September 1948

(7) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self addressed stamped envelope Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946 They must be addressed to the Secretary and should reach him not later than the 30th October 1948

(8) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(9) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt" Money orders, cheques etc, in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted In no circumstances will this fee be refunded

(10) **Address.** Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address

(11) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded

(12) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B N BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal

Alipore, the 30th August 1948

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 62.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a temporary gazetted post of Inspector of Statistics in the Labour Directorate, Government of West Bengal

(1) **Method of recruitment.**- The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs 150—20/2—250—15/2—310—20/2—350 with a conveyance allowance of Rs 20 per month plus usual dearness and house rent allowances

(3) **Qualifications.** Every candidate must possess the following qualifications —

(i) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India is also eligible, but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal will be necessary before appointment Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of, or permanently domiciled in, West Bengal;

(ii) he must not be less than 22 years and more than 35 years of age on the 1st September 1948;

(iii) he must have a Master's degree of a recognised University in Mathematics, Statistics or Economics,

(iv) he must have practical experience of statistical work;

(v) he must have a good physique and sound health.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946 They must be addressed to the Secretary and should reach him not later than the 28th September 1948

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt" Money orders, cheques, etc, in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted In no circumstances will this fee be refunded

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address

(8) **Canvassing.** -Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B N BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 30th August 1948

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL

Advertisement No. 63.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the following temporary posts in the Civil Supplies Calcutta Transport Fleet —

(1) Manager, Civil Supplies Calcutta Transport Fleet (Gazetted)

(2) Assistant Engineers (two posts)

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointments will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below

Permanent Government servants are not eligible to apply Temporary Government servants may apply provided their present pay plus 20 per cent is not less than the maximum fixed for each category of posts

(2) **Pay.**—For Manager, Civil Supplies Calcutta Transport Fleet, up to Rs 750 plus usual dearness and house rent allowances as may be admissible under the existing rules

For Assistant Engineers up to Rs 350 plus usual dearness and other allowances as may be admissible under the existing rules.

Service in each case may be terminated on one month's notice

(3) **Qualifications.**—A candidate must possess the following qualifications —

For Manager.

(i) He must hold a degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised University

(ii) He should have practical training for a period of not less than three years with a firm of Automobile Engineers overseas, preferably in the factory of a car maker.

(iii) He should have practical experience in the management of a large fleet of trucks in India for not less than five years.

(iv) He should have ability to handle skilled and unskilled labour employed in mechanical works concerned with the repair and servicing of vehicles.

(v) He should be able to speak Bengali or Hindi.

(vi) He should preferably be between 30 and 40 years of age on 1st July 1948 The upper age limit may, however, be relaxed in case of suitable candidates.

For Assistant Engineers.

(i) He must have had a full course of training in a large motor repairing workshop, including practical training in smithy, machine shop, heavy overhauls, repairs shop and electrical section.

(ii) He must have at least five years' practical experience as Assistant Engineer or Works Foreman in some large Road Transport Repair Organisation involving operations at each of the shops mentioned in (i) above.

(iii) Practical experience in the handling of wood working machine, tyre vulcanising plant, modern spray painting, lubricating equipment, body building and drawing office will be considered as additional qualifications.

(iv) Preference will be given to a candidate who possesses a degree or a diploma in Mechanical and/or Automobile Engineering from a recognised University or Institute and has practical experience of handling labour for not less than three years.

(v) He must be between 25 and 35 years of age on 1st July 1948 The upper age limit may be relaxed in the case of a suitable candidate

(vi) He must be able to speak either Bengali or Hindi. The selected candidate in each case will be required to produce a certificate of physical fitness from a Civil Surgeon or a Presidency Surgeon before appointment.

(4) **Nature of duties.**—

Manager.

(a) Maintenance and operation of the entire Civil Supplies Calcutta Transport Fleet He is also to see that the Calcutta Transport Fleet is utilised to its utmost capacity with the maximum number of vehicles on the road.

(b) The purchase, storage and supply of spare parts, batteries, tyres, equipment, etc., to Calcutta and mafussil fleet according to requirements.

(c) The maintenance of proper accounts, e.g., log books, registers, imprest account, petrol account, store account, etc.

(d) The general administration and maintenance of proper discipline in the garage and workshop

(e) Estimating, budgeting, job costing, etc.

Assistant Engineers.

(a) Supervision of all work regarding repairs, maintenance overhauls, etc., according to Engineer's instruction

(b) Handling of the labour in the workshop to get the maximum outturn at minimum cost with the least possible number of hands.

(c) Efficient supervision of the staff.

Candidates for any of the posts must be nationals of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment

(5) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House (top floor), Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946 They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 15th September 1948.

(6) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(7) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt" Money orders, cheques, etc, in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(8) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(9) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded

(10) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore the 31st August 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 65.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a post of Deputy Director of Health Services (Medical Relief), West Bengal. The post is temporary for the present but is likely to be continued for a considerable period, if it is not ultimately made permanent. The appointment will be made on contract for a period of 5 years, renewable for a further period on proof of satisfactory service on such terms and conditions as Government may decide The selected candidate shall be on probation for a period of 6 months unless Government decide to relax this condition in favour of a particular candidate

1. **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Persons already in Government service are eligible to apply. If a permanent Government servant is selected, his lien on the permanent post shall be terminated and Government will consider granting him a proportionate pension on the basis of his previous qualifying service after considering his case on its merits.

2 **Pay.**—The post carries a pay of Rs. 1,250 per month inclusive of non-practising and dearness allowances. Private practice will not be allowed

3. **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications —

(i) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India is also eligible to apply, provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal,

(ii) he must be a medical graduate with a diploma in Public Health and high medical qualifications He must have at least 5 years' experience in Public Health work and also experience in medical relief work;

(iii) he must not be less than 40 years of age on the 1st October 1948.

The candidate selected must be passed fit by a Medical Board before appointment.

4 **Provident Fund.**—The appointment is non-pensionable but the candidate appointed will be eligible to the benefits of the Contributory Provident Fund

5 **Leave.**—Leave will be governed by the Model Leave Rules in rule 226 of the Bengal Service Rules (Part I).

6 **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House (top floor), Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 5th October 1948.

7 **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

8. **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt" Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

9. **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

10. **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

11 Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 4th September 1948.

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE NO. 26 OF 1948.

Kripal Chamar of Marwarikal, Naihati, police-station Naihati, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To creditors.

ON the 25th day of August 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 17th day of September 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 28th August 1948.

(400—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE NO. 25 OF 1948

Makbul Khan of 47/B/1, Narkeldanga Canal East Road, Belliaghata, 24-Parganas, applicant

To creditors.

ON the 19th day of August 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 10th day of September 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 24th August 1948

(401—1)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF HOOGHLY.

NOTICE is hereby given, under the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, to his creditors that the Insolvent G B. Watts of Bandel Railway Quarters, thana Chinsura, district Hooghly, has been discharged by this Court in Ins. No. 1 of 1947 on 28th August 1948.

N N BAGCHI, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 3rd September 1948.

(410—1)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that Indian Patent Nos 14571 and 19.395 regarding wire-netting and wire-fencing respectively and also the Trade Mark "Double Lock" for the wire-fencing are my exclusive properties and belong to me absolutely and that Messrs. S. C. Coondoo & Co. of 78, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, are hereby solely authorised by me to manufacture the said wire-netting and wire-fencing and to use and sell the same in the market on and from the 27th July 1948 until the said authority is cancelled by me. All previous arrangements with Messrs Coondoo Paul & Co. of 20, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta, and Messrs. H. P. Coondoo & Co. of 78, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, or with any other person or firm whatsoever with regard to the manufacture and sale of the said articles under the above patents and trade mark are hereby withdrawn and cancelled by me from the date hereof.

SATISH CHANDRA COONDOO.

(408—1)

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the creditors and all persons interested in the Estate of Lawrence Potter Johnson, late of "The Churt Wynde", Hindhead, in the County of Surrey, England, Constructional Engineer, who died at Heatherbank Nursing Home, Hindhead, on the 12th day of September 1947 and Letters of Administration with copy Will annexed thereto to whose Estate were granted by the High Court, Calcutta, on the 18th day of August 1948 are hereby required to submit particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 30th of November 1948 after which date the Administrator will distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which Notice shall then have been received.

ORR, DIGNAM & CO.,

Solicitors to the Administrator

29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 31st day of August 1948.

(405—1)

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF FIRM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership firm of Messrs. Martin & Co. formerly carrying on business at No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, was dissolved on the 31st August 1948. The business formerly carried on by the said firm is, with effect from the date of dissolution, being carried on by Messrs. Martin Burn, Ltd.

12, Mission Row, Calcutta, the 2nd September 1948.

(406—1)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the above Company to pass the resolution for voluntary winding up of the Company by reason of its liabilities will be held at Labpur (Birbhum) on the 20th September 1948 at 4 p.m. and a meeting of the creditors will also be held at 4-30 p.m. on the same date and place.

A. N. CHATTERJEE, Director,

Birbhum Zemindaries, Limited.

Labpur (Birbhum), the 3rd September 1948.

(403—1)

SM. JYOTIRMOYEE MITRA, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

(374—4)

SRI GIRINDRA KUMAR RAY, B.L., Pleader, intends to enrol himself as an Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

(380—4)

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D.7/48-49	A/52-670517 A/36-510340 A/75-005724	100 100 100	Janab Kabir Ahmed, 54/5, Canning Street, Calcutta.

P D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 21st August 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D.8/48-49	A/30-710745 A/31-684463 A/20-013226 A/31-684467	100 100 100 100	Sri Ajit Kumar Shaha, C/o. Mr. J. B. Nath, B. L., Pleader, 13/2/1, Manoharpukur Road, Kalighat, Calcutta.

P D CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 21st August 1948.

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of their value has been received from the person/party whose names are shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W. D. 9/48-49	A/74-159117 A/76-646916 A/75-012870 A/75-019026 A/77-197579	100 100 100 100 100	Sri Jagdish Prasad, Mangali Purwa, Railwaygunj, Hardoi (U. P.).
W. D. 10/48-49	A/77-898845	100	Sri Ram Krishna Majumder, village Charsoladi, post office Himechar, district Tippera, Comilla.

P. D. CHATTERJEE, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 25th August 1948.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1948

PART V—Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor-General and Ordinances promulgated by the Governor-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

New Delhi, the 28th May 1948.

ORDINANCE No. XII OF 1948.

AN

ORDINANCE.

to provide for the continuance of certain legal proceedings by or against the Secretary of State.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the continuance of certain legal proceedings by or against the Secretary of State in respect of any right of India or any part of India which were pending immediately before the 15th day of August 1947;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, c. 2), the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Continuance of Legal Proceedings Ordinance, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to all the Provinces of India.

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

2. Interpretation.—In this Ordinance, "the appointed day" means the 15th day of August 1947.

3. Continuance of proceedings.—Any legal proceedings which, immediately before the appointed day,—

(*a*) were pending by or against the Secretary of State in any Court within the territories which as from the appointed day became the territories of India by virtue of sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 (10 & 11 Geo. 6, c. 30), and

(*b*) were in respect of any right of India or any part of India,

shall—

(*i*) if the right in question was that of the Governor General in Council, be continued by or against the Dominion of India;

(*ii*) if the right in question was that of the former Province of Bengal or the Punjab, be continued by or against the Province of West Bengal or East Punjab, as the case may be; and

(*iii*) if the right in question was that of any Governor's Province other than Bengal, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province or Sind, be continued by or against that Province.

4. Exclusion of time in computing period of limitation.—In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any appeal or application to a Court in respect of any such proceedings as aforesaid, the period from the appointed day to the date of the commencement of this Ordinance shall be excluded.

MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA,
Governor General.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

New Delhi, the 21st July 1948.

ORDINANCE No. XVIII OF 1948.

AN

ORDINANCE.

to make certain special provisions for the institution of suits by displaced persons.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to make certain special provisions for the institution of suits by displaced persons;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, c. 2), the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Displaced Persons (Institution of Suits) Ordinance, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to all the Provinces of India.

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definition.—In this Ordinance, "displaced person" means any person who, on account of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan, or on account of civil disturbances or fear of such disturbances in any area now forming part of Pakistan, has been displaced from or has left his place of residence in such area after the 1st day of March, 1947, and who has subsequently been residing in India.

3. Institution of suits by displaced persons.—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), or any other law relating to the local limits of the jurisdiction of Courts, a displaced person may institute a suit in a Court within whose jurisdiction he actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, if—

(*i*) none of the defendants is, or if there is only one, that defendant is not, a displaced person;

(*ii*) the suit is of such a nature that had it been instituted before the 15th day of August, 1947, it could have been instituted in a Court now situate within the territories of Pakistan:

(*iii*) the Court in which the suit is instituted under the provisions of this Ordinance is otherwise competent to try it; and

(*iv*) the suit does not relate to immovable property.

4. Extension of period of limitation.—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908) or any special or local law, any suit instituted in pursuance of section 3 of this Ordinance may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the plaintiff satisfies the Court that he was unable to institute the suit within such period owing to causes connected with his being a displaced person.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Governor General.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative).

New Delhi, the 18th June, 1948.

No. F. 140-I/48-A.—Under Rule 18 of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) Rules, the Governor General has been pleased to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly published for general information:—

A. BILL NO. 43 OF 1948.

A Bill to provide for the administration of oaths by diplomatic and consular officers and to prescribe the fees leviable in respect of certain of their official duties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the administration of oaths by diplomatic and consular officers and for the levy of fees in respect of certain official duties performed by them;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948.

2. Definitions.—In this Act,—

(*a*) "consular officer" includes consul-general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, pro-consul and any other person authorised to perform the duties of consul-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent;

(*b*) "diplomatic officer" means any ambassador, envoy, minister, Charge d'affaires, or secretary of embassy or legation; and

(*c*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. Powers as to oaths and notarial acts abroad.—(*1*) Every diplomatic or consular officer may, in any foreign country or place where he is exercising his functions, administer any oath and take any affidavit and also do any notarial act which any notary public may do within the Provinces of India; and every oath, affidavit and notarial act administered, sworn or done by or before any such person shall be as effectual as if duly administered, sworn or done by or before any lawful authority in any Province of India.

(*2*) Any document purporting to have affixed, impressed or subscribed thereon or thereto the seal and signature of any person authorised by this Act to administer an oath in testimony of any oath, affidavit or act, being administered, taken or done by or before him, shall be admitted in evidence without proof of the seal or signature being the seal or signature of that person, or of the official character of that person.

4. Punishment for offences under this Act.—(*1*) Whoever swears falsely in any oath or affidavit taken or made in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

(*2*) Whoever forges or fraudulently alters the seal or signature of any person authorised by or under this Act to administer an oath or tenders in evidence, or otherwise uses, any affidavit having any seal or signature so forged or counterfeited or fraudulently altered knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited or fraudulently altered, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

5. Trial of offences.—Any offence under this Act may be inquired into, dealt with, tried and punished in any Province of India in which the person charged with the offence was apprehended or is in custody in the same manner and to the same extent as if the offence had been committed within the Province where he was apprehended or is in custody.

6. Power to prescribe fees.—(*1*) The Central Government may, from time to time, prescribe the fees to be levied in respect of any matter or thing done by a diplomatic or consular officer in the execution of his office.

(*2*) All such fees shall be levied, accounted for and applied and may be remitted in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*3*) A diplomatic or consular officer shall not, save as may be provided by any rules made in this behalf, ask for or take any fee or reward for or on account of any act or thing, or service done, performed or rendered by him in the execution of his office.

7. Publication and issue of tables of fees.—(*1*) Tables of the fees which may, for the time being be levied under the rules shall be published in such manner and copies thereof shall be issued gratuitously to such persons as may be prescribed.

(*2*) Every consular officer, and every diplomatic officer in any foreign country or place where there is no consular officer, shall keep exhibited in a conspicuous place in his office a copy of the table of fees to be levied under this Act and shall permit the same to be inspected by any person interested therein.

8. Power to make rules.—(*1*) The Central Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the scale of fees leviable under this Act and the manner in which such fees shall be levied and collected;

(*b*) the remuneration if any, payable to a diplomatic or consular officer in the execution of any of the duties vested in him by this Act;

(*c*) the registers to be kept and the returns to be made in pursuance of this Act; and

(*d*) the manner in which copies of tables of fees may be published and distributed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Prior to the passing of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, British diplomatic and consular officers performed notarial duties in respect of Indian nationals abroad and charged fees therefor and for other consular functions for which fees were leviable. They were also authorised to administer oaths. Legal authority for the exercise of these functions existed in the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891, and the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889, passed by the English Parliament.

2. On the passing of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom ceased to have any responsibility in the matter. It has therefore become advisable to provide statutory authority for the fixation, levy and accounting of fees to be charged by Indian diplomatic and consular officers abroad and for the administration of oaths and the taking of affidavits by them in much the same manner as was done by British diplomatic and consular officers prior to the Indian Independence Act, 1947. Hence the present Bill.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

NEW DELHI;

The 28th April, 1948.

M. N. KAUL, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative).

New Delhi, the 20th July, 1948.

No. F.146-I/48-A.—Under rule 18 of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) Rules, the Governor General has been pleased to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly published for general information:—

A. BILL NO. 48 OF 1948.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of census.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the taking of census in the Provinces of India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title and extent.—(*1*) This Act may be called the Census Act, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to all the Provinces of India.

2. Central Government to take census.—The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare its intention of taking a census in all or any of the Provinces or in any parts thereof, whenever it may consider it necessary or desirable so to do, and thereupon the census shall be taken.

3. Appointment of census staff.—(*1*) The Central Government may appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the census throughout the area in which the census is intended to be taken, and Superintendents of Census Operations to supervise the taking of the census within the several Provinces.

(*2*) The Provincial Government may appoint persons as census officers to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area and such persons, when so appointed, shall be bound to serve accordingly.

(*3*) A declaration in writing, signed by any authority authorised by the Provincial Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(*4*) The Provincial Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census officers conferred by sub-section (*2*).

4. Status of census authorities as public servants.—The Census Commissioner, all Superintendents of Census Operations and all census officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

5. Discharge of duties of census officers in certain cases.—(*1*) Where the District Magistrate, or such authority as the Provincial Government may appoint in this behalf, by a written order so directs—

(*a*) every officer in command of any body of men belonging to the naval, military or air forces or of any vessel of war, of India,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper, secretary or manager of any *sarai*, hotel, boarding house, lodging house, emigration depot or club,

(*e*) every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment, and

(*f*) every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the census persons are living.

shall perform such of the duties of a census officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

(*2*) All the provisions of this Act relating to census officers shall apply, so far as may be, to al persons while performing such duties under thi section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

6. Power to call upon certain persons to giv assistance.—The District Magistrate, or such authority as the Provincial Government ma appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(*a*) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, and farmers and assignees of land revenue, or their agents, and

(*b*) all members of the district, municipal, *panchayat* and other local authorities and officers and servants of such authorities,

to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or within the areas for whrih such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

7. Asking of questions and obligation to answer.—(*1*) A census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Provincial Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(*2*) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (*1*) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

8. Occupier to permit access and affixing of numbers.—Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on, or affix to, the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

9. Occupier or manager to fill up schedule.—(*1*) Subject to such orders as the Provincial Government may issue in this behalf, a census officer may, within the local area, for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the Provincial Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer as the case may be, at the time of the taking of the census.

(*2*) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be, shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer or to such person as the census officer may direct.

10. Penalties.—

(*1*) (*a*) any census officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder, or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(*b*) any census officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the Provincial Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purposes of, a census return, or

(*c*) any sorter, compiler or other member of the census staff who removes, secretes, damages or destroys any census document or deals with any census document in a manner likely to falsify or impair the tabulations of census results, or

(*d*) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 7 to answer, or

(*e*) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a census officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 8 to allow, or

(*f*) any person who removes, obliterates, alters, or damages any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census, or

(*g*) any person who, having been required under section 9 to fill up a schedule, knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply, with the provisions of that section, or makes any false return thereunder, or

(*h*) any person who trespasses into a census office,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(*2*) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (*1*) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

11. Sanction required for prosecutions.—No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government or of any authority authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

12. Operation of other laws not barred.—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to preven any person from being prosecuted under any othe law for any act or omission which constitutes a offence under this Act:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred t in section 11.

13. Jurisdiction.—No Court inferior to that o a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of th second class shall try, whether under this Act o under any other law, any act or omission whic constitutes an offence under this Act.

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PART VI—Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly; and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced in the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) on the 9th August, 1948:—

A. BILL* No. 52 OF 1948.

A Bill to bring the share capital of the Reserve Bank of India into public ownership and to make consequential amendments in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

WHEREAS it is expedient to bring the share capital of the Reserve Bank of India into public ownership, to make provisions with respect to the relations between the Central Government and the Bank and to make consequential amendments in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934);

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Act,—

(*a*) "appointed day" means such day as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint;

(*b*) "Bank" means the Reserve Bank of India as constituted by the principal Act; and

(*c*) "principal Act" means the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

3. **Transfer of bank shares.**—(*1*) On the appointed day—

(*a*) all shares in the capital of the Bank shall by virtue of this Act be deemed to be transferred free of all trusts, liabilities and encumbrances to the Central Government; and

(*b*) as full compensation therefor, the Central Government shall issue to every person who, immediately before the appointed day, is registered as the holder of any such shares, an amount calculated at the rate of one hundred and eighteen rupees and ten annas per share, in promissory notes of the Central Government bearing interest at the rate of three *per centum per annum* repayable at par on such date as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government:

Provided that where the amount so calculated is not an exact multiple of one hundred rupees the amount in excess of the nearest lower multiple of one hundred rupees shall be paid by cheque drawn on the Bank:

Provided further that in respect of any share obtained at par from the Central Government by any Director of the Bank in pursuance of sub-section (*8*) of section 4 of the principal Act as in force immediately before the appointed day, the said amount shall be calculated at the rate of one hundred rupees per share.

(*2*) Notwithstanding the transfer of shares effected by this section any shareholder who, immediately before the appointed day, is entitled to payment of dividend on the shares held by him shall be entitled to receive from the Bank—

(*a*) all dividends accruing due on his shares in respect of the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1948, or any preceding year remaining unpaid on the appointed day;

(*b*) dividends calculated at the rate of four rupees *per annum* per share in respect of the period from the 1st day of July, 1948, to the appointed day.

4. **Vacation of office by existing office bearers.**—On the appointed day any person who immediately before that day was holding office as a Director of the Central Board otherwise than as Governor or Deputy Governor or as a member of a Local Board of the Bank shall vacate his office, and the Central Board and the Local Boards of the Bank shall thereafter be constituted in the manner prescribed by sections 8 and 9 of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

5. **Interim arrangements.**—Pending the constitution of the Central Board under section 8 of the principal Act as amended by this Act, the Governor of the Bank, or in his absence a Deputy Governor of the Bank duly nominated by him in this behalf, may, subject to such restrictions and conditions as may from time to time be imposed by the Central Government, exercise all powers, and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank.

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*The Governor-General has been pleased to give the previous sanction required by section 153 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to the introduction in the Legislature of this Bill.

6. Rule-making power.—(*1*) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the objects of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide—

(*a*) for the manner in which and the authority by which compensation shall be paid under section 3; and

(*b*) for the determination of persons to whom compensation is so payable.

7. Amendments to Act II of 1934.—As from the appointed day, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934), shall be amended in the manner directed in the Schedule to this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See* section 7.)

Amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Section 2.—In clause (*d*), omit "silver".

Chapter II.—In the heading for "SHARE CAPITAL" substitute "CAPITAL".

For section 4 substitute the following, namely:—

"4. **Capital of the Bank.**—The capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees".

Omit section 5.

For section 7 substitute the following, namely:—

"7. **Management.**—(*1*) The Central Government may from time to time give such directions to the Bank as it may, after consultation with the Governor of the Bank, consider necessary in the public interest.

(*2*) Subject to any such directions, the general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank.

(*3*) Save as otherwise provided in regulations made by the Central Board, the Governor shall have full powers to transact all the business of the Bank which may be transacted by the Central Board."

Section 8—

(*i*) for sub-section (*1*) substitute the following, namely:—

"(*1*) The Central Board shall consist of the following directors, namely:—

(*a*) a Governor and two Deputy Governors to be appointed by the Central Government;

(*b*) four Directors to be nominated by the Central Government, one from each of the four Local Boards as constituted by section 9;

(*c*) six Directors to be nominated by the Central Government; and

(*d*) one Government official to be nominated by the Central Government.";

(*ii*) for the second paragraph of sub-section (*4*) substitute the following, namely:—

"A Director nominated under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (*6*), hold office for a period of four years.";

(*iii*) after sub-section (*5*), the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

"(*6*) Out of the six Directors first nominated under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*), two shall retire at the end of one year, two at the end of two years and the last two at the end of three years, the Directors so to retire being determined by lot.

(*7*) A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-nomination for not more than two full consecutive terms".

For section 9 substitute the following, namely:—

"9. **Local Boards, their constitution and functions.**—(*1*) A Local Board shall be constituted for each of the four areas specified in the First Schedule and shall consist of three members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent as far as possible, territorial and economic interests and the interests of co-operative and indigenous banks.

(*2*) The members of the Local Board shall elect from amongst themselves one person to be the chairman of the Board.

(*3*) The members of the Local Board shall hold office for a term of four years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(*4*) A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and shall perform such duties as the Central Board may delegate to it."

Section 11.—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), omit "nominated or elected" and "nominated or elected under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 8";

(*ii*) omit sub-section (*2*);

(*iii*) in sub-section (*5*), the words "appointment" and "or election", in two places, and the words "elected or", "election or" and "as the case may be" shall be omitted.

Section 12.—

(*i*) omit sub-section (*2*);

(*ii*) in sub-section (*3*), omit the words "otherwise than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Director elected by the Local Board", and the word "qualified", and for the word "elected" substitute the word "other";

(*iii*) in sub-section (*4*), for the words commencing with "in the case of a nominated Director" and ending with the words "for the election of members of a Local Board" substitute the words "by the Central Government", and omit the proviso;

(*iv*) in sub-section (*5*), omit "or elected" and "subject to the proviso contained in sub-section (*4*)".

Omit sections 14, 15 and 16.

In clause (*3*) of section 17,—

(*i*) in sub-clause (*a*), for the word "sterling" substitute the words "foreign exchange";

(*ii*) in sub-clause (*b*), for the words "the United Kingdom" substitute the words "any country outside India which is a member of the International Monetary Fund";

(*iii*) omit sub-clause (*c*).

Section 18.—In clause (*2*), for the word "sterling" substitute the words "foreign exchange".

Section 24.—After the words "denominational values of" insert the words "two rupees,".

Section 33.—

(*i*) In sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), for the words "sterling securities" substitute the words "foreign securities";

(*ii*) for sub-section (*6*), substitute the following, namely:—

"(*6*) For the purposes of this section, the foreign securities which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of the following kinds payable in the currency of any foreign country which is a member of the International Monetary Fund, namely:—

(*a*) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the bank which is the principal currency authority of that foreign country, or if there is no such bank, with any bank incorporated in that foreign country;

(*b*) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in that foreign country and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days; and

(*c*) Government securities of that foreign country maturing within five years".

Omit section 35.

Section 39.—In sub-section (*2*) for the word "five" substitute the word "two".

For section 47, substitute the following, namely:—

"47. **Allocation of surplus profits.**—After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, the balance of the profits shall be paid to the Central Government."

Section 48.—Omit the proviso to sub-section (*1*) and omit sub-section (*2*).

For section 50, substitute the following, namely:—

"50. **Auditors.**—(*1*) Not less than two auditors shall be appointed, and their remuneration fixed, by the Central Government.

(*2*) The auditors shall hold office for such term not exceeding one year as the Central Government may fix while appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment".

Section 51.—Omit the words "or such auditors as it thinks fit".

Section 52.—In sub-section (*2*), omit the words "to the shareholders or", "as the case may be" and "Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read, together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting".

Section 53.—Omit sub-section (*3*).

Omit sections 55 and 56.

Section 57.—Omit sub-section (*2*).

Section 58.—In sub-section (*2*), omit clauses (*a*) to (*e*) inclusive.

For the First Schedule substitute the following, namely:—

"THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See* section 9.)

1. THE WESTERN AREA shall consist of the Province of Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, Hyderabad, Baroda, Kutch, the United State of Kathiawar (Saurashtra), Kolhapur, the United State of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya Bharat), Bhopal, the Acceding States administered by the Government of Bombay and the Acceding States administered by the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar.

2. THE EASTERN AREA shall consist of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur, Cooch Behar, Tripura, Mayurbhanj, the United State of Vindhya Pradesh, the Khasi States, the Acceding States administered by the Government of Bihar and the Acceding States administered by the Government of Orissa.

3. THE NORTHERN AREA shall consist of the United Provinces, East Punjab, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Panth Piploda, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Patiala and the East Punjab States Union, Bilaspur, Tehri-Garhwal, Rampur, Banaras, the United State of Rajasthan, the United State of Matsya, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, and the Acceding States administered by the Government of East Punjab.

4. THE SOUTHERN AREA shall consist of the Province of Madras, Coorg, Mysore, Cochin, Travancore, Sandur and the Acceding States administered by the Government of Madras."

Omit the Fourth Schedule.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Reserve Bank of India, as at present constituted, is a privately owned institution incorporated by a special Act. With a view to implement the Government policy that the Bank should function as a State-owned institution and to meet the general desire that the control of Government over the Bank's activities should be extended to ensure a greater co-ordination of the monetary, economic and financial policies, this Bill has been framed to provide—

(1) for the acquisition of all shares of the Bank held by members of the public against payment of compensation;

(2) for enabling Government, after consultation with the Bank's Governor, to give directions to the Bank in matters of policy;

(3) for amending the constitution of the Central and Local Boards which at present mainly represent the shareholders;

(4) for effecting certain amendments including consequential amendments in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY.

NEW DELHI;
The 5th August 1948.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 3.—This clause provides for the compulsory transfer by law of all privately owned shares of the Bank to the Government and prescribes the rate and the manner in which payment for the shares will be made. It further provides for payment of dividend accrued up to 30th June 1948 and for the period between this date and the "appointed day".

Clause 4.—This clause provides for the vacation of offices by the existing Directors other than the Governor and the two Deputy Governors and by the members of the Local Boards on the "appointed day". Provision is made for fresh appointments under the new constitution of the Boards.

Clause 5.—This clause enables the Bank's Governor (or in his absence a Deputy Governor) to carry on the usual business of the Bank until such time as the new Central Board is constituted.

Clause 6.—This clause empowers the Central Government to lay down, *inter alia*, the manner in which claims for compensation payable may be made and in case of doubt, the persons to whom payment is to be made.

The Schedule.—(*a*) *Amendment to section 7.*—The object of this clause is to empower the Government to give directions to the Bank on matters of policy which the Bank will be obliged to carry out. Subject to such directions the Central Board will superintend and manage the business of the Bank according to the Act. Subject to regulations made by the Central Board, which require approval of the Government, the Bank's Governor will also exercise all powers vested in the Board.

(*b*) *Amendment to sections 8 and 9.*—Provides for the constitution of the Central and Local Boards of the Reserve Bank under State ownership. The period for which Directors and members of Local Boards hold office is reduced to four years and in case of members of the Central Board overlapping terms of office have been proposed to ensure continuity of policy.

(*c*) *Amendment of sections 17 and 33.*—In view of India's membership of the International Monetary Fund and the amendment of sections 40 and 41, the existing provision requiring the Bank to hold sterling securities and no other foreign securities as part of the Issue Department reserves against the liability for notes issued has become anomalous. The amendments now proposed will enable the Bank to hold, besides sterling, certain other foreign currency assets both in the Issue and Banking Departments.

M. N. KAUL, Secy.

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SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crops, etc., for the week ending the 25th August 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province. The weather was on th whole favourable. Aman transplantation was continuing and Aus harvesting commenced in some subdivisions. Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in four subdivisions and cattle disease was reported from tw subdivisions. Wages of labourers varied from rupee one and two annas to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated out-turn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease	Labour wages without food.
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24 Parganas.										
Sadar ..	3 30	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Normal. ..	Sufficient —	—	Sufficient ..	Nil	.. Rs. 1-12.
Diamond Harbour	6·60	2¼	2¼	Seasonable ..	Aman transplantation completed.	Ditto ..	—	Ditto ..	Nil	.. Rs 2, high.
Barrackpore ..	4·25	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Crops 75 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil	.. Rs. 1-8.
Barasot ..	3·75	1 11/16	1⅞	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	Ditto ..	Aman 95 per cent., Aus 60 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil	.. Rs. 1-10, norma
Basirhat ..	1·27	1⅞	1⅞	Favourable ..	Aus and jute havesting continues.	Ditto —	—	Sufficient ..	Nil	.. Rs. 2.
Bongaon —	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	....	Fair —	—	—	—	—	....
Nabadwip.										
Sadar ..	(*n*)	1⅞	1⅞	....	....	—	—	—	..	....
Ranaghat ..	(*n*)	1 9/16	1 9/16	Seasonable ..	Aus and jute harvesting commenced.	Insufficient	Fair —	Sufficient ..	Nil	.. Rs. 2.
Murshidabad.										
Sadar ..	1·87	1 15/16	2	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	Sufficient ..	Aus 90 per cent.	Sufficient ..	Nil	.. Rs. 2, high.
Lalbagh ..	1·40	1 13/16	1⅞	Seasonable ..	Aus harvesting continues.	Available ..	Good —	Available ..	Nil	.. Rs. 1-8, norm
Jangipore ..	4·21	2	2 1/16	Ditto ..	....	Ditto ..	Aus 75 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil	.. Rs. 1-12, high.
Kandi ..	1 30	2⅛	2⅛	Cloudy, favourable.	Aman transplantation nearing completion.	Ditto ..	Cane, fair ..	..	Nil	.. Rs. 1-4, norma
Burdwan.										
Sadar ..	2·15	2 3/16	2 3/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation below normal.	—	—	Sufficient ..	Nil	.. Rs. 1-8, norm
Asansol ..	0·06	2¼	2 3/16	Ditto —	....	Sufficient ..	Good ..	Ditto ..	Nil	.. Rs. 1-12.
Katwa ..	1·85	2 11/16	2¼	Favourable —	....	Ditto —	Aus 75 per cent.	—	Nil	.. Rs. 1-12, high.
Kalna ..	2·50	2¼	1 15/16	Ditto ..	Aus harvesting continues.	—	Aus satisfactory.	Sufficient ..	Nil	.. Rs. 2, high.

(*n*) Report not received

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Birbhum.										
Sadar	1 44	2⅜	2 7/16	Dry, unfavourable.	Aman transplantation continues.	..	Cane 60 per cent.	..	Nil	Rs. 2.
Rampurhat	2 70	2⅜	2⅜	Clear, favourable.	Weeding continues.	..	Cane, fair	..	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Bankura.										
Sadar	1 38	2 7/16	2⅜	Wet, favourable	Transplantation continues	Sufficient	Crops 70 per cent	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Vishnupur	1·76	2⅜	2⅜	Ditto	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	Fair	Ditto	Cattle disease reported from Indus and Sovamukhi police-stations.	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Midnapore.										
Sadar	5·69	2 5/16	2 7/16	Seasonable, favourable.	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Satisfactory (South).	Ample	Nil	Rs. 1-4
Contai	3·08	2 7/16	2 7/16	Cloudy	....	..	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Tamluk	4·02	2¼	2¼	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	Insufficient	Aman, fair, Aus, 80 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Ghatal	1·78	2⅜	2⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Sufficient	Fair	Ditto	Nil	....
Jhargram	2·70	2 5/16	2 5/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation completed.	..	Aus, fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-2, normal.
Hooghly.										
Sadar	1·98	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues and Aus harvesting commenced.	Sufficient	Aus, good	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Serampore	3·25	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation normal.	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent	..	Nil	Rs. 2-4, high.
Arambag	3·92	1¾	1 13/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	Cane, 60 per cent.	Sufficient	Cattle disease reported.	Rs. 2, high.
Howrah.										
Sadar	2·20	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation over and jute harvesting continues	Insufficient	Fair	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2-6, high.
Uluberia	(a)	1¾	1 11/16	....	....	—	..	..	..	....
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar	0·58	1⅝	1 9/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	..	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 3, high
Alipur-Duar	5·71	1 9/16	1 9/16	Ditto	Ditto	Sufficient	—	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 3, high.
Darjeeling.										
Sadar	1·50	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation over.	Sufficient	Aman, 70 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Kurseong	5·09	2 7/16	2 7/16	Good	Good	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Siliguri	1·28	1⅝	1⅝	Favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	Aman, 70 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2-8.
Kalimpong	1·01	2⅜	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Paddy weeding commenced.	Ditto	Millet, fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Malda	0·61	1⅝	1 9/16	Ditto.	Aman transplantation continues and Aus harvesting continues.	No demand	Not favourable owing to heavy rainfall and flood in some areas.	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10.
West Dinajpore	0 9	2 11/16	2 11/16	Unfavourable	Aus harvesting and jute rotting continues.	..	Unsatisfactory	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12.

(a) Report not received.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 30th August 1948.

BOARD OF REVENUE, WEST BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION No. 4862-Misc.

Calcutta, the 13th July 1948.

The price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, now constituting West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885) for the period from 1st July 1946 to 30th September 1946 having been approved by the Board of Revenue, West Bengal, are published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, West Bengal,
M. N. MITRA, *Registrar.*

Price-list (retail) of Staple Food-Crops in the local areas of Bengal, now constituting West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from July to September 1946.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 30th September 1946.
				July 1946.	August 1946.	September 1946.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Burdwan.							
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Burdwan Nutanganj	Rice ..	Last day of every month	13 14 7	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 8 5
Asansol ..	Raniganj ..	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	16 0 0	14 8 9	13 5 4	14 10 0
Katwa ..	Katwa ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	14 8 9	13 14 7	12 12 10	13 12 0
Kalna ..	Kalna ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	15 9 9	13 14 7	13 14 7	14 7 8
Birbhum.							
Sadar ..	Suri ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month	11 13 8	11 13 8	11 6 10	11 11 4
Rampurhat ..	Rampurhat ..	Do. ..	Last Monday or Friday of every month.	12 4 11	12 4 11	12 4 11	12 4 11
Bankura.							
Sadar	Bankura ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 12 0
Vishnupur ..	Vishnupur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	12 12 0	12 6 0	10 6 0	11 13 4
Midnapore.							
Sadar ..	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4
Jhargram ..	Jhargram ..	Do. ..	First Sunday of each month	12 4 11	12 4 11	11 6 10	12 0 0
Ghatal ..	Ghatal Municipal Market.	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	13 14 7	13 14 7	13 14 7	13 14 7
Tamluk ..	Tamluk Bazar ..	Do. ..	Ditto .	14 12 0	14 12 0	13 14 0	14 7 4
Contai ..	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai.	Do. ..	Last market day, *i.e.*, last Sunday or Thursday, whichever is nearer to the last day of every month.	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 0
Hooghly.							
Sadar .	Hooghly ..	Do. ..	Last Thursday of every month.	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Serampore ..	Serampore ..	Do. .	First or last Saturday of every month.	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Arambagh ..	Arambagh ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	15 3 10	14 14 2	14 3 6	14 12 6
Howrah.							
Sadar ..	Ramkristopur ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month	15 3 10	15 3 10	15 3 10	15 3 10
Uluberia ..	Uluberia ..	Do. ..	Last Saturday of every month.	16 0 0	16 14 9	16 14 9	16 9 10

PRESIDENCY DIVISION

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 30th September 1946.
				July 1946	August 1946	September 1946.	
				Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.
24-Parganas.							
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Chetla Hat ..	Rice ..	Last Wednesday of every month	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	15 5 4
Barasat and Barrackpore	Barasat ..	Do ..	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	18 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	17 5 4
Diamond Harbour	Magrahat ..	Do.	Ditto ..	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Basirhat ..	Baduria ..	Do ..	Second Tuesday of every month	17 13 7	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 9 10
Bongaon ..	Bongaon ..	Do. ..	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th	14 14 2	14 14 2	12 1 2	13 13 2
Nadia							
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Goari .	Do.	Last day of every month ..	12 12 10	12 12 10	12 12 10	12 12 10
Ranaghat ..	Ranaghat .	Do ..	28th of every month ..	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4
Murshidabad.							
Sadar ..	Berhampore Khagra	Do. .	Ditto ..	14 14 2	14 3 6	14 14 2	14 10 7
Lalbagh ..	Jiaganj ..	Do. ..	First Monday of every month	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4
Kandi ..	Kandi ..	Do. ..	The last market day before the 28th of every month	12 1 2	11 6 10	10 10 8	11 0 11
Jangipur ..	Raghunathganj ..	Do ..	Ditto ..	13 8 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	12 10 8
West Dinajpur.							
Subdivision—							
Balurghat ..	Balurghat ..	Do. ..	....	10 10 0	10 10 0	13 5 0	11 8 4
Jalpaiguri.							
Subdivision—							
Alipur-Duar ..	Alipur-Duar .	Do. ..	....	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	17 5 4
Sadar ..	Dinbazar ..	Do. ..	15th of every month ..	16 0 0	17 0 0	21 0 0	18 0 0
Malda.							
District of Malda ..	Balia Nawabganj ..	Do ..	Second Wednesday of every month	14 6 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	13 12 8

BOARD OF REVENUE, WEST BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION No. 4863-Misc.

Calcutta, the 13th July 1948.

The price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, now constituting West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), for the period from the 1st October 1946 to 31st December 1946 having been approved by the Board of Revenue, West Bengal, are published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, West Bengal,
M. N. MITRA, *Registrar.*

Price-list (retail) of staple Food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, now constituting West Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from October to December 1946.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1946.
				October 1946.	November 1946.	December 1946.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Burdwan.							
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Burdwan Nutanganj.	Rice ..	Last day of every month ..	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4
Asansol ..	Raniganj ..	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	13 5 4	13 5 4	16 0 0	14 3 6
Katwa ..	Katwa ..	Do. ..	Ditto	12 5 0	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 11 6
Kalna ..	Kalna ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	13 14 6	13 14 6	13 14 6	13 14 6
Birbhum.							
Sadar ..	Suri ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 13 8	11 9 1
Rampur Hat ..	Rampur Hat ..	Do. ..	Last Monday or Friday of every month.	12 5 0	11 13 8	11 13 8	12 0 0
Bankura.							
Sadar ..	Bankura ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 12 0
Vishnupur ..	Vishnupur ..	Do. ..	Ditto	12 8 0	12 4 0	13 0 0	12 9 4
Midnapore.							
Sadar ..	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ..	Ditto	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4
Jhargram ..	Jhargram ..	Do. ..	First Sunday of each month	10 10 8	10 0 0	10 10 8	10 7 0
Ghatal ..	Ghatal Municipal Market.	Do. ..	27th of every month ..	13 8 0	12 0 0	11 8 0	12 4 0
Tamluk ..	Tamluk Bazar ..	Do. ..	Ditto	13 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 13 4
Contai ..	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai.	Do. ..	Last market day, *i.e.*, last Sunday or Thursday, whichever is nearer to the last day of every month.	10 10 8	10 0 0	10 10 8	10 7 0
Hooghly.							
Sadar ..	Hooghly ..	Do. ..	Last Thursday of every month	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Serampore ..	Serampore ..	Do. ..	First or last Saturday of every month.	18 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0
Arambagh ..	Arambagh ..	Do. ..	Ditto	13 9 10	13 5 4	12 1 2	13 0 0
Howrah.							
Sadar ..	Ramkrishtopur ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	15 3 10	15 3 10	22 8 0	17 10 0
Uluberia ..	Uluberia ..	Do. ..	Last Saturday of every month.	17 4 9	16 0 0	15 9 9	16 4 10

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Price of 40 seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1946.
				October 1946.	November 1946.	December 1946.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24-Parganas.							
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Chetla Hat ..	Rice ..	Last Wednesday of every month.	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Barasat and Barrackpore.	Barasat ..	Do. ..	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	16 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0
Diamond Harbour.	Magrahat ..	Do. ..	Ditto	14 8 9	14 8 9	14 8 9	14 8 9
Basirhat ..	Baduria ..	Do. ..	Second Tuesday of every month.	16 0 0	15 9 9	12 5 0	14 10 3
Bongaon ..	Bongaon ..	Do. ..	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	12 1 2	12 1 2	13 1 0	12 6 5
Nadia.							
Subdivision—							
Sadar ..	Goari ..	Do. ..	Last day of every month ..	12 12 10	12 12 10	15 3 10	13 9 10
Ranaghat ..	Ranaghat ..	Do. ..	28th of every month ..	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4
Murshidabad.							
Sadar ..	Berhampore Khagra. ..	Do ..	Ditto	14 14 0	15 3 10	15 3 10	15 1 10
Lalbagh ..	Jiaganj ..	Do. ..	First Monday of every month	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4
Kandi ..	Kandi ..	Do. ..	The last market day before the 28th of every month.	13 12 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	12 6 8
Jangipur ..	Raghunathganj ..	Do. ..	Ditto	13 8 0	13 0 0	12 4 0	12 14 8
West Dinajpur.							
Balurghat ..	Balurghat ..	Do. ..	....	14 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	12 5 4
Jalpaiguri.							
Alipur Duars ..	Alipur Duars ..	Do. ..	....	20 0 0	22 8 0	13 0 0	18 8 0
Sadar ..	Dinbazar ..	Do. ..	15th of every month ..	22 8 0	16 8 0	13 0 0	17 5 4
Malda.							
District of Malda	Balia Nawabganj	Do. ..	Second Wednesday of every month.	14 6 0	14 6 0	13 0 0	13 14 8

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1948.

PART IV—Bills introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1521L.—9th September, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE WEST BENGAL LAND-REVENUE, RENT AND CESS (APPORTIONMENT) BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

to apportion and fix the land-revenues, rents, and cesses in respect of the portions situated within West Bengal of certain estates, Putni *and other tenures and holdings;*

WHEREAS certain estates, tenures and holdings in the Province of Bengal as it existed before the date on which the award came into force are comprised of lands situated, after the said date, partly in the Province of West Bengal in the Dominion of India and partly in the Province of East Bengal in the Dominion of Pakistan;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to apportion and fix the land-revenues or rents, as the case may be, and the cesses payable in respect of the portions situated in West Bengal of the common estates, tenures or holdings;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the West Bengal Land-revenue, Rent and Cess (Apportionment) Act, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of West Bengal.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint.

The West Bengal Land-revenue, Rent and Cess (Apportionment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 2—7.)

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unles there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "award" means the award of the Boundary Commission referred to in section 3 of the Indian Independence Act, 1947; 10 & 11 Geo. VI, c. 30.

(*2*) the expression "common estates, tenures or holdings" means estates, tenures or holdings which are comprised of lands situated, after the date on which the award came into force, partly in the Province of West Bengal in the Dominion of India and partly in the Province of East Bengal in the Dominion of Pakistan;

(*3*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Provincial Government under this Act;

(*4*) "Revenue-officer" includes any officer whom the Provincial Government may appoint to discharge any of the functions of a Revenue-officer under this Act; and

(*5*) "tenure" includes a *Putni* tenure.

Power to order preparation of record of lands in common estates, tenures and holdings.

3. The Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, make an order directing that a record be prepared in such manner and containing such particulars as may be prescribed of all lands in West Bengal forming parts of the common estates, tenures or holdings.

Preparation of record.

4. When an order has been made for the preparation of a record under section 3, the Revenue-officer shall prepare such record accordingly containing, in addition to the particulars referred to in section 3, the amounts of land-revenues or rents, as the case may be, and of cesses payable in respect of the portions included in West Bengal of the common estates, tenures or holdings, to be determined by the Revenue-officer in such manner and in accordance with such principles as may be prescribed.

Preliminary publication of record.

5. When a record has been prepared under section 4, the Revenue-officer shall cause a draft of it to be published in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed and shall receive, during the period of publication of the record, any objections made in regard to any entry therein or omission therefrom relating to the apportionment of land-revenues, rents or cesses.

Final disposal of objections, and confirmation and final publication of record.

6. (*1*) After the expiry of the period of publication of the record under section 5, the Revenue-officer shall submit the record to the Revenue authority prescribed with a summary of the objections, if any, which he has received and his report thereon.

(*2*) Such authority shall finally dispose of the objections submitted to it under sub-section (*1*) according to such rules as the Provincial Government may make and may confirm the record with or without amendment:

Provided that no entry shall be amended or omission supplied unless notice has been given to the parties concerned for such period and in such manner as may be prescribed to appear and be heard in the matter.

(*3*) After confirmation by such authority the Revenue-officer shall cause the record to be finally published in the manner prescribed and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly prepared under this Act.

Appeal and saving.

7. (*1*) Any person who is aggrieved by any entry in, or omission from, the record finally published under section 6 in so far as such record relates to the apportionment and fixation of rents or cesses in respect of tenures or holdings, may appeal to the superior Revenue authority prescribed in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no Court shall have any jurisdiction in respect of any issue arising out of the proceedings under this Act for the apportionment and fixation of land-revenues, rents or cesses or shall annul or alter any decision of a Revenue-officer or a Revenue authority under this Act.

Correction of record.

8. The Revenue-officer may, at any time, either of his own motion or on application, and after giving notice to the parties concerned for such period and in such manner as may be prescribed to appear and be heard in the matter, correct any clerical or arithmetical mistake in the record finally published under section 6 or any error arising therein from any accidental slip or omission and shall make such alterations therein as may be necessary to give effect to any decision on appeal under sub-section (*1*) of section 7.

Commencement and effect of the record.

9. On the final publication of the record under section 6,—

(*a*) the apportionment and fixation, thereunder, of land-revenues or rents, as the case may be, and of cesses in respect of the portions situated in West Bengal of the common estates, tenures or holdings shall, notwithstanding anything containd in any other law for the time being in force or in any contract, be deemed to have come into force and the common estates, tenures or holdings, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been partitioned accordingly, on and from the date on which the award came into force, and

(*b*) all laws for the time being in force relating to the creation or settlement of estates, tenures or holdings or to the recovery of land-revenue, rent or cesses in respect thereof shall be deemed to have been applicable *mutatis mutandis* to such partitioned estates, tenures or holdings on and from the said date.

Power to make rules.

10. (*1*) The Provincial Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the manner of preparing a record and the particulars to be contained therein referred to in section 3;

(*b*) the manner of, and the principles for, determining the amounts of land-revenues, rents and cesses referred to in section 4;

(*c*) the manner and period of publication of a draft record referred to in section 5;

(*d*) the Revenue authority referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 6, and the disposal of objections under sub-section (*2*) and the manner of final publication of a record under sub-section (*3*) of that section;

(*e*) the period of, and the manner of, giving notice referred to in the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 6 and in section 8; and

(*f*) the superior Revenue authority referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 7, the manner of presentation of appeals to such authority and the period within which such appeals shall be presented under the said sub-section.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Certain estates, tenures and holdings in the Province of Bengal as it existed before the date on which the award of the Boundary Commission came into force are comprised of lands situated, as a result of the partition of the said Province under the said award, partly in the Province of West Bengal in the Dominion of India and partly in the Province of East Bengal in the Dominion of Pakistan. It has, therefore, become necessary to apportion and fix the land revenues or rents, as the case may be, and the cesses payable in respect of the lands appertaining to these common estates, tenures or holdings situated in West Bengal.

The Bill has been framed with this object in view.

BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA,
Member-in-Charge.

CALCUTTA;
The 9th September, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
B. K GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

Printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal,
at West Bengal Government Press, Alipore, on the 11th September 1948.

The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1948.

PART IV—Bills introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1542L.—15th September, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE WEST BENGAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1948.

A BILL

to amend the West Bengal Security Act, 1948.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to amend the West Bengal Security Act, 1948, for the purpose of removing certain doubts which have arisen as to the interpretation of certain sections thereof and for certain other purposes and in the manner hereinafter appearing; **West Ben. Act. III of 1948.**

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. **1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the date on which the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, ceases to operate but the provisions of sections 6, 7 and 8 shall be deemed to have taken effect on and from the date of commencement of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) as if on that date this Act had been in force. **West Ben. Ord. VIII of 1948.**

Amendment of section 2 of West Bengal Act III of 1948. **2.** In section 2 of the said Act,—

(*1*) for clause (*1*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*1*) 'essential commodity' means food, water, fuel, light or power and includes such other thing as may be declared by the Provincial Government by notification to be essential for the life of the community;";

(*2*) to clause (*6*), the following words shall be added, namely:—

"and any person engaged in any employment or class of employment which the Provincial Government may, from time to time, declare to be employment or class of employment essential to the life of the community;";

The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clause 3.)

(3) after clause (5), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(5a) 'protected place' means a place declared under section 5A to be a protected place; and

(5b) 'protected area' means an area declared under section 5B to be a protected area;";

(4) in clause (7),—

(a) for sub-clause (e), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(e) to impede, delay or restrict—

(i) any work, or

(ii) any means of transport or locomotion, necessary for the production, supply or distribution of any essential commodity except in furtherance of an industrial dispute as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;"; and XIV of 1947.

(b) the explanation shall be renumbered as paragraph (i) thereof and after the said paragraph, as so renumbered, the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"(ii) An illegal strike or an illegal lock out, as defined in section 24 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, shall not be deemed to be an industrial dispute for the purposes of sub-clause (e)."

Insertion of new Chapter IA.

3. After Chapter I of the said Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER IA.

Access to certain places and areas.

Protected places.

5A. (1) If as respects any place or class of places the Provincial Government considers it necessary or expedient that special precautions should be taken to prevent the entry of unauthorised persons, the Provincial Government may by order declare that place, or, as the case may be, every place of that class to be a protected place; and thereupon, for so long as the order is in force, such place or every place of such class, as the case may be, shall be a protected place for the purposes of this Act.

(2) No person shall, without the permission of the Provincial Government enter, or be on or in, or pass over, or loiter in the vicinity of, any protected place.

(3) Where in pursuance of sub-section (2) any person is granted permission to enter, or to be on or in, or to pass over, a protected place, that person shall, while acting under such permission comply with such orders for regulating his conduct as may be given by the Provincial Government.

(4) Any police officer, or any other person authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government may search any person entering, or seeking to enter, or being on or in, or leaving, a protected place, and any vehicle, vessel or article brought in by such person and may, for the purpose of the search, detain such person, vehicle, vessel and article:

Provided that no woman shall be searched in pursuance of this sub-section except by a woman.

(5) If any person is in a protected place in contravention of this section, then without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken against him, he may be removed therefrom by any police officer or by any other person authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clause 3.)

(*6*) If any person is in a protected place in contravention of any of the provisions of this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Protected area.

5B. (*1*) If the Provincial Government considers it necessary or expedient to regulate the entry of persons into any area, the Provincial Government may, without prejudice to any other provisions of this Act, by order declare the area to be a protected area; and thereupon, for so long as the order is in force, such area shall be a protected area for the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) On and after such day as may be specified in, and subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by, an order made under sub-section (*1*), no person who was not at the beginning of the said day resident in the area declared to be a protected area by the said order shall be therein except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted to him by an authority or person specified in the said order.

(*3*) Any police officer, or any other person authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government, may search any person entering or seeking to enter, or being on or in, or leaving, a protected area, and any vehicle, vessel or article brought in by such person, and may, for the purpose of the search, detain such person, vehicle, vessel and article:

Provided that no woman shall be searched in pursuance of this sub-section except by a woman.

(*4*) If any person is in a protected area in contravention of the provisions of this section, then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken against him, he may be removed therefrom by or under the direction of any police officer on duty in the protected area.

(*5*) If any person is in a protected area in contravention of any of the provisions of this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Forcing or evading a guard.

5C. Any person who effects or attempts to effect entry into a protected place or protected area—

(*a*) by using, or threatening to use, criminal force to any person posted for the purpose of protecting, or preventing or controlling access to, such place or area, or

(*b*) after taking precautions to conceal his entry or attempted entry from any such person,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years.

Orders for certain places and areas.

5D. (*1*) Without prejudice to any other provisions of this Act, the Provincial Government, as respects—

(*a*) any place or area declared by it to be a protected place or protected area, or

(*b*) any other place or area in relation to which it appears to it to be necessary to take special precautions for preventing or suppressing subversive acts or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community,

may make orders for controlling or regulating the admission of persons to, and the conduct of persons in, and in the vicinity of, such place or area.

(*2*) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, orders made under sub-section (*1*) in relation to any place or area may make provision—

(*a*) for restricting the admission of persons to such place or area and for removing therefrom any person who is therein in contravention of the orders or who has been convicted of any contravention of the provisions of this Act;

The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 4—6.)

(*b*) for requiring the presence of any person or class of persons in such place or area to be notified to a prescribed authority and for requiring any person who has been convicted of any such offence as is mentioned in clause (*a*) of this sub-section to report his movements while in such place or area and to observe any other condition imposed upon him by a prescribed authority;

(*c*) for requiring any person or class of persons in such place or area to carry such documentary evidence of identity, as may be prescribed; and

(*d*) for prohibiting any person or class of persons from being in possession or control of any prescribed article.

(*3*) An order made under this section in respect of a protected place or protected area may exempt such place or area from all or any of the provisions of this Act which are expressed to apply to or in relation to a protected place or protected area, as the case may be, or may direct that all or any of the said provisions shall apply, subject to such modifications as may be specified in the order.

(*4*) An order made under this section in respect of a place or area which is not a protected place or protected area may direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act which are expressed to apply to or in relation to a protected place or protected area, as the case may be, shall apply to or in relation to the place or area in respect of which the order is made either without modification or subject to such modification as may be specified in the order.

(*5*) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both."

Amendment of section 15.

4. In sub-section (*1*) of section 15 of the said Act, after the words "communal peace" the words "or to endanger the safety or stability of the Province" shall be added.

Insertion of new section 15A.

5. After section 15 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Control of movements of commodities, articles or things.

"15A. (*1*) If, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, it is necessary or expedient so to do for preventing or suppressing subversive acts or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, it may, by general or special order, prohibit or restrict the movement of any commodity, article or thing (including any vessel, vehicle, aircraft or animal) either generally or between any particular places or on any particular route.

(*2*) If any person contravenes any order made under sub-section (*1*), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both and the Court trying the offence shall order that the commodity, article or thing (including any vessel, vehicle, aircraft or animal) in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited to His Majesty.".

Amendment of section 16.

6. In section 16 of the said Act,—

(*1*) in sub-section (*1*), the words "on reasonable grounds" shall be omitted;

(*2*) in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*), for the words "punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both" the words, figure and brackets "deemed to have contravened the order within the meaning of sub-section (*6*)" shall be substituted; and

The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 7—9.)

(*3*) in sub-section (*6*), the words, figure, letter and brackets "other than an order of the nature referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*)" shall be omitted.

Substitution of new section for section 17.

7. For section 17 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Duration of orders made under section 16 (*1*).

"17. Save as hereinafter in this section otherwise provided, an order made under sub-section (*1*) of section 16 shall be in force for such period not exceeding nine months, as may be specified in the order or for the period subsequent to the date of issue of such order during which this Act continues in operation, whichever is less, unless earlier cancelled by the authority making the order:

Provided that—

(*a*) the Provincial Government may, if and so often as it thinks fit,

(*i*) in the case of an order under clause (*a*) of the said sub-section, place before a Judge of the High Court in Calcutta the grounds on which the order is made, the representations, if any, made under section 18 by the person affected thereby, and such further materials as the Provincial Government may think fit, subject to the following condition, that is to say,—

the person affected by the order shall not be entitled to be defended or represented by any lawyer or other person before the Judge, and, in accordance with the decision of the Judge thereon, the Provincial Government shall issue an order for the release of the person or for an extension of the period of his detention by such period or periods as may be determined by the Judge, and

(*ii*) in any other case, issue, after considering all the circumstances of the case, a fresh order to the same effect and subject to the same limitations as to duration as in the first instance;

(*b*) notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Provincial Government to release at any time, if it so thinks fit, any person in respect of whom an order under sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*) has been made.".

Amendment of section 18.

8. In section 18 of the said Act, for the words "fifteen days" the words "thirty days" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 18A.

9. After section 18 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Punishment for harbouring or concealing persons ordered to be detained.

"18A. Whoever knowing or having reason to believe that an order directing any person to be detained has been made under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16, harbours or conceals such person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Explanation.—In this section, the word 'harbour' includes the supplying a person with shelter, food, drink, money, clothes, arms, ammunition or means of conveyance, or the assisting a person by any means, whether of the same kind as hereinbefore enumerated or not, to evade apprehension.".

The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 10—14.)

Amendment of section 26.

10. In sub-section (*1*) of section 26 of the said Act, for the words "prescribed by" the words "provided in" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 28.

11. In section 28 of the said Act,—

(*1*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

> "(*1A*) Any police officer authorised in this behalf by general or special order of a Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta and the Superintendent of Police elsewhere may enter and search any place, vessel, vehicle, aircraft or animal and, for that purpose, stop any vessel, vehicle, aircraft or animal and may seize any commodity, article or thing (including any vessel, vehicle, aircraft or animal) found on search under this sub-section which, he has reason to believe, has been, is being or is about to be, used in contravening any order made under sub-section (*1*) of section 15A or for doing any other subversive act.
>
> *Explanation.*—In this sub-section 'Calcutta' has the same meaning as in section 13;"; and

(*2*) for sub-section (*2*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

> "(*2*) Anything seized under sub-section (*1*) shall be conveyed, and any commodity, article or thing (including any vessel, vehicle, aircraft or animal) seized under sub-section (*1A*) shall be reported, without delay before a Magistrate who may give such directions as to the temporary custody thereof as he may think fit, so, however, that where no prosecution in respect thereof is instituted within a period in his opinion reasonable, the Magistrate may, subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, give such orders as to the final disposal thereof as he deems expedient.".

Amendment of section 30.

12. In section 30 of the said Act,—

(*1*) in the proviso to sub-section (*2*), for the words "fifteen days" the words "thirty days" shall be substituted; and

(*2*) in sub-section (*3*), after the words "in addition to making such order as may appear" the words "to the Provincial Government" shall be inserted.

Validity of orders made under sub-section (*1*) of section 16.

13. For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that no order heretofore made under sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the said Act shall be deemed to be invalid or shall be called in question on the ground that at the time of making the order the authority making it had no reasonable grounds.

Continuance of action taken under West Bengal Ordinance VIII of 1948.

14. Any order made or any penalty incurred or anything done or any action taken or any proceedings commenced in exercise of any power conferred by or under the provisions of the said Act, as amended by the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, shall, on the said Ordinance ceasing to operate, be deemed to have been made, incurred, done, taken or commenced in exercise of the powers conferred by or under the said Act, as amended by this Act, as if this Act had been in force on the date on which such order was made, penalty was incurred, thing was done, action was taken or proceedings were commenced.

West Ben. Ord. VIII of 1948.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance VIII of 1948), was promulgated by the Governor under sub-section (*1*) of section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, on the 3rd July, 1948, when the Provincial Legislature was not in session, as it was urgently felt necessary to remove certain doubts which had arisen as to the interpretation of certain provisions of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act III of 1948), and also to make certain other amendments in the said West Bengal Act. Under sub-section (*2*) of section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, West Bengal Ordinance VIII of 1948 will cease to operate on the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the Provincial Legislature. It is, therefore, necessary to incorporate the provisions of the said Ordinance in an Act of the Legislature. The present Bill has been prepared mainly for that purpose.

In the Bill it has also been proposed to make certain further amendments in West Bengal Act III of 1948, so as—

(*1*) to make the interference with certain essential service to be specified by the Provincial Government a subversive act as defined in the present Act;

(*2*) to provide that strikes or lock-outs which are illegal and punishable under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, itself, may not be treated as industrial disputes excusing the commission of offences punishable under the present Act;

(*3*) to extend the existing power of controlling processions also to cases affecting the safety or stability of the Province;

(*4*) to provide for the regulation of entry into certain places and areas to be declared by the Provincial Government as protected places and protected areas respectively;

(*5*) to empower the Provincial Government, if necessary, to prohibit or restrict the movements of goods under certain circumstances;

(*6*) to make the offences under sub-section (*5*) of section 16 of the Act cognizable;

(*7*) to enhance from 3 months to 9 months the period during which ordinarily an order under section 16(*1*) shall remain in force;

(*8*) to make it beyond all possible doubts that an order of detention under sub-section (*1*) of section 16 may be reviewed by a Judge of the High Court more than once and while extending the original duration of such orders to limit the period of subsequent extensions;

(*9*) to provide for a general power for the police, when duly authorised, to search any place without warrant;

(*10*) to extend the period of detention in custody under section 30 of the Act from fifteen days to thirty days in order to facilitate the collection of materials and preparation of necessary papers for consideration of the Provincial Government; and

(*11*) to make certain other minor alterations from the point of view of drafting.

KIRAN SANKAR ROY,
Member-in-Charge.

CALCUTTA:
The 15th September, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

Printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal, at West Bengal Government Press, Alipore, on the 15th September 1948.

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 2981G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

Police.

24-Parganas-Midnapore.—No. 2783G.A.—6th September 1948.—Sri Mohitosh Kumar Mukharji, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Intelligence Branch, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Intelligence Branch, Midnapore, in terms of Home (Police) Department order No. 2244Pl., dated 26th July 1948.

Midnapore-24-Parganas.—No. 2899G.A.—7th September 1948.—Sri Suresh Chandra Chakrabatti, officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, District Intelligence Branch, Midnapore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Superintendent of Police, District Intelligence Branch, 24-Parganas, in terms of Home (Police) Department order No. 2244Pl., dated 26th July 1948.

Calcutta.—No. 2913G.A.—8th September 1948.—Sri Sudhendu Bikash Mitra, an Inspector of the Bengal Police, on transfer to the Calcutta Police, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Resignation.

General.

No. 2743G.A.—2nd September 1948.—Mr. C. I. M. Arnold, M.B.E., has been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 31st March 1949.

নং ২৭৪৩জি, এ।—২রা সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—মিঃ সি, আই, এম, আর্ণল্ড, এম, বি, ই-কে ৩১শে মার্চ্চ ১৯৪৯ হইতে ভারতীয় সিভিল সার্ভিস্ হইতে অবসর গ্রহণ করিতে অনুমতি দেওয়া হইল।

Leave.

General.

Burdwan.—No. 2754G.A.—3rd September 1948.—The orders of the 25th June 1948, granting earned leave to Sri Jitendra Kishore Gupta Ray, temporary Magistrate, Asansol, Burdwan, for six days with effect from 7th June 1948, are cancelled.

Calcutta.—No. 2756G.A.—3rd September 1948.—Sri M. M. Basu, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, West Bengal, is allowed leave on average pay for one month under rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules with effect from the 17th August 1948.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৭৫৬জি, এ।—৩রা সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারের কৃষি-মীনপোষ-পশুপালন অধিকর্ত্তা শ্রীমৃগাঙ্কমৌলি বসু, আই, সি, এস-কে ১৯৪৮ সালের ১৭ই আগষ্ট হইতে পূরা মাহিনায় এক মাসের ছুটী Fundamental Rulesএর ৮১ (বি) (২) নিয়ম অনুসারে মঞ্জুর করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2761G.A.—4th September 1948.—Sri A. K. Ghosh, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Home Department, is allowed leave on average pay up to 6th October 1948, under rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules with effect from 1st September 1948, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৭৬১জি, এ।—৪ঠা সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—স্বরাষ্ট্র বিভাগের যুক্ত কর্ম্মসচিব শ্রীঅজয়কুমার ঘোষ, আই, সি, এস-কে Fundamental Rulesএর ৮১(বি) (২) নিয়ম অনুসারে ১লা সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮ কিম্বা ইহার পর যে দিন তিনি ছুটীতে যাইতে সক্ষম হইবেন সেই তারিখ হইতে ৬ই অক্টোবর ১৯৪৮ পর্য্যন্ত পুরা মাহিনায় ছুটী মঞ্জুর করা হইল।

Midnapore.—No. 2765G.A.—4th September 1948.—Sri Durgadas Majumdar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, was allowed earned leave for fifteen days, with effect from 11th August 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read with the Government of Bengal, Finance Department notification No. 2658F., dated the 16th October 1943.

Hooghly.—No. 2775G.A.—4th September 1948.—Sri Gourendra Krishna Deb, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave on average pay for three months and twenty-seven days, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 1st October 1948.

Police.

Midnapore.—No. 2890G.A.—7th September 1948.—Sri Ranadhir Singh, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is allowed leave for two years, with effect from the 1st March 1948, viz., privilege leave for six months under article 260, Civil Service Regulations and ordinary furlough for the remaining period under article 325(*a*) of those regulations.

মেদিনীপুর।—নং ২৮৯০জি, এ।—৭ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—মেদিনীপুরের অস্থায়ী উপ-আরক্ষাধ্যক্ষ শ্রীরণধীর সিংহকে নিম্নলিখিতভাবে ১লা মার্চ্চ ১৯৪৮ হইতে দুই বৎসরের ছুটী দেওয়া হইল:—

সিভিল সার্ভিস রেগুলেসনের ২৬০ ধারা অনুযায়ী ছয় মাসের প্রিভিলেজ ছুটী ও উক্ত রেগুলেসনের ৩২৫ (ক) ধারা অনুযায়ী অবশিষ্ট কালের জন্য সাধারণ ফারলো ছুটী।

West Dinajpur.—No. 2895G.A.—7th September 1948.—Sri Bhabesh Chandra Roy, officiating Superintendent of Police, West Dinajpur, was allowed earned leave for fifteen days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from 17th July 1948.

পশ্চিম দিনাজপুর।—নং ২৮৯৫জি, এ।—৭ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—পশ্চিম দিনাজপুরের অস্থায়ী আরক্ষাধ্যক্ষ শ্রীভবেশচন্দ্র রায়কে বেঙ্গল সার্ভিস রুলের (প্রথম খণ্ড) ১৬৭(২) সংখ্যক নিয়ম অনুযায়ী ১৭ই জুলাই ১৯৪৮ হইতে পনের দিনের অর্জিত ছুটী দেওয়া হইয়াছিল।

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Constitution and Elections

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1351A.R.—6th September 1948.—Whereas the person named in the schedule below having been nominated as a candidate for the by-election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from the 24-Parganas Municipal (Urban) Muhammadan Constituency, *vice* Janab H. S. Suhrawardy whose seat was declared vacant under notification No. 636A.R., dated the 27th May 1948, and having acted as an election agent of himself at that by-election, was notified under sub-rule (*5*) of rule 9A of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Election Expenses and Election Petitions) Rules, 1947, as having incurred the disqualifications under clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 69 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and under paragraph 5 of Part IV of the Government of India (Provincial Elections) (Corrupt Practices and Election Petitions) Order, 1936, for having failed to lodge the return of election expenses within the time and in the manner required;

And whereas the said return ought to have been lodged by the 29th July 1948;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of rule 9B of the said rules, it is hereby notified for general information that the person named in the schedule below has become disqualified until the 29th July 1953, under clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 69 of the said Act for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and under paragraph 5 of Part IV, of the said Order, for voting at any election:—

The Schedule.

Janab Nurul Huque Mali.

By order of the Governor,
M. A. T. IYENGAR, Jt. Secy.

No. 1357A.R.—7th September 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (*7*) of rule 8 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, the following declaration containing the names of the candidates elected by the West Dinajpur-*cum*-Malda (Rural) General Constituency is published for general information:—

"WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

West Dinajpur-cum-Malda (Rural) General Constituency.

Under the provision of sub-rule (*6*) of rule 8 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1947, read with rule 47 of the said rules, I declare that Sri Syam Prosad Barman, post office Raiganj, district West Dinajpur, has been duly elected to fill the seat reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes in the West Dinajpur-*cum*-Malda (Rural) General Constituency of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, and Sri Kiran Sankar Roy of 47, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the non-reserved seat in that constituency.

Dated the 4th day of September 1948.
J. N. TALUKDAR,
Returning Officer."

By order of the Governor,
M. A. T. IYENGAR, Jt. Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 6482P.—3rd September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Indian Army (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 (XIX of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 6488P.—3rd September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 17A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor is hereby pleased to direct that notification No. 1314P., dated the 5th March 1948, in so far as it relates to a room on the ground floor of premises No. 16, Puddapukur Road, Calcutta, shall be cancelled.

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

POLICE DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 6025A.—9th September 1948.—**Hooghly-Howrah.**—The transfers and postings of the following officers are sanctioned in the interests of the public service:—

(1) Sri Bijay Singh, officiating Armed Inspector of Serampore (Hooghly), to Industrial Area Reserve Force, in an existing vacancy.

(2) Sergeant F. C. Rhodes of Howrah (on leave), is appointed to act as Armed Inspector, Serampore (Hooghly), *vice* No. 1.

S. GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

Transport

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3372W.T.—10th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in notification No. 2245W.T., dated the 22nd June 1948, published at page 855 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st July 1948, as subsequently amended, namely:—

Amendment.

In the list of members appended to the said notification *for* the entry "(*6*) The Chairman, Howrah Municipality" *substitute* the following:—
"(*6*) Sri Bankim Chandra Kar, M.A., B.L., Howrah Municipality".

No. 3378W.T.—10th September 1948.—The following draft of an amendment which in exercise of the power conferred by clause (*d*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 21 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Governor proposes to make in the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, as subsequently amended, is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft amendment will be taken into consideration on or after the 23rd October 1948, and any objection or suggestion, with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft Amendment.

In the First Schedule to the said rules *for* the word "and" after the words "Calcutta (including suburbs)" *substitute* a comma " , " and *insert* the words "and the district of Darjeeling excluding the Siliguri subdivision" after the words "the Municipality of Howrah".

By order of the Governor,
A. K. GHOSH,
Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal, and
Dy. Provincial Transport Commissioner
(*ex-officio*).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 2982G.A.

Powers.

24-Parganas.—No. 2773G.A.—4th September 1948.—Sri Satya Ranjan Bhattacharyya, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Baraset, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Murshidabad.—No. 2906G.A.—8th September 1948.—Sri Dinesh Chandra Chanda, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers to try summarily offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Judicial

Appointments and Transfers.

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No. 4374J.—30th August 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Bimal Kumar Bhattacharji, Additional Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas, as Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, with effect from the date he takes over charge of the said appointment and to authorise him to exercise the following powers of a Chief Presidency Magistrate:—

(1) to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, to reduce amounts of security and number of sureties and to cancel bonds under sections 124 and 125, Criminal Procedure Code;
(2) to issue orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code;
(3) to transfer cases, under section 192, Criminal Procedure Code;
(4) to entertain complaints made by other courts in cases requiring such complaints under sections 195 and 476, Criminal Procedure Code;
(5) to endorse warrants of attachment of property in his jurisdiction, under section 514, clause (3), Criminal Procedure Code;
(6) to withdraw cases under section 528, Criminal Procedure Code; and
(7) to try offences under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

No. 4392J.—31st August 1948.—The services of Shri Kali Kanta Maitra, Munsif, now employed in the Department of Civil Supplies, are replaced at the disposal of the High Court, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA, Secy.

Registration.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 197Regn.—30th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Janab Md. Abdus Sattar temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the southern part of the area of the Beniapukur police-station, bounded on the north, west and east by Beniapukur Lane, Beniapukur Road, Naunagar Road, Gorachand Lane, Suhrawardy Avenue, Dihi Serampore Road and South Road, Entally, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Janab Abdul Karim Khan Faroqui, resigned, until the vacancy is permanently filled up or until further orders.

No. 198Regn.—30th August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Janab Md. Abdus Sattar temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the southern part of the area of the Beniapukur police-station, bounded on the north, west and east by Beniapukur Lane, Beniapukur Road, Naunagar Road, Gorachand Lane, Suhrawardy Avenue, Dihi Serampore Road and South Road, Entally, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Janab Abdul Karim Khan Faroqui, resigned, until the vacancy is permanently filled up, or until further orders.

No. 205Regn.—31st August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Janab Md. Ibrahim temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Entally in the district of the 24-Parganas during the absence on leave of Janab Syed Shah Gholam Mustafa Alquadri or until further orders.

No. 206Regn.—31st August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Janab Md. Ibrahim temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Entally in the district of the 24-Parganas during the absence on leave of Janab Syed Shah Gholam Mustafa Alquadri or until further orders.

No. 221Regn.—2nd September 1948.—Sri Rai Mohan Majumdar, Registrar of Howrah, is appointed to act as Inspector of Registration Offices, West Bengal, *vice* Sri Bimalapada Mukharji, on leave.

No. 222Regn.—2nd September 1948.—Sri Jatindra Mohan Nath, District Sub-Registrar, Jalpaiguri, is appointed to act as Registrar of Howrah, *vice* Sri Rai Mohan Majumdar, transferred.

No. 223Regn.—2nd September 1948.—Sri Panchanan Mukharji, Joint Sub-Registrar, Contai, Midnapore, is appointed to act as District Sub-Registrar, Jalpaiguri, *vice* Sri Jatindra Mohan Nath, transferred.

No. 225Regn.—3rd September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Governor is pleased to remit the registration fees prescribed in the table of fees published with notification No. 904Regn., dated the 22nd September 1938, in respect of all documents, indentures or memoranda of agreements executed between the owners of tanks and the Provincial Government under the short-term pisciculture scheme of the Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries of the said Government.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA, Secy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Audit

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1641-F./F/1R/1/48.—3rd September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Civil Service Regulations, namely:

To Chapter XXI of the said Regulations the following shall be added, namely:—

"Section V—Commercial Employment after Retirement".

531B. (*a*) If a pensioner to whom this Article applies wishes to accept any commercial employment before the expiry of two years from the date of his retirement, he should obtain the previous sanction of the Government to such acceptance. No pension shall be payable to a pensioner who accepts a commercial employment without such sanction, in respect of any period for which he is so employed or such longer period as Government may direct.

(*b*) This Article shall apply to every pensioner who immediately before retirement was a member of any service under the rule making control of the Government of West Bengal, but shall not apply in relation to any commercial employment accepted by such pensioner before the 1st September 1948.

(*c*) In this Article "Commercial employment" means employment in any capacity, including that of an agent, under a company, firm or individual engaged in commercial business and includes also a directorship of such company and a partnership of such firm.

No. 1680F./F/31-2(20)/48.—8th September 1948.—Sri Pulin Behari Banerjee, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, is allowed leave on average pay for the period from the 6th September 1948 to 6th November 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 1681F./F/31-2(20)/48.—8th September 1948.—Sri Radhakrishna Mukherjee, Senior Head Assistant, Finance Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, in addition to his duties, with effect from 6th September 1948 (forenoon), *vice* Sri Pulin Behari Banerjee, on leave.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local Self-Government

NOTIFICATION.

Murshidabad.—No. L.S.-G.1M-53/48.—1st September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to declare his intention to include the following local areas as shown in the finally published Cadastral Settlement maps, within the Berhampore Municipality to which the same are contiguous:—

Serial No.	Mauza.	J.L. No.	Sheet No.	Areas to be included.
1	Gar Berhampore	91	4	(*a*) Whole of Cadastral Survey plot No. 1079. (*b*) Part of Cadastral Survey plot No. 1091.

The following areas as shown in the finally published Cadastral Settlement maps will form the limits of the municipality after inclusion of the aforesaid areas:—

Serial No.	Mauza.	J.L. No.	Sheet No.	Extent of Municipal limits.
1	Gar Berhampore.	91	4	1·48 acres.

2. A map showing the areas proposed to be included is available for inspection at the office of the Berhampore Municipality during office hours.

3. Any objection to the proposal in writing which may be received by the undersigned from any inhabitant of the said areas or any rate-payer of the said municipality through the District Magistrate within three months from the date of publication of the notification will be taken into consideration.

Howrah.—No. L.S.-G. 1E-70/48.—4th September 1948.—It is hereby notified under rule 6(*7*) of the Rules for Direct Election to District Boards, Part II, published under notification No. 1886-L.S.-G., dated the 16th July 1938, that Sri Siti Kantha Patra has been duly elected to be a member of the Howrah District Board in place of Joy Krishna Samanta, deceased, from the Constituency No. VIII (Shyampur East).

By order of the Governor,
S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta-Darjeeling.—No. Medl.3881/C.F.-5A-9-47.—30th August 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. S. K. Bhattacharjee, on supernumerary duty at the Eden Hospital, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Surgeon, Darjeeling (Sadar).

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3894/Md./1A-12-48.—30th August 1948.—Dr. Anil Chandra Bose, 2nd Pathologist, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is granted earned leave for the period from 19th October 1948 to 9th November 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read with rule 226(*b*)(*2*), *ibid*.

Darjeeling.—No. Medl.3925/2D-17/48.—31st August 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Dentists' Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948), shall apply to the district of Darjeeling on and from the date of publication of the notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3952/1M-52/48.—1st September 1948.—Miss F. H. Martyn, Superintendent, Nursing Services, West Bengal, is granted earned leave for twenty days with effect from the 1st September 1948 under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Calcutta-Howrah.—No. Medl. 3962/MD/N-5/48.—1st September 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. N. C. Sen Gupta, Demonstrator of Anatomy, Lake Medical College, Calcutta, on relief, is posted, until further orders, as Medical Officer-in-charge of the Uluberia subdivision and hospital.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3963(DHS)5A-29/48.—1st September 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. Dhirendra Nath Mukherjee, M.B., Resident Physician, Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, is granted leave for two years with effect from the 1st September 1948 or any subsequent date from which the leave is availed of, viz.:—

(*i*) earned leave for sixty days under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules (Part I);

(*ii*) extraordinary leave for the remaining period in relaxation of rule 174(*2*) of the Bengal Service Rules (Part I).

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 3964(DHS)/5A-29/48(2).—1st September 1948.—Temporary Assistant Sur-geon Dr. Upendra Nath Saha, M.B., Registrar, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed as Resident Physician, Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, *vice* Dr. Dhirendra Nath Mukherjee, granted leave.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3965(DHS)5A-29/48(3).—1st September 1948.—Temporary Assistant Sur-eon Dr. B. K. Roy Chowdhury, M.B., House urgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is ppointed as Registrar in the same hospital, *vice* . Upendra Nath Saha.

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No. Medl.3966(DHS)5A- 9/48(4).—1st September 1948.—Dr. Jashoda ulal Mondal, M.B., Superintendent, Metia Hat-pola Auxiliary Government Hospital, district 24-rganas, is appointed temporarily to act, until rther orders, as House Surgeon, Presidency eneral Hospital, Calcutta, *vice* Dr. B. K. Roy owdhury.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.(D.H.S.)3984/3M-10/48.—1 September 1948.—Dr. Amarendra Kumar De, .B., is appointed temporarily as Demonstrator of atomy in the West Bengal Medical Service pper) in connection with the "double shift" eme for the training of students in the Medical llege, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which joined the post, *vice* Dr. Sujit Kumar Das, signed.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3986/1A-101/48.—2nd Sep-mber 1948.—Dr. A. M. A. Huque, Resident sistant Surgeon, Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, lcutta, is granted earned leave for the period om the 6th August 1948 to the 6th October 1948 th permission to affix the holidays, under rule 7(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read th rules 153-55 *ibid.*

Calcutta.—No. Medl.3987/1A-101/48.—2nd Sep-mber 1948.—Dr. Radha Raman Roy on Super-ary duty at the School of Tropical Medicine, lcutta, is appointed to act until further orders Resident Assistant Surgeon, Sambhu Nath ndit Hospital, Calcutta, with effect from the 6th gust 1948, *vice* Dr. A. M. A. Huque, granted ve.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Establishment

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 98.—31st August 1948.—Sri B. N. Bhaduri, temporary Executive Engineer, Malda Construction Division, was allowed in terms of clause II(*a*) of his agreement read with rule 168(*1*), Bengal Service Rules, Part I, earned leave for thirty days with effect from 23rd July 1948.

No. 100.—9th September 1948.—Sri Sailendra Nath Mazumder, officiating Executive Engineer, City Division, is transferred, in the interest of public service, from the Presidency Circle and appointed to act temporarily as the Superintending Engineer of the Road Construction Circle No. II, with effect from the date he assumes charge of that post and until further orders.

No. 101.—9th September 1948.—Sri Kshaunish Chandra Roy, Assistant Engineer, Kurseong Subdivision, is transferred, in the interest of public service, from the Presidency Circle and appointed to act temporarily as the Executive Engineer of the Design Division No. II under the Road Planning Circle, with effect from the date he assumes charge of that post and until further orders.

No. 102.—9th September 1948.—Sri Kamakshya Nath Basu, Assistant Engineer, Howrah Subdivision, is transferred, in the interest of public service, from the Presidency Circle and appointed to act temporarily as the Executive Engineer of the Burdwan Division under the Central Circle, with effect from the date he assumes charge of that post and until further orders.

No. 103.—9th September 1948.—Sri Girijaprasanna Sen Gupta, District Engineer, Midnapore, is appointed as a temporary Executive Engineer, on contract, in the Directorate of Works and Buildings, with effect from the date he joins the appointment.

2. Sri Girijaprasanna Sen Gupta is posted to the Hooghly Construction Division under the Road Construction Circle No. I until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. MAZUMDER, Jt. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

RESOLUTION—No. 4593Com.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1948.

The Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in Resolution No. 2197Com., dated 1st June 1948, of the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 10th June 1948:—

Amendment.

In the said resolution *after* the words "for industrial purposes" *insert* the words "and in regard to applications for supply of electricity for such other purposes as may be referred to the Board by the Chief Electrical Inspector".

By order of the Governor,
S. K. CHATTERJEE, Secy.

Labour

ORDERS.

No. 3167Lab.—4th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to direct that in the case of the industrial establishments mentioned in the attached schedule, the employer shall constitute a Works Committee for the purpose of the said section in the manner prescribed in this department notification No. 974Lab., dated the 10th December 1947, published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* on the 13th December 1947.

* Schedule.

List of the firms.

Serial number, name and address.

1 The Victoria Cotton Mills, post office Salkia, Howrah.
2 Sri Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd., No. 2, 175, Girish Ghose Road, post office Belurmath, Howrah.
3 The East Indian Cotton Mills, Ltd., Munsigram, post office Andulmouri, Howrah.
4 Atlas Iron Factory, 171, Grand Trunk Road, Salkia, Howrah.
5 Ram Krishna Iron Factory, 2, Dolgobinda Singha Lane, Salkia, Howrah.
6 J. N. Chatterjee and Sons Pan Foundry, 18, Chatterjeepara Lane, North Bantra, Howrah.
7 The Howrah Engineering Co.'s Works, 43, Circular Road, Khurut, Howrah.
8 Bridge and Roof Co., Ltd., 422/1, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.
9 A. Mondal's Iron Works No. 1, 205, Bellilious Road, Bantra, Howrah.
10 K. Iron Works, Ltd. (Kushumika), 71, 72 and 73, Jeliapara Lane, Howrah.
11 Salkia Engineering Works, 66A, Howrah Road, Salkia, Howrah.
12 Victoria Iron Works, 77, Benaras Road, Howrah.
13 Premier Iron and Steel Works, Ltd., Uttar Bantra Natabarpal Road, Kadamtala post office, Howrah.
14 S. C. Dey and Sons Iron Works, 74, Benaras Road, Chasadhopapara, North Bantra, Howrah.
15 K. P. Mukherjee, 7, Chasadhopapara Lane, Kadamtala, Howrah.
16 The Tatanagar Foundry Co., Ltd., post office Belur, Howrah.
17 The United Iron and Steel Corporation, Ltd., 119, Grand Trunk Road, Belur, Howrah.
18 The Steel Equipment and Construction, Ltd., 22, Grand Trunk Road, Lillooah post office, Howrah.
19 Indian Industrial Works, Ltd., 55/1, Dharamtolla Road, Salkia, Howrah.
20 Bose Bros. Engineering Works, 76, Benaras Road, Howrah.
21 Hindu Machines, Ltd., 184, Jogendranath Mukherjee Road, Salkia post office, Howrah.
22 East India Metal Co., Ltd., Old Benaras Road, Belgachia, Kadamtala, Howrah.
23 Hanuman Engineering Works, 287, Grand Trunk Road, Salkia, Howrah.
24 Lloyds Engineering Works, Ltd., Belgachia, Manasatola, Kadamtala, Howrah.
25 Banerjee Bros. (Iron Co.), Ltd., 77, Benaras Road, Salkia, Howrah.
26 Bagri Iron and Steel Co., Benaras Road, Howrah.
27 The Indian Tube Co., Ltd., 63/64, Foreshore Road, Shibpur, Howrah.
28 National Casting Co., 103, Foreshore Road, Ramkrishnapur, Howrah.
29 The Crown Aluminium Works, Grand Trunk Road, Belur, Howrah.
30 Dazzle Products, Ltd., 7 and 8, Goha Road, Malipanchghara, Howrah.
31 Ganges Engineering Works, Bally, Howrah.
32 Howrah Trading Co., Ltd., Engineering Works, 62D/2, Jogendranath Mukherji Road, Ghusuri post office, Howrah.
33 The National Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Belur, Bally post office, Howrah.
34 Agarwal Hardware Works, Ltd., 51, Stark Road, Lillooah, Howrah.
35 The Indian Varnishing Co. (1926), Ltd., 4/2, Goha Road, Ghusuri post office, Howrah.

Serial number, name and address.

36 K. Porsottamadas and Co., Ltd., 2 Jogendranath Mukherjee Road, Salki Howrah.
37 Belur Steel Mill and Indian Aluminiu Co., Ltd., Grand Trunk Road, North Belu Belurmath, Howrah.
38 The Binani Metal Works, Ltd., Foresho Road, Shibpur.
39 Bengal Flour Mills Co., Ltd., 32, Jog Banerjee Ghat Road, Shibpur, Howrah
40 Howrah Flour Mills, Ltd., 35, Ramkrish pur Ghat Road, Howrah.
41 Hooghly Flour Mills, Ltd., Forest Road, Ramkrishnapur, Howrah.
42 Reform Flour Mills, Ltd., 109/1, Foreshor Road, Shibpur, Howrah.
43 Carlsbad Mineral Water Manufacturin Co., Ltd., 14, Watkins Lane, Howrah.
44 Dewar's Garage and Engineering Work 14, British Indian Street, Calcutta.
45 Poddar Automobiles, 113, Park Str Calcutta.
46 Norman's Garage, 55, Free School Stree Calcutta.
47 M/S. India Automobiles, 35, Ripon Stre Calcutta.
48 Beni Engineering Works, 1, Crooked La Calcutta.
49 Avery's Repair Depot, 11, Crooked Lan Calcutta.
50 The Engineering Works of India, Ltd., 2 Ultadanga Road, Calcutta.
51 Bhagat Oil Mills, 32/4, Sahitya Parisha Street, Calcutta.
52 Newman's Printing Press, 21, Meredit Lane, Calcutta.
53 The Bengal Silk Mills, Co., Ltd., 13, Hari Road, Ultadanga, Calcutta.
54 French Motor Car Co., Ltd., 234/3, Low Circular Road, Calcutta.
55 G. MacKenzie and Co., Ltd., 208, Low Circular Road, Park Circus, Calcutta.
56 British India Electric Construction, Co Ltd., 6, Mayurbhanj Road, Kidderpor Calcutta.
57 Electric Construction and Equipment C Ltd., 51/2, Hazra Road, Ballygun Calcutta.
58 The Bengal Electric Lamp Works, Ltd 126, Mollapara Road, Jadabpore, 2 Parganas.
59 The Calcutta Electrical Manufacturing C Ltd., 6, Ghore Bibi Lane, Narkeldan Calcutta.
60 Electric Lamp Manufacturing (India), L 7, Justice Chandra Madhab Road, Calcu 20.
61 Associated Electrical Manufacturing C Ltd., 1, Taratalla Road, Garden Re Calcutta.
62 Clyde Fan Company, Limited, Rai Baha Ambica Ch. Roy Road, Behala, 24-Parga
63 The India Electric Works, Ltd., Diam Harbour Road, Barisha post office, 2 Parganas.
64 Ford Motor Company of India, Ltd., Justice Chandra Madhab Road, Calcutta-
65 East Bengal Engineering Works, Rustomji Parsee Road, Cossipore, Calcut
66 Gresham and Craven (India), Ltd., Gobra Road, South Entally, Calcutta.
67 Jas. Alexander and Co., Ltd., 15, Watgu Street, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
68 Steel Products, Limited, 96, Garden Re Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
69 J. B. Norton's Foundry, 114, Middle Ro Entally, Calcutta.
70 Robert Hudson (India), Ltd., 2, Sa Doctor Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
71 G. T. R. Company, Limited, 37, Dum D Road, Ghughudanga, 24-Parganas.

Serial number, name and address.

72 Bhartia Electric Steel Co., Ltd., 8, Swinhoe Street, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
73 Mackintosh Burn, Limited, 8/1, Dehi Serampore Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
74 Hindusthan Development Corporation, Ltd., 38, Tiljala Road, Tiljala post office, Calcutta.
75 Remington Rand Inc., 182, Lower Circular Road, Entally, Calcutta.
76 The Joya Engineering Works, Ltd., Prince Anwar Shaha Road, Dhakuriah, Calcutta.
77 Maya Engineering Works, 23, Russa Road South, Tollygunge, Calcutta.
78 Gariahat Engineering Works, 26, Satya Doctor Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
79 Refrigerators (India), Ltd., 4/1, Bhowanipur Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.
80 The Aluminium Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 2, Jessore Road, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas.
81 The Metal Box Co. of India, Ltd., B2, Hyde Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
82 Sur Enamel and Stamping Works, Ltd., 9, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta.
83 Stewarts and Lloyds of India, Ltd., 39, Hyde Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
84 Bengal Ingot Company, Limited, Kamarhati post office, 24-Parganas.
85 Russa Distillery, Tollygunge, Calcutta.
86 Magnolia Dairy Products, D-2, Hyde Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
87 Atlas Fertiliser Works, Hyde Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
88 Empire Bone Mills, Canal South Road, Pagladanga, Calcutta.
89 Macfarlane and Company, 18, Tangra Road, Entally, Calcutta.
90 Level Brothers' Calcutta Soap Factory, 63, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
91 Mansfield and Sons, 16, Tangra Road, Calcutta.

No. 3272Lab.—9th September 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government is satisfied that the leave rules applicable to the workers ot the West Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Calcutta, provide benefits substantially similar to those for which Chapter IVA of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), makes provision;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 49G of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor is pleased to exempt the said West Bengal Government Press from the provisions of Chapter IVA of the said Act.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3233Lab.—7th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments to the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, published with notification No. 1869Com., dated the 28th April 1947, the same having been previously published as required by the said section of the Act:—

Amendments.

1. *For* rule 12 of the said rules *substitute* the following:—

"12. *Service of Summons, etc.*—Any notice, summons, process or order issued by the Court or Board of Tribunal may be served in the following manner:—

(*a*) It may be sent by registered post; or

(*b*) Where there are no Trade Unions among the workmen it may be served by affixing it on the notice board of the office of the employer at the address mentioned in the order of reference; or

(*c*) If such notice, summons, process, or order is to be served within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, it may be sent to the Registrar of that Court for service and in every other case it may be sent to the District Judge of the district in which the place of service is situated. The Registrar or the District Judge, as the case may be, shall, on receipt thereof, proceed as if it had been issued by his Court, and shall then return the same to the Court or Board or Tribunal together with the record (if any) of the proceedings with regard thereto. The notice, summons, process or order to be served shall be accompanied by a conveyance charge of annas 4 in respect of each."

2. *After* rule 15 of the said rules *insert* the following rule, namely:—

"15A. *Procedure when both parties fail to appear.*—If without good cause shown both the employers and the workmen fail to appear before the Court or Board or Tribunal after due service of notice, summons, process or order, the Court or Board may submit a suitable report to the appropriate Government, and the Tribunal may submit an award to the appropriate Government on the footing that the industrial dispute under reference is no longer in existence."

No. 3276Lab.—9th September 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the industries mentioned in the Schedule below should be declared as public utility services;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by proviso to sub-clause (*VI*) of clause (*n*) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to declare the industries specified in the Schedule below to be public utility services for a period of six months with effect from the 18th September 1948:—

Schedule.

(1) The Tramway Services in Calcutta and Howrah.

(2) Cotton Textile Industries in West Bengal.

No. 3278Lab.—10th September 1948.—Sri Nirmal Chandra Kundu, Sub-Inspector of Excise, is appointed to act temporarily as Labour Officer, West Bengal, from the 1st September 1948, until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

বিজ্ঞাপন।

নং ৫৩ এল, সি।—৩রা সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—এতদ্দ্বারা ইংরাজী ১৯৪৭ সালের বঙ্গীয় শিল্প বিষয়ক বিরোধ সংক্রান্ত নিয়মাবলীর (Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947) ২ (ক) ধারার (১২) উপধারা অনুসারে ৫নং রস্তমজী পার্শী রোড্, কাশীপুর, কলিকাতার ন্যাশনাল কার্বন কোং (ইণ্ডিয়া) লিমিটেডের ওয়ার্কস কমিটির (Works Committee) সদস্যগণের নাম সাধারণের অবগতির জন্য প্রচারিত হইল।

শ্রমিক নির্বাচিত সদস্য—

১। ছবিনাথ সিংহ।
২। তারাসাধন চাটার্জি।
৩। সুকুমার কুণ্ডু।
৪। নির্মলকুমার কুণ্ডু।
৫। আলী আসগর মিঞা।

মালিক মনোনীত সদস্য—

১। মিঃ এফ্, জে, ড্রেন।
২। মিঃ জে. আর, গ্যালওয়ে।
৩। মিঃ ডব্লিউ, আর, বেরিক।
৪। মিঃ এ, সি, দত্ত।
৫। মিঃ নির্মল বোস।

নং ৫৪ এল, সি।—৩রা সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—এতদ্দ্বারা ইংরাজী ১৯৪৭ সালের বঙ্গীয় শিল্প বিষয়ক বিরোধ সংক্রান্ত নিয়মাবলীর (Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1047) ২ (ক) ধারার (১২) উপধারা অনুসারে ৩৪নং চিত্তরঞ্জন এভেনিউ, কলিকাতার সি, কে, সেন এণ্ড কোং

লিমিটেডের কার্য্যনির্ব্বাহক সমিতির (Works Committee) সদস্যগণের নাম সর্ব্বসাধারণের অবগতির জন্য প্রচার করা গেল।

শ্রমিক নির্ব্বাচিত সদস্য—

১। শ্রীঅজিতকুমার ব্যানার্জি।
২। শ্রীভোলানাথ সেন।
৩। শ্রীহরকা।

মালিক মনোনীত সদস্য—

১। শ্রী এম, সেন।
২। শ্রী এম, সেন।
৩। শ্রী এস্, সেন।

No. 55L.C.—6th September 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in Hukumchand Jute Mills, Ltd., Hukumchandnagore, Naihati, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Lalbehari.
2. Moula Bux.
3. Kashinath.
4. Nabu Mea.
5. Farid.
6. Ramkhelawan.
7. Moni.
8. Sushil Kumar Mukherjee.
9. Rudal.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Mr. James Frame.
2. Mr. J. M. Arnot.
3. Mr. H. C. Graig.
4. Mr. M. Donaldson.
5. Mr. J. C. Dutta.
6. Mr. B. L. Somani.
7. Mr. S. K. Mukherjee.
8. Mr. S. Ghosh.
9. Mr. Devraj Verma.

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

ORDERS.

No. 11089D.C.S.—7th September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the Director of Textiles, West Bengal, to be the Principal Officer for the administration of textiles control within the meaning of paragraph 3(*b*) of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
R. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Secy.

No. 10889D.C.S.—1st September 1948.—In continuation of this department order No. 8004-D.C.S., dated the 23rd June 1948, read with corrigendum No. 8372D.C.S., dated the 2nd July 1948, Government are pleased to direct that if owing to party faction, Village, Union or Subdivisional Civil Supplies Advisory Boards cannot be formed, the immediate superior Congress Organisation will choose the Congress nominees. If the District Advisory Board cannot be formed for the aforesaid reason, the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will elect the Congress nominees.

No. 10890D.C.S.—1st September 1948.—In view of the decision to constitute Civil Supplies Advisory Boards in accordance with rules issued under this department order No. 8004D.C.S., dated the 23rd June 1948, read with corrigendum No. 8372D.C.S., dated the 2nd July 1948, it has been decided that all local Iron and Steel Advisory Committees should be dissolved with immediate effect, as the Civil Supplies Advisory Boards formed in districts, or subdivisions or unions will help and advise the local authorities within their respective areas in all matters relating to—

(*i*) procurement in surplus areas;
(*ii*) distribution of cereals in deficit pockets; and
(*iii*) distribution of kerosene, coal, iron and steel, cement, cloth, etc.

No. 10892D.C.S.—1st September 1948.—In continuation of this department order No. 8004-D.C.S., dated the 23rd June 1948, read with corrigendum No. 8372D.C.S., dated the 2nd July 1948, Government are pleased to issue the following additional rules for the constitution of the Union Civil Supplies Advisory Boards.

In unions where Union Boards constituted under the Village Self-Government Act do not exist and the old Panchayet system continues, the Union Civil Supplies Advisory Boards will be formed as stated below:—

(1) President of the Panchayet.
(2) One Panchayet elected by the Panchayet Board.
(3) One Head Master nominated by Subdivisional Officer.
(4) One Physician (Doctor or Kaviraj) nominated by Subdivisional Officer.
(5) Five nominees of the Union Congress Committee,

or

Five nominees of the Thana Congress Committee where there is no Union Congress Committee,

or

Five nominees of the Subdivisional Congress Committee, where there is no Thana Congress Committee.

By order of the Governor,
L. DIAS, Asst. Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 10809D.C.S.—30th August 1948.—Sri Sailendra Nath Sil, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Barrackpore, is appointed to be Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Barrackpore, in addition to his own duties.

2. Sri Chandidas Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Kurseong, is appointed to be Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Kurseong, in addition to his own duties.

No. 10899D.C.S.—2nd September 1948.—Dr. Santimoy Moulik, Sub-Deputy Collector (temporary), is appointed to act as Assistant Director, Textiles, Department of Civil Supplies, with headquarters at Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
L. DIAS, Asst. Secy.

No. 10825D.C.S.—31st August 1948.—Sri Manimoy Ghosh, Rationing Officer, Burtolla (Calcutta), is appointed to be Rationing Officer, Tollygunge (Calcutta), *vice* Sri Biraj Mohan Naha.

2. Sri Biraj Mohan Naha, B.J.C.S., Rationing Officer, Tollygunge (Calcutta), is appointed to be Rationing Officer, Burtolla (Calcutta), *vice* Sri Manimoy Ghosh.

No. 10924D.C.S.—2nd September 1948.—Sri G. B. Banerjee, Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Howrah, was granted leave with effect from the 3rd April 1948 to 1st July 1948, as follows:—

(1) Earned leave for thirteen days under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.
(2) Extraordinary leave for the remaining period under rule 174(*1*)(*a*) *ibid.*

No. 10946D.C.S.—4th September 1948.—Sri N. C. Sen, Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Nadia (Krishnagar), is appointed to act as District Controller of Civil Supplies, Nadia, with headquarters at Krishnagar, in addition to his own duties until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
A. BOSE,
Budget Officer and Asst. Secy.
(*ex-officio*).

No. 10848D.C.S.—31st August 1948.—The following notifications issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Industry and Supply, are republished in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information:—

L. DIAS, Asst. Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Industry and Supply.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1948.

No. 80-Tex.1/48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. (i) This Order may be called the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.

(ii) It extends to all the Provinces of India.

(iii) It shall come into force at once.

2. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 (Notification No. 80-Tex.1/48, dated the 19th February 1948), is hereby repealed: provided that any order made, notification issued, right accrued, penalty incurred or anything done or deemed to have been done under the said Order shall be deemed to have been made, issued, accrued, incurred or done under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

3. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "Cloth" and "Yarn" mean respectively, any type of cloth or yarn manufactured either wholly from cotton or partly from cotton and partly from any other material, but "cloth" does not include—

- (i) ready made clothing other than dhoties and sarees;
- (ii) hosiery;
- (iii) leather cloth and inferior or imitation leather cloth ordinarily used in book-binding;
- (iv) tracing paper;
- (v) cloth manufactured partly from cotton and partly from wool and containing 40 per cent. or more of wool by weight;
- (vi) rubberised of synthetic water-proof fabrics whether single-textured or double-textured;

(b) "Controller" means the principal officer appointed by a Provincial Government for the administration of the Textile Control and includes any other officer appointed by such Government to perform the functions of the Controller under this order or under the rules, orders and notifications issued thereunder;

(c) "dealer" means a person carrying on the business of selling cloth or yarn or both, whether wholesale or retail, and whether or not in conjunction with any other business and shall include master weavers of handloom cloth;

(d) "manufacturer" includes a producer or processor, and the expression "manufacture" and its grammatical variants shall be construed accordingly;

(e) the expression "offer to sell" shall be deemed to include a reference to an intimation by a person of the price proposed by him for the sale of an article, made by the publication of a price list by exposing the article for sale in association with or bearing a mark indicating price, by the furnishing of a quotation or otherwise howsoever;

(f) an article shall be deemed to be in the possession of a person when it is held on behalf of that person by another person or when held by that person on behalf of another person;

(g) "processor" means a person engaged exclusively in any process ancillary to the production of cloth or yarn such as dyeing, bleaching, embroidering, printing and finishing; and the expression "process" and its grammatical variants shall be construed accordingly;

(h) "producer" means a person engaged in the production of cloth or yarn or both by power as defined in section 2(f) of the Factories Act, 1934 and the expression "produce" and its grammatical variants shall be construed accordingly;

(i) "scheduled article" means an article specified in schedule A, and includes any other article declared by the Central Government to be scheduled article for the purposes of this order;

(j) "starch" means starch made from wheat, rice, maize, jowar or any other foodgrain or from tapioca or potatoes and includes derivatives of starch and any modified form of starch so made;

(k) "Textile Commissioner" means the Textile Commissioner appointed by the Central Government and includes such Additional or Joint Textile Commissioners as may be appointed by the Central Government.

RAW MATERIALS AND STORES.

4. No person shall manufacture starch other than starch made from tapioca except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Textile Commissioner.

5. (1) Every importer of a scheduled article shall within 15 days of the date of the arrival of the consignment containing such article furnish to the Textile Commissioner the following information in respect of the consignment—

- (a) description and quantity of each of the articles included in the consignment;
- (b) the landed cost of each item together with invoices and all other documents evidencing the price, buying commission, insurance premium, freight, customs duty, landing and clearing charges paid up to the deposit of the consignment in the consignee's warehouse or other place of storage.

(2) No importer shall sell or otherwise dispose of any such scheduled article imported by him except in accordance with the instructions given to him by the Textile Commissioner; provided that if the importer does not receive any such instructions from the Textile Commissioner within 30 days of the receipt by the Textile Commissioner of the information submitted under sub-clause (1), the importer may subject to the provisions of clauses 6, 8 and 32, dispose of the consignment.

6. No person shall sell or dispose of any scheduled article except under and in accordance with—

- (a) a seller's licence granted to him by the Textile Commissioner;
- (b) a direction given to him by the Textile Commissioner under clause 8.

7. No person shall purchase or otherwise acquire any scheduled article except under and in accordance with a buyer's licence granted by the Textile Commissioner.

8. The Textile Commissioner may by order in writing require any importer of or dealer in any scheduled article to sell to such person as may be specified in the Order such quantities of the scheduled article and in the case of a scheduled article of which the maximum prices have not been fixed under clause 9 at such price, as may be specified in the Order.

9. (1) The Textile Commissioner may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix the maximum prices or rate at which any scheduled article may be sold.

(2) No person shall sell or offer to sell a scheduled article at a price exceeding maximum price specified under sub-clause (1).

10. (1) The Textile Commissioner may direct any person carrying on the business of producing or selling any scheduled article to mark such articles exposed or intended for sale with the sale price thereof, or to exhibit in his premises a price list of articles held by him for sale; and may further give directions as to the manner in which such directions shall be carried out.

(2) The Textile Commissioner may, by order published in the Gazette of India, issue a direction of the nature specified in sub-clause (1), generally to all persons carrying on the business of producing or selling any scheduled article or to any person or any class of such persons.

11. (1) Applications for licences under this Order shall be made in such form as the Textile Commissioner may prescribe;

(2) The Textile Commissioner may, without assigning any reason, refuse to grant a licence to any person and his decision shall be final;

(3) The Textile Commissioner may specify in the licence the conditions, if any, under which it is issued and the licensee shall comply with such conditions;

(4) The fees for the grant of a licence shall be such as the Textile Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe;

(5) Subject to the provisions of sub-clause (6) the licence shall be valid for the period specified therein and may be renewed;

(6) If the holder of a licence has supplied incorrect information in his application or in any return submitted by him or if he contravenes any condition of the licence, or if at any time the Textile Commissioner is satisfied that for any other reason the licensee is not a fit person to hold the licence, the Textile Commissioner may in his discretion and without prejudice to any other action which may be taken against the licensee, cancel or suspend his licence, and the order of the Textile Commissioner shall be final.

CLOTH AND YARN.

12. (1) No producer who has no spinning plant shall work or cause or permit to be worked—

(a) looms in excess of the number of looms working in the undertaking on the 30th September 1944;

(b) any loom for a period which in any one month exceeds the average number of hours of work per loom per month in the undertaking during the year ending 30th September 1944.

(2) No producer who has a spinning plant shall in any quarter—

(a) purchase a quantity of yarn exceeding ¼ of the quantity of yarn purchased by him in the year 1944;

(b) sell a quantity of yarn less than ¼ of the quantity of yarn sold by him in the year 1944.

(3) No producer who has no weaving plant shall install or cause or permit to be installed any loom in his undertaking.

(4) No person shall acquire or install any loom to be worked by power as defined in section 2(f) of the Factories Act, 1934.

(5) Any person having in his possession any loom which he is not entitled to work or cause or permit to be worked in accordance with this clause shall forthwith report the fact to the Controller and shall take such action as to its sealing or storage as the Controller may direct.

13. No person shall manufacture or cause to be manufactured any cloth containing any sizing or filling material or both of any descriptions exceeding in the aggregate—

(i) in the case of cloth wherein the count of warp yarn employed is 14s. or coarser, 15 per cent. of the weight of the cotton in the cloth;

(ii) in other cases, 10 per cent. of the weight of the cotton in the cloth.

14. No person shall use wheat flour or glucose for the purpose of sizing or filling cloth.

15. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of or purchase or otherwise acquire for the purpose of sale any cloth which has been manufactured in contravention of clause 13 or clause 14.

16. (1) For the purpose of clauses 13 to 15 the proportion of sizing or filling material or both relative to the weight of the cotton in any finished cloth shall be determined by such test carried out by such person and in such manner as the Textile Commissioner may, by notification, prescribe.

(2) A certificate signed by an officer authorised to carry out tests in pursuance of sub-clause (1) stating the result of the test shall be conclusive proof that the test has been duly carried out in the manner prescribed and that the result thereof is as is stated in the certificate.

17. (1) No producer shall produce yarn of counts more than 10 in number or more than the number specified in column (3) of Schedule B for a plant of the size of his spinning plant, whichever is less.

Provided that—

(a) the same count of warp and weft yarn produced from the same mixing shall be deemed to be one count;

(b) where any part of the spinning plant is employed exclusively for the performance of any contract with the Government such part shall, if the producer so elects, be deemed not to form a part of the plant and nothing in this clause shall apply in relation to the production of any yarn in pursuance of such contract, and the producer shall be deemed to have employed a part of the plant exclusively for the performance of any such contract where it is employed for the production of yarn for being supplied to any person under contract with the Government to utilise such yarn for the production of any article for sale to the Government and the producer has submitted to the Textile Commissioner a report in writing stating the quantity, counts, period of delivery and the consignee of such yarn and the number of spindles employed and the period requisite for the production of such yarn.

(2) No producer shall produce yarn finer than yarn of single 80's counts.

(3) Nothing in this clause shall apply to the production by a producer on a waste spinning plant of waste yarn of 6s or coarser.

18. (1) No producer shall produce cloth of more than two varieties for every 50 looms or part thereof in his possession or more than 20 varieties in all, whichever is less in number.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, cloth shall be deemed to be of the same variety if it is woven in the same counts of yarn in warp and weft and in the same reed and pick notwithstanding that it is woven in different widths, lengths, patterns, or colours.

(2) Nothing in this clause shall apply—

(*i*) to cloth produced in pursuance of a contract with the Government; and the looms employed in the production of such cloth shall be excluded in determining the number of varieties which may be produced under sub-clause (1);

(*ii*) to cloth produced for experimental purposes provided the looms employed for such production shall not exceed one per cent. of the total number of looms in the producer's possession.

19. No producer shall produce any cloth with border whether plain, dobby or jacquard containng folded yarn in excess of what is required for a border.

20. The Textile Commissioner may from time o time issue directions in writing to any producer or class of producers or the producers generally, egarding the classes or specifications of cloth or yarn, and the maximum or minimum quantities hereof, which they shall or shall not produce during such periods as may be specified in the directions, and they shall comply with such directions.

21. (1) No manufacturer of cloth shall pack cloth except in bales containing not less than 1450 yards and not more than 1550 yards.

(2) No manufacturer of yarn shall pack yarn except in bales or packages containing not less than 380 lbs. and not more than 420 lbs.

(3) The Textile Commissioner may, subject to sub-clauses (1) and (2), by a general or special order prescribe the manner in which any manufacturer shall pack cloth or yarn in bales or packages.

22. (1) The Textile Commissioner may specify—

(*a*) the maximum prices ex-factory, wholesale and retail at which any class or specification of cloth or yarn may be sold;

(*b*) the markings to be made by a manufacturer or dealer on any class or specification of cloth or yarn manufactured or sold by him and the time and manner of making such markings.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (1) above, the Provincial Government or an officer authorised by the Provincial Government in this behalf may fix—

(*a*) the ex-factory maximum price for the purposes of the special markings under clause 26 in respect of any type of cloth for which such price has not been specified by the Textile Commissioner under the said sub-clause;

(*b*) the maximum prices ex-factory, wholesale and retail at which any cloth produced by a manufacturer or other person referred to in the explanation to sub-clause (2) of clause 23 may be sold and may further specify the markings to be made on such cloth and the time and manner of making them;

(3) A Court shall presume unless the contrary is proved that the markings made on any cloth or yarn in the manner specified under this clause are made in accordance with this Order and that the prices so marked are the maximum prices specified under this clause.

23. (1) Where the marking to be made and the time and manner of making it in respect of any class or specification of cloth or yarn have been specified under clause 22—

(*a*) the manufacturer of, or, as the case may be, the dealer in such cloth or yarn shall cause the marking to be made thereon at the time and in the manner specified;

(*b*) no person other than such manufacturer or dealer shall cause the marking to be made on any such cloth or yarn;

(*c*) no person other than the manufacturer shall have in his possession or under his control any cloth or yarn which is not so marked, unless it be for *bona fide* personal requirements;

(*d*) no person shall alter or deface or cause or permit to be altered or defaced any marking made on any such cloth or yarn held by him otherwise than for his *bona fide* personal requirements;

(*e*) no person shall make on any cloth or yarn any marking resembling the prescribed marking;

(*f*) no person shall have in his possession or under his control otherwise than for his *bona fide* personal requirements any cloth or yarn, the marking whereon is altered or defaced or is of a character specified in paragraph (*e*).

(2) No manufacturer shall sell or deliver any cloth or yarn of which the maximum ex-factory price has not been specified by the Textile Commissioner under clause 22.

Explanation.—Nothing in this sub-clause applies to a manufacturer who does not manufacture any yarn or to a processor or to a person engaged in the production of handloom cloth.

(3) No person shall in the manufacture of cloth use yarn (other than handspun yarn) the maximum ex-factory price of which has not been specified by the Textile Commissioner under clause 22.

24. (1) No manufacturer or dealer shall sell or offer to sell any cloth or yarn at a price higher than the maximum price specified in this behalf under clause 22.

(2) Every sale of cloth or yarn by a dealer except to a consumer shall be at a price either F. O. R. station of despatch or ex-godown of storage at the buyer's option. Provided that the commission of a commission agent shall be paid by the buyer.

(3) No person acting as a commission agent in respect of a sale of cloth or yarn to which sub-clause (2) applies shall receive a commission which exceeds ½ per cent. of the maximum price of the cloth or yarn the subject-matter of such sale.

(4) The Textile Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, provide for the giving of a cash memorandum by any manufacturer or dealer in respect of any sale transaction, and for the particulars to be contained in any such cash memorandum.

(5) No manufacturer or dealer shall, without sufficient cause, refuse to sell cloth or yarn to any person.

Explanation.—The possibility or expectation of obtaining a higher price at a later date shall not be deemed to be a sufficient cause for the purposes of this clause.

25. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (2) no manufacturer or dealer shall after the 31st October 1948 buy or sell or have in his possession any cloth or yarn manufactured in India and packed before the 1st August 1948.

(2) No manufacturer or dealer shall buy or sell or have in his possession any cloth or yarn after the expiration of twelve months from the last day of the month marked on the cloth or yarn in accordance with a direction given under clause 22 and no person shall buy or sell or have in his possession any such cloth or yarn in unopened bales or cases after the expiration from the said date of a period of three months in the case of a manufacturer and a period of six months in any other case.

(3) For the purposes of this clause a bale or case shall be deemed to be unopened if the hoops or other bindings and all outer covering have not been removed.

(4) Nothing in this clause shall apply to handloom cloth.

26. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 25, any cloth or yarn not disposed of within the period specified may be kept and sold by a dealer subject to the

conditions notified in this behalf by the Textile Commissioner prescribing the special markings to be made on such cloth or yarn, the agency by which the marking shall be made and the fee payable for such marking:

Provided that no such cloth or yarn shall be kept undisposed of by any dealer, or any person holding on behalf of a dealer for more than six months after the date of such marking.

27. Where in pursuance of clause 22(1)(b) or clause 22(2)(b) or clause 26, any piece of cloth is required to be marked at one end with the ex-factory price or with the price at which it is to be sold retail, and the piece is not sold as a whole, that portion of the piece containing the price marking shall be sold last by the dealer.

28. (1) No producer shall, at any time, have in his possession—

(*a*) a quantity of cloth exceeding the total quantity produced by him during the preceding three months; or

(*b*) a quantity of yarn exceeding—

(*i*) in the case of a person engaged in the production of yarn alone, the quantity of yarn produced by him during the preceding two months;

(*ii*) in the case of a person engaged in the production of cloth alone, the quantity of yarn reasonably required by him for producing cloth during the next three months; and

(*iii*) in the case of person engaged in the production of cloth and yarn, the sum total of the quantity of yarn reasonably required by him for the production of cloth during the next three months and the quantity equal to the yarn produced by him during the preceding three months, over and above his own requirements during that period.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause cloth on looms and yarn in the course of manufacture into cloth, shall be excluded in computing the stocks in possession of a producer.

(2) No dealer, processor or other person not being a producer shall, at any time, have in his possession stocks of cloth or yarn in excess of his normal requirements.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause the normal requirements of cloth or yarn, as the case may be, of a person engaged in manufacturing from cloth or yarn articles of clothing or other articles such as ropes, tapes, newar, bandages or canvas, shall be deemed to be the quantity of cloth or yarn used by him during the preceding three months in such manufacture.

(3) Nothing in sub-clause (2) applies to the possession by any person carrying on the business of banking of cloth or yarn pledged with him by a dealer or a manufacturer.

(4) For the purposes of sub-clauses (1) and (2) any cloth or yarn agreed to be sold to a dealer by a manufacturer and of which delivery has not been taken by the due date, shall be deemed to be in the possession of the dealer and not of the manufacturer.

29. (1) Any person having in his possession cloth or yarn in excess of the quantity permitted under clause 28, shall forthwith report the fact, in the case of a manufacturer to the Textile Commissioner and in other cases to the Controller.

(2) Any manufacturer or dealer in possession of cloth or yarn in respect of which the period for disposal prescribed under clause 25 or under the proviso to clause 26 is about to expire, may report the fact to the Textile Commissioner or the Controller, respectively.

(3) Any person making a report under sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (2) shall take such action as to the storage, distribution or disposal of the cloth or yarn as the Textile Commissioner or the Controller may direct.

ADDITIONAL POWERS OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER.

30. The Textile Commissioner may, with a view to securing a proper distribution of cloth or yarn or with a view to securing compliance with this order, direct any manufacturer or dealer, or any class of manufacturers or dealers—

(*a*) to sell to such person or persons such quantities of cloth or yarn as the Textile Commissioner may specify;

(*b*) not to sell or deliver cloth or yarn of a specified description except to such person or persons and subject to such conditions as the Textile Commissioner may specify; and

may issue such further instruction as he thinks fit regarding the manner in which the direction is to be carried out.

31. The Textile Commissioner may, with a view to securing compliance with this order—

(*a*) require any person to give such information in his possession with respect to any business carried on by that or any other person;

(*b*) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents belonging to or under the control of any person;

(*c*) enter and search, or authorise any person to enter and search, any premises and seize or authorise any person to seize any article in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this order has been committed and any other article in the premises which he has reason to believe, has been or is intended to be used in connection with such contravention.

32. (1) The Textile Commissioner may, by an order in writing, direct any person who carries on the business of producing or selling a scheduled article—

(*a*) to maintain such records of his purchases, sales, contracts, or other matters connected with his undertaking or business, and in such form and manner as may be specified in the order;

(*b*) to submit to such authority returns or statements in such forms and containing such information relating to his undertaking or business and at such times as may be specified in the order.

(2) The Textile Commissioner may, by general order published in the *Gazette of India*, issue a direction of the nature specified in sub-clause (1) generally to any class of persons referred to therein.

33. (1) The Textile Commissioner may, by a general or special permit exclude from or modify or relax to such extent as may be specified by him, the operation of any such provision in respect of any person, act or thing or any class of persons, acts or things.

(2) The Textile Commissioner may, in any such permit, impose conditions, limitations and restrictions subject to which such permit shall have effect.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this order, the provisions of the clauses specified in Schedule C shall have effect subject to the powers of the Textile Commissioner under sub-clauses (1) and (2) to withdraw, modify, or relax any or all of the restrictions enacted in those provisions.

34. The Textile Commissioner may by a general r special order in writing and with the previous anction of the Central Government authorise any fficer to exercise on his behalf all or any of his unctions and powers under this order.

PROCEDURE AND PENALTY.

35. No person shall, with intent to evade the rovisions of this order, refuse to give any information lawfully demanded from him under clause 31 r clause 32, or conceal, destroy, mutilate, or eface any book or other document kept by him n the course of his business.

36. No prosecution for the contravention of any f the provisions of this order shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government or of such officer of the Provincial Government, not below the rank of a District Magistrate, as the Provincial Government may by eneral or special order in writing authorise in his behalf.

37. Any court trying a contravention of any f the provisions of this order may direct that any rticle or articles in respect of which it is satisfied hat the order has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

SCHEDULE "A".

I. Cotton Card Clothing and Card Clothing Sundries for Flat Cards:—

1. Cylinder Fillet.
2. Doffer Fillet.
3. Sets of Tops.
4. Stripping Fillet.
5. Burnishing Fillet.
6. Hand Stripping Cards.
7. Weltons Brushes.
8. Spiral Strips.
9. Philipsons Sheets.
10. Philipsons Top Clearer Strips.
11. Ashworths Top Clearer Strips.
12. Ashworths Dirt Roller Fillet.
13. Rhodes Stripping Fillet.
14. Lickerin Wire.
15. Blued Steel wire for Roving Waste openers.
16. Card Tacks.
17. Raising Fillet.

For Waste and Wedding Cards:—

18. Cylinder Fillet.
19. Doffer Fillet.
20. Roller Fillet.
21. Clearer Fillet.
22. Fancy Fillet.
23. Under Clearer Fillet.
24. Fancy Stripper Fillet.
25. Humbug Fillet.
26. Feed Roller Fillet.
27. Lockerin Fillet.
28. All other Card Clothing and Sundries.

II. Bobbins for use on Textile Machines other than Jute and Hemp.

1. Slubbing Tubes.
2. Roving Tubes.
3. Ring Rabbeth.
4. Ring Weft Pirns (including Universal and Wadia Pirns).
5. Ring Doubler Bobbins.
6. Warper Bobbins.
7. Paper Tubes and Cones.

III. Shuttles for use in Textile Looms other an Jute and Hemp.

1. Shuttles for Looms (Ordinary).
2. Shuttles for Looms (Automatic).

IV. Imported Tallow.

V. Dyes derived from Coal-tar.

VI. Hydrosulphite of Soda.

VII. Starch.

VIII. Ring Spinning frames and Mules for anufacture of Cotton Yarn.

SCHEDULE "B".

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF COUNTS OF YARN WHICH A PRODUCER MAY PRODUCE.

S. No.	Size of plant, with reference to the number of spindles installed and in working order.	Number of counts of yarn.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	10,000	3
2	For every additional 10,000 spindles or part thereof.	1

SCHEDULE "C".

Clauses 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25 and 28.

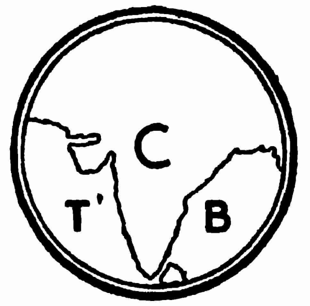
M. P. PAI, Joint Secy.

Bombay, the 2nd August 1948.

No. 80-Tex.1/48(i).—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clauses 22 and 26 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, and in supersession of my notification No. T.C.(6)2/44, dated the 27th January 1944, I hereby notify the following conditions subject to which cloth or yarn not disposed of within the period specified in sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 25 of the said Order may be kept and sold by a dealer:—

(1) Such cloth or yarn as aforesaid shall not be kept or sold unless it bears the special marking stamped or impressed upon it by the Provincial Government which has seized it or to which it has been surrendered for the purpose of such marking or by the Textile Commissioner.

(2) The said marking shall be in the manner prescribed in sub-clauses (a) to (c) of clause 2 and sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause 3 of my notification No. T.C.(6)1/44, dated the 19th February 1944, except that the form of the marking shall be as illustrated below:—



(3) The month and year of marking shall be stamped or impressed below the aforesaid mark in the manner prescribed by clauses 2(e), 3(d) and 5 of the notification referred to in condition (2) above.

(4) Immediately below the aforesaid marking shall be stamped or impressed the maximum retail price.

(5) The retail price to be stamped or impressed under condition (4) above shall be the maximum ex-factory price fixed under sub-clause (1) or sub-clause 2(a) of clause 22 of the said Order, plus 10 per cent.

(6) For affixing the markings prescribed in the above conditions, the Provincial Government or, as the case may be, the Textile Commissioner may levy from the dealer on whose cloth or yarn the markings are made a fee equal to 5 per cent. of the ex-factory maximum price fixed in respect of such cloth or yarn under sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (2)(a) of clause 22, as the case may be, of the said Order.

T. P. BARAT, Textile Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATIONS.

Midnapore.—No. 7095L.R.—7th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by the first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946 (Bengal Ordinance V of 1946), as enacted and continued in operation by and under the Bengal Ordinances Temporary Enactment, Act,. 1947 (Bengal Act I of 1947), and by the West Bengal Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act V of 1948), the Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Ordinance as so enacted and continued in operation to the areas as detailed below which comprise the subdivisional headquarters of Contai in the district of Midnapore on and from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Thana Contai.

Serial No.	Name of village.		Jurisdiction list No.
1	Athilagori	... ...	370
2	Hatabari	... ...	369
3	Padmapukhuria	... ...	263
4	Serpur Kharkibar	... ...	371
5	Serpur Telengabar	... ...	372
6	Serpur Etwaribar	... ...	373
7	Karkuli	... ...	264
8	Kishorenagar	... ...	265
9	Dhandighi	... ...	311
10	Kumarpur	... ...	367
11	Subdivision Kumarpur	... ...	368
12	Monoharchak	... ...	538
13	Bhagwanpur	... ...	476
14	Haripur	... ...	477
15	Uttar Darua	... ...	475
16	Jalalkhanbar	... ...	310
17	Dharmdasbar	... ...	309
18	Kanakpur	... ...	266

West Dinajpur.—No. 7168L.R.—9th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause 2 of section 3 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri Sudhir Chandra Bhattacharjee, Sub-Deputy Collector and Special Officer for aboriginals, West Dinajpur, to discharge, in that district, the functions of a Collector under sections 49F, 49H, 49J, 49K and 58 of the said Act as amended by the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1945 (Bengal Act XII of 1945).

By order of the Governor,

K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling-Calcutta.—No 7117L.A.—7th September 1948.—Sri Phanindra Kumar Banerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now employed as Special Land Acquisition Officer, Assam Rail Link Project, is appointed as Second Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he joins his new post and is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in Calcutta and its suburbs.

By order of the Governor,

K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Howrah.—No. 7140L.A.—8th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening a portion of Sibpur Road from its junction with G. T. Road to Lokenath Chatterjee By-Lane and opening out a road connecting Lokenath Chatterjee Lane and Lokenath Chatterjee By-Lane, in the village of Sibpur, jurisdiction list No. 14, thana Sibpur, pargana Paikan, district Howrah, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose six pieces of land measuring, more or less, ·077 of an acre, bounded on the—

Plot No. 1:

North—By land and building of late Haripado Roy Chowdhury and others,

South—By Sibpur Road,

East—By G. T. Road (South),

West—By land and building of late Haripada Roy Chowdhury and others,

Plot No. 2:

North—By Sibpur Road,

South—By land and buildings of Fakir Chandr Sadhukhan, Sm. Nistarini Devi, Sm. Karnala Bal Dasi, Raghunath Shaw, Gandhar Nag and Pravas Sarker and others,

East—By G. T. Road (South),

West—By Shyama Charan Mukherjee Lane,

Plot No. 3:

North—By Sibpur Road,

South—By lands and buildings of Balaram Da and others, Sm. Nistarini Devi and Guiram Das

East—By Shyama Charan Mukherjee Lane,

West—By common passage,

Plot No. 4:

North and West—By land and corrugated iro shed of Narayan Chandra Sadhukhan,

East—By Lokenath Chatterjee By-Lane,

South—By Sibpur Road,

Plot No. 5:

North—By Lokenath Chatterjee Lane and Municipal drain,

South—By Lokenath Chatterjee By-Lane,

East—By Municipal drain and Dino Ghosh Lane

West—By land and hut of Nagendra Nat Chatterjee,

Plot No. 6:

North—By Lokenath Chatterjee Lane and Municipal drain,

South—By Dino Ghosh Lane,

East—By land and hut of Krishna Mukherjee

West—By Municipal drain,

are likely to be required within the aforesaid villag of Sibpur.

This notification is made, under the provisions o section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it ma concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the offic of the Collector of Howrah.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authoris the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to ente upon and survey the land and do all other act required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, wh has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may within thirty days after the date on which publi notice of the substance of this notification is give in the locality, file an objection in writing befor the Collector of Howrah.

Calcutta.—No. 7142L.A.—8th September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of the notification No. 6922L.A., dated the 23rd September 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 181, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd October 1947, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0·0992 of an acre of land required by the Calcutta Improvement Trust for Alignment No. IV—Maniktala (Ultadanga Main Road Widening) in Ward No. 29 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, as relates to a portion measuring 0·0093 of an acre occupied by a temple and bounded as below:—

North—By Ultadanga Main Road,

East, west and south—By the remaining portion of premises No. 109, Ultadanga Main Road.

Burdwan.—No. 7186L.A.—9th September 1948.—Sri Kumaresh Ray, Additional District Magistrate, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that district.

Birbhum. No. 7188L.A.(P.W.).—9th September 1948.—Sri Krishna Kalidas Ganguly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Special Land Acquisition Officer, Birbhum, is granted leave on average pay for five days from the 19th October 1948 to 23rd October 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Howrah.—No. 7222L.A.—10th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for opening out a drain in Kaipukur Lane, in the village of Sibpur Baje, jurisdiction list No. 12, thana Sibpur, pargana Boro, district Howrah, it is heheby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·0054 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By land of Sri Sushil Kumar Ghosh,

South—By Kaipukur Lane and building of Probodh Ch. Mukherjee and others,

East—By building of Probodh Chandra Mukherjee and others and Municipal drain,

West—By land of Sushil Kumar Ghosh and Municipal drain,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Sibpur Baje.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Howrah.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Howrah.

Hooghly.—No. 7224L.A.—10th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bansberia Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a free primary school, in the village of Bansberia, jurisdiction list No. 53, thana Magra, pargana Arsa, district Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising a portion of cadastral plot No. 909 and measuring, more or less, 0·025 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Bansberia.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Hooghly.

Notice under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the West Bengal Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1948.

West Dinajpur.—No. 7271L.A.—11th September 1948.—Whereas 92·90 acres, more or less, of land situate in the villages described below have been requisitioned by the Collector, West Dinajpur, for the purpose of providing facilities for transport/communication, namely, for construction of an Air-Strip, under section 3 of the West Bengal Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act II of 1948);

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the Governor has decided to acquire the said lands in pursuance of section 4 of the said Act.

This notice is given under the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the West Bengal Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act II of 1948), to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of West Dinajpur.

Description of Land.

Mauza Hazipur, jurisdiction list No. 140, police-station Balurghat.

Cadastral plot in full—No. 199.

Cadastral plots in part—Nos. 30, 34, 35, 48-51, 53, 55, 132, 133, 145, 147, 149, 174-75, 177-78, 193, 197-98, 200-203.

Mauza Danga, jurisdiction list No. 141, police-station Balurghat.

Cadastral plots in full—Nos. 1-4, 6-12, 14-17, 33-34, 71-73, 256 and 306.

Cadastarl plots in part—Nos. 5, 13, 18-19, 24, 31-32, 35, 38, 50, 69-70, 74-80, 189, 191-93.

Mauza Hatiapara, jurisdiction list No. 148, police-station Balurghat.

Cadastral plots in full—Nos. 244, 249-57, 261-67, 270-72 and 305.

Cadastral plots in part—Nos. 242-43, 245-48, 260, 268-69, 273-74 and 280.

Mauza Madhabpara, jurisdiction list No. 149, police-station Balurghat.

Cadastral plots in full—Nos. 322, 324, 327-36, 338, 340-51, 354-58.

Cadastral plots in part—Nos. 267, 269, 274, 280, 321, 323, 325, 337, 359 and 364.

Mauza Mahinagar, jurisdiction list No. 150, police-station Balurghat.

Cadastral plots in full—Nos. 723, 739-48.

Cadastral plots in part—Nos. 678, 712-14, 720, 722, 724-25, 727, 730, 734-38 and 749.

ERRATA.

Burdwan.—No. 7091L.A.(P.W.).—7th September 1948.—In notification No. 2440L.A.(P.W.), dated the 20th March 1948, under section 4 of Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 378, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, *in respect* of the acquisition of 221·39 acres of land required for the Locomotive Building Works Project (Block "F"), in the village of Uparkeshia, jurisdiction list No. 53, thana Salanpur, pargana Pandra, district Burdwan—

Read "221·01 acres" *for* "221·39 acres" in line 15.

24-Parganas.—No. 7182L.A.—9th September 1948.—In line 9 of the notification No. 13255L.A., dated the 29th June 1945, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1138, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th July 1945, in respect of the acquisition of 0·1026 of an acre of land required for protection of pumping station (formerly Bengal and Assam Railway but now East Indian Railway). in the village of Khasbati, district 24-Parganas, *read* "two pieces" *for* "a piece".

Burdwan.—No. 7226L.A.—10th September 1948—In notification No. 9059L.A., dated 13th December 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 477, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of land required by the East Indian Railway for staff quarters at Asansol Station at mile 131, Main Line (Barakar Extension), in the villages of Asansol and Asansol Municipality, in the district of Burdwan *read* "110·43 acres" *for* "111·76 acres" in line 22.

DECLARATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 7144L.A.—8th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a public purpose, viz., for Alignment No. IV—Maniktala (Ultadanga Main Road Widening) in Ward No. 29 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising a portion of premises No. 109, Ultadanga Main Road (western portion) and measuring, more or less, 0·0899 of an acre bounded on the—

North—By Ultadanga Main Road, portion of premises No. 109, Ultadanga Main Road, and Ultadanga Main Road,

East and south—By remaining portion of premises No. 109, Ultadanga Main Road,

West—By premises No. 110, Ultadanga Main Road,

is required within the aforesaid Ward No. 29 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894. to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the First Land Acquisition Collector at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

Burdwan.—No. 7147L.A.(P.W.).—8th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Locomotive Building Works Project, East Indian Railway, in the village of Sundarpahari, jurisdiction list No. 49, thana Salanpur, pargana Pandra, district Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 50, 51, 125-137, 222-241, 246, 247, 255-314, 316-319, 368, 369, 424-488, 490-493, 522-530, 532-534, 541, 553-567, 640-643, 784, 785, 913, 915-929, 931-940, 942, 944 to 947, 952-956, 989, 1031-1037, 1045-1052, 1148, 1194, 1226-1237, 1239, 1327, 1361, 1536 and 1537 and part of cadastral survey plot Nos. 16, 47-49, 52, 53, 54, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77, 84-86, 103, 105, 111, 123, 143-146, 207, 326, 361, 364, 610, 638, 639, 905, 1240, 1241, 1253, 1370 and 1531 and altogether measuring, more or less, 106;52 acres, are required within the aforesaid village of Sundarpahari.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (*1*), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Engineer-in-Chief, Locomotive Building Works Project, East Indian Railway, Asansol.

Burdwan.—No. 7149L.A.—8th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for diversion due to erosion of the River Bhagirathi in local miles 45 and 46 in Bandel Barharowa Loop line of B.A.K. Section, E. I. Railway, in the villages of Paranpur, Bhandartikuri, Namabhandartikuri, Purbasthali and Palaspuli, jurisdiction list Nos. 88, 87, 86, 80 and 81, respectively, thana Purbasthali, parganas Jahannagar, Satsaika and Kubajpur, district Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land starting from chainage 93·100 of local mile 45 and being attached to the east old boundary line of Bandel Barharowa Loop line of B. A. K. Section, East Indian Railway, and running generally towards the north and passing through the mauzas Paranpur, Bhandartikuri, Namabhandartikuri, Purbasthali and Palaspuli and terminating at chainage 100·480 at local mile 46 of the said line in mauza Palaspuli being 7,380 feet in length and varying in width from 43 feet to 500 feet, and measuring, more or less, 52;16 acres, is required within the aforesaid villages of Paranpur, Bhandartikuri, Namabhandartikuri, Purbasthali and Palaspuli.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Howrah.

Burdwan.—No. 7180L.A.(P.W.).—9th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Locomotive Building Works Project (Block "J"), in the village of Uparkeshia, jurisdiction list No. 53, in thana Salanpur, pargana Pandra, district Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose three pieces of land comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 186-192, 237-247, 251, 254-256, 259, 260, 290, and 451 and parts of cadastral survey plot Nos. 147, 148, 179-181, 183-185, 209, 226, 229, 234-236, 252, 253, 257, 258, 261-263, 266, 268, 277-279, 282, 288, 289, 298, 444, 450, 452, 458, 460 and 463, and measuring, more or less, 80;65 acres, are required within the aforesaid village of Uparkeshia.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3 of clause (*1*) of Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Engineer-in-Chief, Loco Building Works Project, East Indian Railway, Asansol.

24-Parganas.—No. 7184L.A.—9th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for protection of pumping station (formerly Bengal and Assam Railway but now East Indian Railway), in the village of Khasbati, jurisdiction list No. 7, in thana Bijpur, pargana Havelisahar, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land comprising cadastral plot No. 369, entire and the portion of plot Nos. 202, 332 and 368, and measuring, more of less, 0·1026 of an acre, are required within the aforesaid village of Khasbati.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, B. & A. Railway, Kanchrapara, as well as in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Alipore, 24-Parganas.

ERRATUM.

Burdwan.—No. 7093L.A.(P.W.).—7th September 1948.—In declaration No. 2615L.A.(P.W.), dated the 30th March 1948, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 428, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th April 1948, in respect of the acquisition of land for the Locomotive Building Works Project (Block "F") in the village of Uparkeshia, jurisdiction list No. 53, thana Salanpur, pargana Pandra, district Burdwan—

Delete cadastral survey plot No. "1" in line 10.

Delete cadastral survey plot Nos. "22, 23" in line 10.

Read cadastral survey plot Nos. "3-5" *for* cadastral survey plot Nos. "3-9" in line 10.

Read cadastral survey plot Nos. "13-16" *for* cadastral survey plot Nos. "12-20" in line 10.

Read cadastral survey plot Nos. "29-36, 39-120" *for* cadastral survey plot Nos. "28-120" in line 11.

Read cadastral survey plot Nos. "126-146" *for* cadastral survey plot Nos. "125 to 146" in line 11.

Read cadastral survey plot Nos. "149-165" *for* cadastral survey plot Nos. "149-166" in line 11.

Read cadastral survey plot Nos. "176, 177" *for* cadastral survey plot Nos. "175-177" in line 11.

Read "199·69 acres" *for* "214·49 acres" in line 16.

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE,
Member Board of Revenue, and
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.
(*ex-officio*).

Land Development

NOTIFICATION.

Midnapore.—No. 7124L.Dev.—7th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be needed for public purposes, viz., for establishment of a satellite town and for settlement of immigrants from outside the Province of West Bengal, in the villages of Sonamukhi, jurisdiction list No. 188, Ghagra, jurisdiction list No. 187 and Paschim Pathri, jurisdiction list No. 186 and for the purpose of a brick-field, in mauza Dhabani, jurisdiction list No. 162, and Baglaghati, jurisdiction list No. 161, all in police-station Kharagpur, pargana Balarampur, district Midnapore, it is hereby notified that for the above purposes pieces of land comprising cadastral plots as set out in the schedule below and measuring, more or less, 388·16 acres, are likely to be required within the aforesaid villages.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance II of 1948), to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector of Midnapore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers, company or local body for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Schedule of lands.

Residential area.

Mauza Sonamukhi, jurisdiction list No. 188, police-station Kharagpur.—Plot Nos. 405, 406, 410, 411, 419, 420, 421, 429, 433, 434, 435, 440, 451, 452, 453/464, 453, 445/463, 431, 430, 412, 414, 413, 424, 426, 427, 428, 425, 415, 416, 417, 418, 432, 438, 437, 436, 446, 447, 422 and 423.

Mauza Ghagra, jurisdiction list No. 187, police-station Kharagpur.—Plot Nos. 220 to 234, 1 to 7, 9 to 17, 22 to 33, 79 and 81 to 86.

Mauza Paschim Pathri, jurisdiction list No. 186, police-station Kharagpur.—Plot Nos. 114, 115, 117, 118, 288, 289, 290, 351, 352, 354, 355, 356 to 363, 376, 377, 381, 379 to 383, parts of plot Nos. 281 and 353.

Land required for brick-field.

Mauza Dhabani, jurisdiction list No. 162, police-station Kharagpur.—Plot Nos. 211, 210, 209, 235, 236, 237, 238, 294, 203 and 204 (part).

Mauza Baglaghati, jurisdiction list No. 162, police-station Kharagpur.—Plot Nos. 172 and 173 (part).

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES

Agriculture

RESOLUTION—No. 5513AGRI.

Calcutta, the 31st August 1948.

The Governor is pleased to constitute the West Bengal Agricultural Research Committee with the following members:—

(1) The Hon'ble Minister-in-charge, Agriculture and Veterinary Department, *President*.

(2) The Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries Department.

(3) The Director of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, West Bengal.

(4) The Assistant Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

(5) The Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, West Bengal.

(6) The Principal, Bengal Veterinary College.

(7) Dr. J. C. Sen Gupta, Head of the Department of Botany, Presidency College.

(8) Dr. N. C. Sen, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Presidency College.

(9) Dr. B. C. Guha, University of Calcutta.

(10) Prof. S. N. Bose, University College of Science.

The Director of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, West Bengal, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

Government reserve the power to add to the number of members. The Committee shall have powers to co-opt members possessing expert knowledge and, if necessary, to appoint sub-committees to deal with special problems.

The members will hold office for a period of three years or until further orders.

2. The main function of the Committee will be to co-operate with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in matters connected with the advancement of agricultural and veterinary research, as well as to assist in maintaining touch between that body and agricultural activities in West Bengal. Its primary duty will be to examine all programmes of development and research which Government may propose to refer to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and report on any application from any association or person within the province for a grant from the Council. It will also advice the Local Government on any scheme or project which may be referred to it for opinion.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to all members of the Committee and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta for information.

ORDERED ALSO that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. DEY, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION, CREDIT AND RELIEF

Relief

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4144F.R.—30th August 1948.—Notification No. 3507F.R., dated 26th July 1948, published at page 1027 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 5th August 1948, granting earned leave to Sri Amulya Chandra Das, Manager, Leper Vagrants' Home, is hereby cancelled.

Calcutta.—No. 4237F.R.—2nd September 1948.—Sri Sambhu Charan Chaturji, Secretary, Board of Revenue, and *ex-officio* Joint Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in the Land and Land Revenue Department, has been appointed as Deputy Relief Commissioner, West Bengal, with effect from the 3rd August 1948, until further orders.

Calcutta.—No. 4273F.R.—3rd September 1948.—Sri Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Rehabilitation Officer in charge of riot victims and destitutes, with effect from the 14th June 1948 and until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
K. K. BANERJEE, Jt. Secy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 3193Edn.—26th August 1948.—Sri Bimal Chandra Bhattacharyya, Professor of Mathematics, in the Bengal Educational Service, now posted at the Presidency College, is transferred to the Islamia College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he joins there.

24-Parganas-Presidency Range.—No. 3224Edn.—30th August 1948.—Sri Sudhir Krishna Bose, District Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as the Second Inspector of Schools, Presidency Range, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the post, or until further orders.

Howrah-24-Parganas.—No. 3225Edn.—30th August 1948.—Sri Gopeswar Mukherjee, Head Master, Howrah Zilla School, is appointed to act as District Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the post, or until further orders, *vice* Sri Sudhir Krishna Bose, transferred.

Howrah.—No. 3226Edn.—30th August 1948.—Sri Biresh Chandra Chakravarty, Assistant Head Master, Howrah Zilla School, is appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service as Head Master of the school, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the higher post or until further orders, *vice* Sri Gopeswar Mukherjee, transferred.

This cancels the orders in notification No. 2374Edn., dated the 7th July 1948.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 3227Edn.—30th August 1948.—Sri Jagadish Chandra Bose, Assistant Head Master, Jalpaiguri Zilla School, is appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service as Head Master of the school, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the higher post or until further orders, *vice* Sri Tamosh Ranjan Roy, transferred.

Calcutta.—No. 3231Edn.—31st August 1948.—Miss Leila Khan, officiating Professor of English, Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch), is appointed substantively to that service and in the post, with effect from 15th August 1947, *vice* Miss Stella Bose, retired.

Calcutta. No. 3241Edn.—31st August 1948.—Sri Sushobhan Chandra Sarkar, Professor of History, Presidency College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Senior Educational Service, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Vice-Principal of the college, with effect from the date he undertakes the duties of the post.

Calcutta.—No. 3249Edn.—31st August 1948.—Mrs. Kamala Das is appointed temporarily to act in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch) as Professor of Chemistry, Bethune College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which she assumes the duties of the post.

This cancels the orders in notification Nos. 1169Edn. and 1170Edn., dated 12th April 1948.

Calcutta.—No. 3255Edn.—31st August 1948.—Mrs. Chameli Bose, Professor of Physics, Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch), is transferred to the Bethune College, Calcutta, as Professor of the subject, with effect from the date on which she assumes the duties of the post, *vice* Miss Sobhana Dhar, transferred, or until further orders.

Calcutta.—No. 3256Edn.—31st August 1948.—Miss Sobhana Dhar, officiating Professor of Physics, Bethune College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch), is transferred to the Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta, to act as Professor of the subject, with effect from the date on which she assumes the duties of the post, *vice* Mrs. Chameli Bose, transferred, or until further orders.

Hooghly.—No. 3290Edn.—1st September 1948.—Sri Phani Bhusan Mukherjee is appointed in the Bengal Educational Service as Professor of English, Islamic Intermediate College, Hooghly, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the post, *vice* Janab Askar Ali; transferred to East Bengal or until further orders.

Calcutta-Darjeeling.—No. 3291Edn.—1st September 1948.—Dr. Subodh Kumar Majumdar, officiating Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Senior Educational Service, is appointed to act as Principal, Darjeeling College, in that service with effect from the date on which he joins the duties of the post, or until further orders.

Calcutta-Darjeeling.—No. 3292Edn.—1st September 1948.—Sri Priyatosh Bagchi, officiating Lecturer in English, Presidency College, Calcutta, in the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service as Professor of the subject at the Darjeeling College, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the post, or until further orders.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 3405Edn.—6th September 1948.—*For* the name "Sri Bhaba Sindhu Naskar, B.L." occurring in the 10th line of notification No. 1275Edn., dated the 21st April 1948, published on page 530 (Part I) of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 29th April 1948, *read* "Sri Bhaba Sindhu Lasker, B.L.".

By order of the Governor,

D. M. SEN, Secy.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

Appointments and Transfers.

Midnapore.—No. 6106A.—7th September 1948.—Sri Mahendra Kumar Ray, Probationary Munsif, sitting in the court at Midnapore (Sadar), is appointed temporarily to be Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Garhbeta, during the absence on leave of Sri Sashi Bhusan Mondal who is under orders of transfer to that station.

S. K. SEN, Registrar.

Original Side

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th September 1948.

It is ordered by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal that with effect from the 15th day of November 1948 the rule 4(*2*) of Chapter XXXV of the Rules of the High Court, Original Side, be amended by the addition of the following words:—

> "And also by a certificate of the Registrar that no intimation has been received by this Court from any other High Court or any District Court of any grant of probate or Letters of Administration of the property and credits or a succession certificate of the deceased with effect throughout the whole of the Dominion of India."

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

It is ordered by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal that on and from 30th September 1948, the name of the Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd., be deleted from the list of approved Gurantee Societies.

The 10th September 1948.

The Government of West Bengal having by their letter No. 4352J., dated the 28th August 1948, sanctioned the temporary post of an Assistant Registrar on a fixed pay of Rs. 300 for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st August 1948 till the 31st July 1949, His Lordship The Chief Justice has been pleased to appoint Sri Sachindra Lal Roy, Superintendent, on Rs. 150—200 till the 31st of August 1948 to the said post and thereafter Sri Haridas Sanyal, B.L., Superintendent, on Rs. 200—250 now on deputation with the 2nd Special Tribunal, Alipore, to the said post with effect from the 1st September 1948 until further orders, on the unrevised pay of Rs. 300 fixed. His Lordship has been pleased to order further that the said Sri Sachindra Lal Roy will act as such Assistant Registrar, *vice* Sri Haridas Sanyal, B.L. (on deputation), until further orders.

By order,

P. K. BOSE, Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

It is hereby notified for general information:—

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Board to which elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Election to Union Board.		
No. 1809J. dated the 31st August 1948.	Mitapur union board, police-station Murarol, Rampurhat subdivision, district Birbhum.	Ward No. I.—Jonab Kousar Ali Khan, Jonab Rousan Ali Khan and Jonab Kader Hossain Mia.	Sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	B. K. Roy, *for* District Magistrate, Birbhum.
		By-election to Union Board.		
No. 2451J., dated the 1st September 1948.	Tiluri union board, police-station Saltora, Sadar subdivision, district Bankura.	Ward No. I.—Sri Indra Narayan Roy, *vice* Sri Braja Kishore Sen, removed.	Sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	N. Chaudhuri, District Magistrate, Bankura.
		Election to Union Board.		
No. 1102J., dated the 10th September 1948.	Tajpur union board police-station Amta, Uluberia subdivision, district Howrah.	Ward No. I.—Sri Bishnu Mondal, Sri Ajoy Kumar Majhi and Sri Satya Charan Bhattacharyya.	Section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	A. H. M. Wazir Ali, Additional District Magistrate, Howrah.
		Ward No. II.—Sri Prosad Chandra Chakravarty (Muktear), Sri Nabendu Roy and Sri Balai Lal Mondal.		
		Ward No. III.—Sri Jatin Adhikari, Sri Panchkari Mondal and Sri Jatin Maity		

No. 1301M.—8th September 1948.—In accordance with section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that the Commissioners of the Bankura Municipality in the district of Bankura at a special meeting held on 24th July 1948 duly elected Sri Murulidhar Ghatak as the Chairman of the municipality in place of Sri Damodar Chandra Das Gupta, resigned.

No. 1690J.G.—9th September 1948.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, Seventh Edition, I hereby re-appoint Srijukta Biva Debi, B.A., B.T., to be a non-official visitor of the Burdwan Sadar Jail for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification.

No. 1692J.G.—9th September 1948.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, Seventh Edition, I hereby re-appoint Sri Santosh Kumar Basu, to be a non-official visitor of the Burdwan Sadar Jail, for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification.

No. 1694J.G.—9th September 1948.—Sri Jogendra Lal Banarji, temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Tamluk, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed earned leave for twenty-two days, with effect from the 19th October 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 1696J.G.—9th September 1948.—Sri Hemanta Kumar Gautam, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Egra, in the Contai subdivision of the district of Midnapore, is allowed earned leave for twelve days, with effect from the 19th October 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

Notice under rule 9 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Election Expenses and Election Petitions) Rules, 1936.

Vishnupur, the 3rd September 1948.

Rai Harendra Nath Choudhury who has been duly elected as a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency has duly lodged his return of election expenses with the necessary declarations in respect of the by-election held on the 18th July 1948 before me, on the 2nd September 1948. The said return and the declaration can be inspected in the office of the undersigned from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the working days on payment of a fee of rupee one only and an attested copy thereof or any part thereof may be obtained on payment of a fee of rupees two only.

J. K. MOZUMDAR,
Subdivisional Magistrate, Vishnupur,
Returning Officer.

Notice in respect of the return and declarations of election expenses under the provisions of rule 9 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Election Expenses and Election Petitions) Rules, 1936.

Chinsura, the 10th September 1948.

The undermentioned gentleman who was candidate for election from the Hooghly South-West (Rural) General Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly has lodged his return of election expenses and declarations on the date mentioned against his name.

Any person is entitled, on payment of a fee of one rupee, to inspect such return or declaration in the office of the District Magistrate, Hooghly, Chinsura, on any working day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and, on payment of the fee laid down in the Bengal Records Manual, 1928, to obtain attested copies thereof or of any part thereof.

Name and address of the candidate.	Date on which the return and declarations have been lodged.
Prafulla Chandra Sen of Baradongal, Hooghly.	8th September 1948

C. A. NORONHA,
Returning Officer
(District Magistrate, Hooghly).

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range

Chinsura.—No. 6855.—10th September 1948.—(*1*) (*a*) Sri Phanindra Kumar Ray Chaudhuri, Inspector, Midnapore, is, on the expiry of his leave, posted to Government Railway Police, District Enforcement Branch, Howrah, to fill the temporary post of Inspector, sanctioned in Government Order No. 1013Pl., dated 19th April 1948. He will remain posted on paper to Midnapore while employed in the Government Railway Police, District Enforcement Branch, Howrah.

(*b*) Sri Hriday Chandra Das Bhaumick, officiating Inspector, Government Railway Police, District Enforcement Branch, Howrah, will, on relief, revert to his substantive rank of Sub-Inspector in Midnapore.

(*2*) (*a*) Sri Upendra Nath Goswami, Inspector (surplus), is, on the expiry of his leave, posted to the District Enforcement Branch, Howrah, to fill the temporary post of Inspector sanctioned in Government Order No. 1013Pl., dated 19th April 1948.

(*b*) Sri Satyabrata Ghosh, officiating Inspector, District Intelligence Branch, Howrah, will, on relief, revert to his substantive rank of Sub-Inspector in Howrah.

(*3*) Sri Jiban Krishna Das, officiating Inspector, Midnapore, will continue to act as such in that district, *vice 1*(*a*) above.

The transfers involved in the above order are made in the interests of the public service.

H. N. GUPTA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

Presidency Division—Calcutta

It is hereby notified for general information:—

No. and date of notification assigned by issuing authority.	Board to which elected with police-station, subdivision and district.	Name.	Section of law and particulars of Government order by which power is delegated to issuing authority.	Name of authority and designation.
		Appointment to Union Bench and Court.		
No. 149JJ, dated the 2nd September 1948.	Rahuta union board, police-station Jagatdal, Barrackpore subdivision, district 24-Parganas.	Sri Prankrishna Banerjee	Sections 65 and 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919).	J. N. Talukdar, Commissioner, Presidency Division.

No. 996R.G.—8th September 1948.—Sri Monomohan Sarkar, Sub-Deputy Collector and Sub-Deputy Magistrate (temporary), posted to the Lalbagh subdivision of the Murshidabad district, is appointed as Circle Officer, Lalbagh, *vice* Sri Kamala Kanta Batabyal, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, who is reverted to the general duties there.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION.

Jangipur, the 30th August 1948.

It is hereby notified that Jonab Syed Badrudduja, a candidate for by-election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Jangipur Rural Muhammadan Constituency, has lodged on the 30th August 1948 his return of election expenses and declarations in respect thereof as required under sub-rules (*1*) and (*2*) of rule 7 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and the West Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Election Expenses and Election Petitions) Rules, 1947. This can be inspected in the Jangipur Subdivisional Office (Murshidabad) on payment of fee of rupee one only, between the hours 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. for one week from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette.

G. C. MANDAL,
Returning Officer and
Subdivisional Officer, Jangipur.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX (CENTRAL), CALCUTTA

No. 1596/2E-1/48-49/C.T.C.—7th September 1948.—Mr. A. M. Paul, B.Com., Income-tax Officer, Central Circle-I, Calcutta, is allowed, under rule 1(*b*)(*3*) of Appendix No. 10A to the Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules, Volume II, an extension of earned leave for sixty days from 30th April 1948, in continuation of the leave granted to him in this office order No. 1155/2E-1/48-49/C.T.C., dated the 30th July 1948.

2. Mr. P. S. Viswanathan, M.A., Income-tax Officer, Central Circle-VI, remained in charge of Central Circle-I, in addition to his own duties, till the forenoon of the 10th May 1948, on which date he was relieved by Mr. J. N. Majumdar, M.A.(Com.), as Income-tax Officer, Central Circle-I.

3. I certify for the purpose of Supplementary Rules 6-B, 6-C and 6-D that Mr. A. M. Paul will, on the expiry of his leave, return to duty in a post of Income-tax Officer in the Income-tax Department, West Bengal, to which similar allowances are attached.

H. P. SINGH, Commissioner.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2582P.S.C.—14th September 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Departmental Examination of Educational Officers in Accounts Rules and Practice, November 1948, will be held on Thursday, the 25th November 1948, at Anderson House (top floor), Alipore, Calcutta.

Programme of Examination.

From 10 a.m. to 1 p. m. .. Paper I.

From 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ... Paper II.

No. 2561P.S.C.—13th September 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Second Half-Yearly Departmental Examination in 1948 of Assistant Magistrates and other officers will be held on Monday, the 15th November 1948, and five following days at Anderson House (top floor), Alipore, Calcutta.

Programme of Examination.

Monday, the 15th November 1948—

Viva-voce (Bengali)—11 a.m.

Vivo-voce (Hindustani)—11 a.m.

Wednesday, the 17th November 1948—

Higher Standard—Bengali—

Translation from English (two hours)—11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Dictation (half an hour)—1 p.m. to 1-30 p.m. Translation from Bengali (two hours)—2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Lower Standard—Hindustani—

Translation from Hindustani to English (two hours)—11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Higher Standard—Hindustani—

Translation from Hindustani to English (two hours)—2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Thursday, the 18th November 1948—

10 a.m.—

Law, Part I (Criminal Law and Law of Evidence) for Civil Officers (I.A.S., B.C.S. and B.J.C.S. Officers), without books (three hours).

Law, Paper I (Revenue Law) for Judicial Officers, without books (three hours).

Land Revenue for Forest Officers, without books (three hours).

Law for Excise Officers, with books (three hours).

2 p.m.—

Law, Part II (Revenue Law) for Civil Officers (I.A.S., B.C.S. and B.J.C.S. Officers), without books (three hours).

Law, Paper II (General Law) for Judicial Officers, with books (three hours).

Procedure and Accounts for Forest Officers, with books (three hours).

Accounts for Excise Officers, with and without books (three hours).

Friday, the 19th November 1948—

10 a.m.—

Law, Part III (General Law) for Civil Officers (I.A.S., B.C.S. and B.J.C.S. Officers), with books (three hours).

Law, Paper III, for Judicial Officers, with books (three hours).

Forest Law for Forest Officers, without books (three hours).

Accounts for Veterinary Officers, with and without books (three hours).

2 p.m.—

Accounts for Civil Officers (I.A.S., B.C.S. and B.J.C.S. Officers), with and without books (three hours).

Law for Excise Officers, without books (three hours).

Saturday, the 20th November 1948—

10 a.m.—

Accounts for officiating Assistant Commissioners of Police, Calcutta, with books (three hours).

Departmental Rules for Agricultural Marketing Officers, without books (three hours).

Canal Law, Part A, for officers of the Irrigation and Waterways Department, without books (three hours).

2 p.m.—

Accounts for Fishery Officers, with books (three hours).

Accounts for Agricultural Marketing Officers, with books (three hours).

Canal Law. Part B, for officers of the Irrigation and Waterways Department, without books (three hours).

Monday, the 22nd November 1948—

10 a.m.—Accounts for Police Officers (other than officiating Assistant Commissioners of Police, Calcutta), with books (three hours).

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

Land Sale Notices

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Murshidabad will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th day of September 1948 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue (and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue).

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of properties to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
12[illegible]	Kismat Kutubpur, pargana Kutubpur.	2,301 1 1	Yes ..	....	Maulvi Golam Hossain and others.	..	41 9 7	..
221	Patkabari, pargana Do.	11,343 14 0 Police— 186 6 3	No ..	Residuary—4 as. 13gds. 1 cara 1 kranti.	Syed Nawab Jani Mirza and others.	3,308 9 0 Police— 54 5 9	..	11 2 2
23[illegible]	Fatesingh, pargana Do.	46,328 0 9	No ..	S. A. No. 4—3as. 4gds.	Lalit Barani Devi and others.	9,268 14 6	..	518 2 9
265	Bantipara Dihi, pargana Sherpur.	4,149 9 9 Police— 31 12 0	No ..	Residuary—4 annas ..	Bholanath Pramannik	1,037 6 4 Police— 7 15 0	..	60 9 8 Police— 2 0 3
265	Ditto ..	4,149 9 9 Police— 31 12 0	No ..	S. A. No 2—8 annas ..	Chaitanya Prosad Dalal	2,074 12 11 Police— 15 14 0	..	121 3 4 Police— 4 0 4
353	Mahalandi Kismat, pargana Mahalandi.	1,671 0 5	No ..	Residuary—6 annas ..	Lala Saila Bala Masumdar.	629 5 9	..	19 3 2
490	Hatinagar, pargana Samaskhali.	1,961 3 1	No ..	Residuary—12 annas ..	Maulvi Golam Hossain and others.	1,470 14 3	..	436 1 6
495	Mauza Harishpur, pargana Kulberia.	520 0 0	Yes ..	....	Nirode Mohun Ghose Moulick and others.	..	139 11 9	..
508	Atai Dihi, pargana Sherpur.	3,432 9 11 Police— 26 6 8	No ..	Residuary—8 annas ..	Kiran Bala Singha ..	1,726 5 0 Police— 13 3 4	..	27 11 3 Police— 1 1 7
539	Akbarshahi, pargana Do.	631 12 4	Yes ..	....	Bisswar Ghosal and others.	..	97 14 1	..
590	Sannyashi Danga, pargana Mozaffarpur.	973 4 10	Yes ..	....	Ajoyendu Narayan Roy	..	200 6 1	..
593	Taraf Jiagunja, pargana Ashadnagar.	1,280 8 0	Yes ..	....	Gambhir Chand Kuthari	..	590 14 0	..
3159	Sreekrishnapur, pargana Sherpur.	597 0 0	Yes ..	....	Tulsidas Mondal and others.	..	5 0 0	..
3250	Jote Kashi, pargana Dhenya.	599 13 8	Yes ..	....	Maulvi Golam Saleh and others.	..	284 1 10	..

[ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

Berhampore, the 28th August 1948.

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates and shares of the estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th day of September 1948 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which are by law realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of the proprietors of the properties to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
220	Estate Talua at Bagda, pargana Baralchore.	626 12 8	Entire	....	Chowdhury Banbehary Kar Mahapatra.	..	63 11 8 June 1948.	..
422	Estate Ismailpore, pargana Chak-Ismailpore.	3,801 2 10	Do.	....	Ditto ..	..	405 10 10 June 1948.	..
510	Estate Rameswarpur, pargana Chandrakona.	11,594 11 8	Do.	....	Manoharlal Seal ..	..	5,318 11 1 March 1948 to June 1948.	..
732	Estate Barida, pargana Egrachore.	1,543 12 11	..	S. A. 1.—8 annas share of the mahal.	Hemsashi Devi ..	771 14 6	..	170 6 6 June 1947 to June 1948.
840	Estate Jamna, pargana Toppe-Jamna.	1,580 12 11	..	R. A.—6 as. 13gds. 2kts. 15til share of the mahal.	Sachhidananda Das and others.	658 2 3	..	62 0 6 March 1948 to June 1948.
954	Estate Harijhama, pargana Kashijora.	3,135 10 2 including Police.	..	R. A.—11 as. 14gds. 3 caras share of the mahal.	Natobehari Bandopadhyaya.	2,301 11 4 including Police.	..	L. R.— 781 6 1 March 1948 to June 1948. Police— 3 2 0 June 1948.
954	Ditto ..	3,135 10 2 including Police.	..	S. A. 1—4 as. 5gds. 1 cara share of the mahal.	Ditto ..	833 14 3 including Police.	..	L. R.— 283 0 10 March 1948 to June 1948. Police— 1 2 0 June 1948.
975	Estate Khetrahat, pargana Kashijora.	672 1 6	Entire	....	Panchanan Pal and others.	..	507 4 0 March 1948 to June 1948.	..
1059	Estate Mechgram Dakshin, pargana Kist-Kashijora.	1,075 0 9	Do.	....	Sidheswari Devi and others.	..	599 6 0 March 1948 to June 1948.	..
1060	Estate Mechgram Uttar, pargana Kist Kashijora.	854 5 6	Do.	....	Kishori Mohan Das and others.	..	93 11 0 June 1948.	..
1137	Estate Dekhali-Dakshin Kalamdan, pargana Keoramal T. Erench.	1,026 8 4	..	R. A.—13 as. 6gds. 2 caras 2kt. of the mahal.	Gour Kishore Sen and others.	855 6 11	..	206 7 7 June 1948.
1179	Estate Beloon, pargana Kedarkunda.	549 4 2	Entire	....	Ramesh Chandra Ghosh and others.	..	265 0 0 March 1948 to June 1948	..
1466	Estate Barbanshi, pargana Khandar.	19,084 9 0	..	S. A. 68—1 a. 6gds. 2caras 2kt. share of mauzas Chandagobra, Danra, Kharika, Kharika (para-Kharikabarh), Bangaldari, Chaulkhola, Parashpur, Bagaberia, Chandkuri (para-Sanchar-Kist), Para-Gangadaschak, Para-Mazaffarchak, Chandkuri-Batitaki, Chandkuri, Dantarda-Batitaki, Shamsara, Monikara, Bonal, Chandkuri (para-Khoramchak), Malparh, Malparh-Batitaki, Barh-chahara, Nedhua, Sanchahara, Naogaon, Larho. 1 a. 15gds. share of Taladiha, Taladiha (Bara Petuachak.)	Manmatha Nath Datta and others.	560 4 3	..	122 15 3 June 1947 and March 1948 to June 1948.
1525	Estate Chhina, pargana Khandar.	706 14 4	Entire	....	Pulin Behary Datta and others.	..	8 15 7 June 1948.	..
1757	Estate Chanragram, pargana Killa-Moynachore.	2,119 4 3	Do.	....	Benimadhab Jana and others.	230 0 0 June 1948.	..	..
2259	Estate Paschim-Kherai, pargana Sabong.	2,802 4 5	..	R. A.—8 annas share of the mahal.	Bankim Behary Maity and others.	1,401 2 2	..	154 3 10 March 1948 to June 1948.
2259	Ditto ..	2,802 4 5	..	S. A. 1—8 annas share of the mahal.	Hem Sashi Devi ..	1,401 2 3	..	481 2 6 March 1948 to June 1948.
2268	Estate Pingla at Kapasda, pargana Sabong.	1,069 6 11	..	S. A. 1—8 annas share of the mahal.	Ditto ..	534 11 6	..	119 0 0 January 1948 to June 1948.
2576	Estate Kochbeda, pargana Shipur.	1,045 7 2	..	S. A. 1—8 annas share of the mahal.	Ditto ..	522 11 7	..	102 2 0 January 1948 to June 1948.
2698	Estate Shaharabat at Shahara, pargana Uttarbehar.	2,171 4 8	..	R. A.—4 annas share of the mahal.	Ditto ..	542 13 2	..	95 3 4 September 1947 to June 1948.
2698	Ditto	2,171 4 8	..	S. A. 1—8 annas share of the mahal.	Ditto ..	1,085 10 4	..	275 2 8 January 1948 and June 1948.

N.B.—All these estates are being advertised for sale for arrears of revenue and other demands which were due on or before the 31st Jaistha 1355 B.S. and of which the latest date of payment was 28th of June 1948.

[ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

Midnapore, the 4th September 1948.

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Burdwan will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th September 1948, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of the proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16	Moolgram, pargana Sahabad.	2,196 7 5	..	Residuary—8 annas ..	Srish Chandra Ghosh and others.	1,098 3 8½	..	47 10 6 P.R.— 13 2 0
18	Barabainan, pargana Havely.	15,494 2 5	..	Residuary—3as. 3g. 2k. 11 til.	Raja Moni Lall Singha Roy and another.	3,080 0 10	..	268 3 5
				S. A. No.1—8 annas ..	Lila Mohon Singha Roy.	7,761 13 4	..	1,011 15 6
23	Paligram, pargana Ajmatsahi.	2,676 8 11	Entire	....	Golam Saleh and others	.	1,276 0 4	..
62	Palsana, pargana Dhenya.	7,400 11 11	..	S. A. No. 8—1a. 2g. 1k. 2 cr. 3 til.	Hara Kumar Chatterjee	518 12 0	..	67 9 [illegible]
64	Jageswardihi, pargana Dhenya.	3,953 6 0	..	Residuary—8 annas ..	Nrisingha Chandra Pal Choudhury and others.	1,976 11 0	..	18 11 6
				S. A. No. 1—4 annas ..	Tarak Nath Pal Choudhury and others.	988 5 6	..	930 0 9
				S. A. No. 2—4 annas ..	Bibhuti Bhusan Pal Choudhury.	988 5 6	..	930 0 8
65	Majida, pargana Patuli.	9,381 4 10	Entire	....	Sailesh Chandra Banerji	..	3,626 8 10	..
67	Gopalnagar, pargana Sahabad.	2,047 2 0	..	Residuary—5 annas ..	Karuna Bhushan Mustafi and others.	637 11 0	..	83 15 8
72	Patuli, pargana Patuli.	5,786 12 5	..	S. A. No. 5—2as. 2g. 2k. 2cr.	Bindu Basini Debi ..	771 9 0	..	100 0 0
				S. A. No. 6—3as. 1g. 1k. 1cr.	Kamala Pati Choudhury and others.	1,109 2 0	..	144 8 11
74	Ditto	2,796 9 0	..	S. A. No. 2—3as. 4g. ..	Ditto .	575 13 0	..	75 3 5
				S. A. No. 4—5as. 12g. ..	Ditto ..	1,007 11 0	..	131 10 3
105	Mudafar, pargana Mamdanipur.	1,385 0 7	..	Residuary—8 annas ..	Sibaram Chakravarty	692 12 8	..	16 0 0
107	Islampur, pargana Mamdanipur.	3,957 12 0	..	S. A. No. 4—8as. 3g. 2k. 1cr. 2 til.	Amaresh Chandra Mitra and others.	786 8 0	..	250 3 10 P. R.— 2 14 0
179	Musthool, etc., pargana Auorangabad.	2,461 13 11	..	S.A No. 1—12 annas ..	Jahar Lall Mukherjee ..	1,846 6 6	..	273 3 3
5170	Daukadanga, pargana Sahabad.	6,421 15 3	..	S. A. No. 1—2as. 13g. 1k. 1cr.	Indumati Debi as guardian of minor Baidya Nath Roy.	1,070 5 4	..	710 12 2 P. R.— 3 14 0
				S. A. No. 2—2as. 13g. 1k. 1cr.	Jash Karan Bala and others.	1,070 5 4	..	319 10 3
5171	Haldi, etc., pargana Burdwan.	1,558 8 0	..	Residuary—10as. 13g. 1k. 1cr.	Khema Sundari Debi for self and as guardian of minor Chandi Das Mukherjee and others.	1,083 13 0	..	140 1 3
5537	Bahadurpur, pargana Chowmaha.	513 2 0	Entire	....	Shibnath Banerjee as trustee to the estate of Abhoy Charan Sampad established by Indra Nath Banerjee.	..	103 0 10	..
6306	Char Agradwip, pargana Belgram.	1,509 0 0	Do	....	Maharani Jyotirmoyee Debi as certified guardian of minor Kumar Souresh Chandra Roy Bahadur.	..	3,184 5 0	..
6722	Agradwip, pargana Belgram.	1,418 7 7	Do	....	Ditto ..	..	2,040 6 5	..

(*a*) Besides the shares specified in this notification all other shares will be excluded from sale to be held on the 25th September 1948 at 12 noon.

(*b*) This notification is issued in respect of instalments of revenue due on or before the 31st Jaistha 1355 B.S. of which the latest date of payment was 28th June 1948.

Burdwan, the 24th August 1948.

[ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

NOTIFICATION B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1948, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 10th January 1949 at 12 noon for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1466	Mahal Barbanshi, pargana Khandar.	19,084 9 0		Residuary account—5 as. 6 gds. 2 c. 2 kt. share of Nayanchak, Govindapur, Mahammadpur, Madhabpur, Bara-Matkadpur, Chhota-Matkadpur, Salajpur. 2 as. 13 gds. 1 c. 1 kt. of Chandagobra. 10 as. 18 gds. 1 c. 1 kt. of Chaksofi, Koptipur, Kolanda, Bar-Govinda, Part II, Chak-Puran, Bar-Budhi, Bar-banshi, Chakrampal, Nibra, Nibra (Para-Atmarambar), Kanchanpur, Bhimramchak, Chakdandi, Durlavchak. 1 a. 6 gds. 2 c. 2 kt. of Chandkuri (Para-Khoramchak), Chandkuri (Para-Sanchar-Kist). 5 as. 6 gds. 2 c. 2 kts. of Rautmoni. 7 as. 11 gds. 2 kt. of Chak Maoya alias Mayachak, Junballda-Batitaki.	Jatindra Kumar Nag and others.	1,904 12 3	..	3,068 3 9 January 1947 to June 1948.	L. R.— 149 8 5 September 1948. Cess— 41 13 0 September 1948 and 487 2 5 up to June 1948.

N.B.—This estate is being advertised for sale for arrears of revenue and other demands which were due on or before the 31st Jaistha 1355 B.S., and of which the latest date of payment was 28th June 1948.

Midnapore, the 4th September 1948.

[ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Birbhum will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of Birbhum on Wednesday, the 22nd September 1948 at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement, it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share:—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of the proprietors of properties to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs a. p
2	Sahalampur, thana Dubrajpur, pargana Sahalampur.	51,986 2 10	No ..	S A No. 4—1a 16gds. 2 c. 2 kt share in Group I, etc.	Sreepati Nath Deb ..	5,059 2 11		581 11 7
				All other shares besides that specified above will be excluded from the sale.				
4	Senbhum, thana Senbhum pargana Bolpur.	41,103 13 5	No ..	S. A. No. 6—8gds. 2c 2kt share in Group I, etc.	Anukul Chandra Sinha .	1,150 5 6	.	89 13 9
				S.A.No 7—8gds. 2c. 2kt. share in Group I, etc.	Sudhir Kumar Sinha ..	1,150 5 6	..	89 13 11
				S A.No. 9—8gds. 3c 2kt. 8 tils share in Group I, etc.	Ditto ..	1,150 5 6		89 12 3
				All other shares besides those specified above. will be excluded from the sale.				
13	Chahata, thana Moureshwar, pargana Fatepur.	11,028 9 6	No ..	S. A. No I—2as. 13gds 1c. 1kt. share of the estate.	Sasthi Kinkar Banerjee	1,988 1 8	..	91 7 6
				S. A No 3—4as. 13gds. 1c. 1kt share of the estate.	Ditto ..	3,479 8 0	..	160 1 11
				All other shares besides those specified above will be excluded from the sale.				
16	Mahesw ar, thana Illambazar, pargana Senbhum.	12,897 8 7	No ..	S. A. No. 5—4as. share in Group XII.	Sudhir Kumar Sinha ..	758 7 0	..	59 4 0
				S. A No 6—4as share in Group XII.	Ditto	758 7 0	..	59 4 0
				All other shares besides those specified above will be excluded from the sale.				
17	Kagorh, thana Labpur, pargana Moureshwar Sabek.	17,173 12 0	No ..	S. A. No. 28 ..	Benoy Krishna Mukherji and others	677 0 4	..	66 14 10
				All other shares besides that specified above will be excluded from the sale.				
19	Kuniara, thana Labpur, pargana Ichapakhuria.	5,695 14 0	No ..	S. A. No. 2—2as. 6gds. 2c 2kt share	Basanta Kumari Debi	789 14 8	..	118 2 5
				All other shares besides that specified above will be excluded from the sale.				
20	Panchpara, thana Labpur, pargana Ichapakhuria.	4,062 5 0	No ..	S. A. No. 3—2as. 19gds. 2c share of the estate.	Golak Nath Dutta and others	755 5 6	..	18 2 6
				S. A No. 5 ..	Srigopal Mukherji ..	507 12 8	..	7 3 0
				All other shares besides those specified above will be excluded from the sale.				
22	Sainsthia, pargana Mourshwar Sabek.	15,186 10 1	No ..	S. A. No. 6—13gds, 1c. 1kt share of the estate.	Sanat Kumar Ghosh ..	631 1 6	..	61 0 0
				All other shares besides that specified above will be excluded from the sale.				
25	Indas, thana Labpur, pargana Kutabpur.	5,687 2 8	No ..	Residuary except S. A. Nos. 1 to 8— 1a. 18gds 1c 1kt. share of the estate	Umesh Chandra Banerjee and others.	592 0 6	..	58 5 5
				S A. No. 1—8annas. share of the estate	Kalidas Das ..	2,843 9 5	..	96 14 6
				All other shares besides those specified above will be excluded from the sale.				
31	Puranderpur, thana Suri, pargana Puranderpur.	6 299 4 0	No ..	S. A No. 6—2as. 10gds. share of the estate.	Sunila Debi ..	984 4 5	..	89 12 6
				All other shares besides that specified above will be excluded from the sale.				

Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of the proprietors of the properties to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs a p.				Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a p
57	Kundala, thana Moureshwar, pargana Barbaksinha	1,210 8 0	No	S. A No 2	Madhusudan Roy and others	823 2 7	..	27 9 3
				All other shares besides that specified above will be excluded from the sale				
81	Paharpur, thana Sainthia, pargana Alinagar	2,842 5 0	No	Residuary share except S A Nos 1 to 3—7as 10gds 1kt share of the estate	Profulla Chandra Sinha	1,333 0 8	.	41 8 0
				All other shares besides that specified above will be excluded from the sale				
89	Indas, thana Labpur, pargana Kutabpur	3,876 4 0	No	S A No 10—11annas share in Group V, etc	Srish Chandra Sinha and others.	2,068 13 7	.	210 13 7
				All other shares besides that specified above will be excluded from the sale				
92	Mahulasole, thana Sainthia, pargana Alinagar	2,979 9 0	No	S. A. No 4—8as 19gds 1c share of the estate	Amarendra Nath Sinha	1,669 0 5		166 8 2
106	Kunuri, thana Sainthia, pargana Khatanga	1,926 15 0	Yes 16 annas share	....	Rai Nirmal Shib Banerji Bahadur	.	198 7 2	..
158	Kadipur, thana Labpur, pargana Kutabpur	851 4 0	Do.	....	Suresh Chandra Choudhury and others		80 3 7	..
161	Thiba, thana Labpur pargana Kutabpur	907 4 0	..	13as. 6gds 2c 2kt in residuary share except S A No 1	Debendra Kumar Dutta and others	756 0 8	..	36 13 6
168	Mahisa, thana Moureshwar, pargana Swarupsinha.	745 13 0	..	12as 13gds 1c 1kt share in residuary share except S. A. No 1.	Baidya Nath Dutta and others,	590 6 11	.	50 3 7
185	Barrah, thana Khairasole, pargana Barrah	4,420 0 0	No	Residuary share except S A Nos. 1 to 15.	Sashi Prosanna Mukherji	676 2 1		43 10 6
1246	Huda Kutabpur, thana Labpur, pargana Kutabpur Fatepur	2,084 13 7	No	S A No. 1—14as 2gds 2c share of the estate.	Gangamohini Debi and others	1,828 0 1		90 14 6
				All other shares besides that specified above will be excluded from the sale				

These estates are being advertised for sale for instalment of revenue due on or before 31st Jaistha 1355 B. S. of which the latest date of payment was the 28th June 1948

R. N. Roy, *for* Collector.

Suri, the 1st September 1948.

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI, 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector, Nadia, on the 25th September 1948 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue (and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of revenue).

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Touzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of the proprietors of the properties to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs a p				Rs a p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
61/11	Bali, pargana Plassey	..	No	2 annas	Satyendra Nath Pal Chowdhury and others	708 5 8	..	708 1 8
61/14	Ditto	..	,,	2as 7gds 3c. 2 kr.	Baidya Nath Pal, self and guardian of his minor brother Amulya Kumar Pal	842 8 7	..	402 8 7
99	Chak Begé, pargana Belgaon	1,114 13 11	Whole	....	Shiva Pada Das and others	..	274 13 11	..
334	Mahatpur, pargana Belgaon	15,097 8 2	,,	....	Maharani Jyotirmoyee Debi, mother and guardian on behalf of minor Maharaj Kumar Sourish Chandra Roy Bahadur	..	14,684 8 1	..
438	Ranaghat, pargana Belgaon	1,335 5 11	,,	....	Mohiteswar Pal Chowdhury and others	..	41 9 0	..
468/0	Shyamnagar, pargana Arshar	..	No	2as 15gds 1c 1kr	Ashalata Sen	507 10 8	..	181 5 0
850	Char Hazrapota, pargana Khosalpur	581 0 0	Whole	....	Nitya Ranjan Mallick and others	..	240 0 0	..
1539	Hariharnagar, pargana Plassey.	708 15 11	..	...	Maharani Jyotirmoyee Debi, mother and guardian of her minor son Maharaj Kumar Sourish Chandra Roy Bahadur.	..	52 0 0	..

N B.—This notice is issued in respect of instalments of revenue due on or before the 31st Jaistha, 1355 B. S., the latest date of payment of which was the 28th day of June 1948.

[ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

Krishnagar, the 8th September 1948.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 12 of 1939.

Estate Mati Lal Bose.

1st D/A at Rs. 25 per cent.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend in the above estate has been declared and will be paid to creditors on their applying to the undersigned with necessary documents in support of their claim.

M. A. HAQUE, Official Assignee.

6, Council House Street, Calcutta, the 4th September 1948.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act

and

In the matter of Sree Bank, Ltd. (In liquidation).

BY an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the 3rd day of August 1948, on the petition of Bhutavrit Brahmachari of No. 7, Sitakanta Banerjee Lane, Calcutta, it was ordered that the said Company be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, and that the Official Receiver be appointed Provisional Liquidator of the affairs of the Company.

BIMAL CHANDRA CHAKRABARTI,
Attorney for the said petitioner.

Dated the 1st day of September 1948.

(415—1)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 46.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts in the Inter Services Wing, Armed Forces Academy, Dehra Dun, from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Non-Indians eligible and will be considered only if suitable Indians are not available. Women eligible. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so. Applications on plain paper accompanied by a treasury receipt or a Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8 (Rs. 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) and giving the undermentioned particulars should reach the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi, before the 25th September 1948. 1. Name of the post for which applying. 2. Name and address. 3. Father's name. 4. Date of birth. 5. Domicile. 6. Qualifications. 7. Previous experience. 8. Minimum salary acceptable. 9. Names (with addresses) of three persons as references. They should be holders of responsible positions but must not be relations. Posts (1) one Principal. (2) two Readers. (3) twelve Lecturers. **Tenure:**—All posts on contract for five years. **Age:—For (1) and (2):** Preferably not below 34 years. **For (3):** Preferably not below 28 years. **Pay:—For (1):** Rs. 800—40—1,000. **For (2):** Rs. 500—30—800. **For (3):** Rs. 300—25—500—30—560. Higher initial pay may be granted to specially well-qualified and experienced candidates for all posts. **Qualifications:—Essential:** (a) First Class M.A. or M.Sc. or 3 years Honours degree in one of the following subjects: (i) English, (ii) Mathematics, (iii) Science and (iv) History or Geography with a degree or diploma in teaching of a recognised University. For one of the posts of Lecturers (Workshop Practice), a degree in Mechanical Engineering would be essential. (b) At least ten years' experience in teaching in the case of (1) and (2) and five years' in the case of (3). (c) Proficiency in games. **Desirable:** (a) Military experience and/or experience of Scouting or in a University Training Corps. (b) **(For 2 and 3 only):** Knowledge of one or more of the following languages: French, German, Russian, Spanish, Colloquial Chinese, Japanese, Modern Arabic and Modern Persian.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 47.

One temporary post of Additional District Inspector of Schools, Delhi.—In partial modification of item 4 of advertisement No. 33, it is notified for general information that women are now eligible for appointment. Last date for receipt of applications from lady candidates 2nd October 1948.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 48.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible. Upper age limit relaxable by three years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8 (Rs. 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 9th October 1948. The Commission may, at their discretion, remit the prescribed application fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide refugee and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. **Two temporary posts of Examiner of Stores (one Metallurgical and the other General Engineering) under the Directorate General of Industry and Supply.**—Posts reserved for "war service" candidates. Only "War Service" rendered between 3rd September 1939 and 1st January 1946 will be taken into account. For one of the posts Scheduled Castes preferred. **Age:**—Preferably below 30 years; relaxable for candidates otherwise suitable and for those already in Government service. The period of approved war service may be deducted from the real age for the purpose of upper age limit. **Pay:**—Rs. 160—10—330 with a higher scale of Rs. 250—10—300—15—450—25/2—500 limited to 10 per cent. of permanent posts. **Qualifications:**—(1) **Examiner of Stores (Metallurgical):** (i) Degree or diploma in Metallurgy or in Mechanical Engineering qualifying for exemption from the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); **or** Apprenticeship for at least four years with a well known firm dealing with the manufacture of iron and steel. (ii) Two years' practical experience either in steel works or in a testing Laboratory dealing with Metallurgy. (2) **Examiner of Stores (General Engineering): Essential:** (a) Good general education and sound knowledge of Fundamentals of Mechanical Engineering, theory and design. (b) Apprenticeship or practical training for at least three years in an Engineering Workshop of repute, and in addition, candidates should either (i) have had further practical experience for at least two years in Mechanical Engineering, or (ii) have an Engineering degree in Mechanical Engineering or equivalent diploma. (c) Thorough knowledge of Workshop methods and standards of workmanship will be preferred to high academic qualifications. (d) Ability to make clear and concise reports in candidate's own handwriting. **Desirable:** Some drawing office experience.

2. **Five posts of Civilian Assistant Armament Supply Officer, Royal Indian Navy.**—The posts are temporary but likely to become permanent. **Age:**—Preferably below 22 years; relaxable in case of Government servants. **Pay:**—Rs. 275—25—500 (E. B.) 30—650, plus the normal allowances as admissible to civilian gazetted officers. **Qualifications:—Essential:** Degree in Science of a recognised Indian University. **Desirable:** Previous experience of stores in the Royal Indian Navy, Royal Indian Air Force, I.A. or any other Government Department.

3. **One post of Assistant Superintendent of Education, Delhi.**—Post permanent but appointment will be made for five years in the first instance on contract. **Age:**—Preferably below 40 years, relaxable in exceptional cases. **Pay:**—Rs. 400—25—500—30—800. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 500 may be granted to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. **Qualifications:—Essential:** (a) A high academic degree of a recognised University. (b) At least 3 years' experience as a teacher in a recognised educational institution and five years' administrative experience in a recognised educational institution or as an Inspector of Schools. (c) Knowledge of Hindi and Urdu. **Desirable:** A degree or diploma in Education from a recognised University. Those who have applied already in response to the previous advertisement for this post need not apply again or pay the fee but they should inform the Commission that they wish to be considered again.

4. **One post of Manager, Constructive Department H.M.I. Dockyard, Bombay.**—Post temporary but likely to be made permanent. **Age:**—Preferably below 40 years; relaxable up to 45 years in case of Government servants. **Pay:**—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400. **Qualifications:—Essential:** (a) Graduate in Naval Architecture or Member or Associate Member of the Institute of Naval Architects (London). (b) Practical experience in a responsible capacity in a ship-building or ship-repairing firm of not less than 10 years. **Desirable:** Experience of Naval Construction.

5. **One temporary post of Secretary, University Grants Committee, under Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi.**—**Age:**—Preferably below 45 years but

may be relaxed in case of candidates possessing exceptional qualifications. **Pay:**—Rs. 1,100—50—1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800. Higher initial salary may be given to specially qualified candidate. **Qualifications:—Essential:** (i) A sound general education with at least a first class honours or post-graduate degree of an Indian University or a high second class honours or post-graduate degree of a foreign University. (ii) At least 10 years' experience of administration in a responsible capacity in a University or first grade College or Department of Education or at least ten years' experience as Professor or Reader or head of a Department in a University, first-grade College or other educational institution of University standard. **Desirable:** Knowledge of the working of one or more foreign Universities preferably in the U. K. or the U. S. A.

6. **Temporary posts of five Development Officers, Ministry of Industry and Supply.**—12½ per cent. posts reserved for Scheduled Castes. **Age:**—Preferably between 35 and 45 years on 1st January 1948 relaxable in special cases and particularly for Government servants. **Pay:**—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600. **Qualifications:**—(1) **Development Officer (Tools):** (a) First Class degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised University. (b) About five years' practical training in a reputable Engineering workshop, preferably in an overseas Machine Tool Manufacturing firm. (c) About ten years' subsequent experience of service in a responsible post either in the public services connected with Mechanical Engineering or in a reputable Engineering firm. (d) Corporate membership of a leading Engineering Institution in India, U. K. or U. S. A. (e) Candidates must be fully conversant with Tool Industry and with the development in that line in leading foreign countries. (f) Candidates should be capable of planning, organizing and developing indigenous Machine Tool and Small Tool industries on proper lines. (2) **Development Officer (Mechanical Engineering and Steel Control):** (a) First Class Engineering Degree or Diploma which entitles exemption from sections A and B of A.M.I.Mech.E. Examination, London. This qualification may be relaxed for an otherwise highly suitable candidate. (b) At least two years' training in a Machine shop. (c) At least ten years' subsequent experience in Mechanical Engineering, including at least three years' experience in an administrative technical post. (d) Candidates must have been in intimate contact with the Indian Engineering Industry especially the Mechanical and Structural Industries for a minimum period of five years. Preference will be given to candidates who are corporate members of at least two of the following Institutions. (i) Institution of Engineers (India). (ii) Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, or equivalent American Institution. (iii) Institution of Structural Engineers, London, or equivalent American Institution. (iv) Institution of Production Engineers, London, or equivalent American Institution. (3) **Development Officer (Metals):** (a) Degree in Metallurgy of an Indian or foreign University with knowledge of Indian conditions. (b) Five to seven years' research experience and/or practical experience which should include four years' administrative experience of a technical nature. (4) **Development Officer (Silk):** (a) Degree of a recognised University. (b) Candidates should possess working knowledge of and not less than four years' experience in sericulture and silk industry from the stage of Mulberry cultivation up to reeling of raw silk and grading and testing of raw silk and weaving into fabrics. Knowledge of both **Charkha** reeling and factory reeling and also of handloom weaving and power loom weaving is necessary. (c) They should have at least four years' experience of office administration and management, Government or non-Government, dealing particularly in matters concerning silk industry in all its aspects. (d) They should possess sound knowledge of the conditions of the silk reeling and weaving industry in India, including knowledge of marketing of raw silk and of finished products. (5) **Development Officer (Food):** (a) Doctorate from an Indian or foreign University in Chemistry or Biochemistry. (b) Candidates must be well recognized specialists in any branch and must have administrative experience for at least three years in the management of an office or a Laboratory. (c) Up-to-date knowledge of modern developments in the field of Food Industries. Knowledge of Chemical Engineering would be an additional qualification.

7. **Two (one permanent and one provisionally permanent) Economic Research Officers in the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.**—In partial modification of item No. 4 of advertisement No. 36 it is notified for general information that the qualifications for the posts are amended to read as follows. **Essential:** (a) An Honours degree in Economics of an Indian or a foreign University. (b) Considerable experience in Economic research. **Desirable:** Candidates should have a fair amount of published work to their credit. Closing date for receipt of applications extended from 4th September to 9th October 1948.

8. **Two Administrative Officers for the Technical Development Establishment under the Ministry of Defence.**—Posts temporary but likely to become permanent. **Age:**—Preferably below 45 years. **Pay:**—Rs. 275—25—500—E. B.—30—650. **Qualifications:**—(a) Degree of an Indian or a foreign University. (b) Five years' experience of administrative work in a Government office or a civilian firm of repute. Preference will be given to experienced employees of Technical Development Establishment.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 64.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the following posts:—

(i) Professor of Clinical Midwifery, Lake Medical College, Calcutta (one post).

(ii) Demonstrator of Pathology, Lake Medical College, Calcutta (one post).

(iii) Demonstrator of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta (three posts).

(iv) Clinical Pathologist, Medical College, Calcutta (one post).

The post of Professor of Clinical Midwifery is temporary and sanctioned up to 31st March 1952 for the present. The post of Demonstrator of Pathology, Lake Medical College, Calcutta, is temporary and included in the Bengal Medical Service (Upper). The other two posts belong to the permanent cadre of West Bengal Medical Service (Upper) but appointments to them will be made on a temporary basis for the present. The candidates appointed to (iii) and (iv) will be considered for permanent appointment in the cadre in due course, if their work is satisfactory. They are liable to be transferred to other posts of Assistant Surgeon in the Province.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointments will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Persons already in Government service are eligible to apply for the posts at the Lake Medical College. If a permanent Government servant is selected for (i), he will be allowed to retain lien on his permanent post and his leave will be governed by the rules to which he was subject in his previous post.

(2) **Pay.**—For Professor of Clinical Midwifery—Rs. 500—50/2—600—75/2—1,200 per month plus the usual dearness allowance. The initial pay of the selected candidate, if not already in permanent Government service, will be fixed in this scale according to his age. The selected candidate will be allowed the privilege of private practice, provided it does not interfere with his official duties, for which definite hours will be laid down, and provided he is available at all emergencies.

For others.—Rs. 140—20—180—20/2—200—25/2—300—20/2—380 per month plus ad interim increase of Rs. 30 and usual dearness allowance. The selected candidate will be given a starting pay of Rs. 200 per month in each case. In the case of (ii), i.e., Demonstrator of Pathology, Lake Medical College, the difference between Rs. 140 and Rs. 200 will be merged in the future increments of the incumbent in his time scale of pay: and in the case of (iii) and (iv), i.e., Demonstrator of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, and Clinical Pathologist, the difference will be treated as personal pay to be allotted in future increments.

(3) **Qualifications.**—A candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

For Professor of Clinical Midwifery.—He must be a medical graduate and possess high academic qualifications with teaching experience in the subject and aptitude for research.

For Demonstrators of Pathology and Clinical Pathologist.—(i) He must be a medical graduate. The candidate for the post at Lake Medical College should also have experience and special aptitude in the subject. For the posts at Medical College, preference will be given to one who has experience, particularly of teaching in the subject and aptitude for research.

(ii) He should not ordinarily be over 28 years of age on the 1st October 1948. The age restriction may be relaxed in suitable cases.

The selected candidate must be passed fit by a medical board before appointment in each case.

Candidates for any of the posts at Lake Medical College must be nationals of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States or of the Dominion of Pakistan or any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible to apply but a certificate of eligibility granted by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment.

For the posts at Medical College candidates must be natives of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal. Hindu candidates of East Bengal are also eligible to apply but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal will be necessary in their case before appointment.

(N.B.—Non-Muslim refugees from East Bengal who have migrated to this province with the intention of permanently residing here shall be deemed to be domiciled here.)

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House (top floor), Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who

are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the **30th October 1948. Separate applications for separate posts must be submitted.**

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 for each post in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt". Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 9th September 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF LAND RECORDS AND SURVEYS, WEST BENGAL.

West Bengal Survey Institute, Bandel Junction, Hooghly.

APPLICATIONS in prescribed forms are invited for admission into this Institute for training in Land Surveying.

(1) **Course of training.**—The Institute trains candidates for the Junior and Senior Surveyors' Examinations of the Survey Education Advisory Board, West Bengal. The Junior course includes (a) Surveying with Chain, Planetable, Prismatic Compass, Theodolite. Cadastral Survey, Levelling, Relaying and Preparation of Records of Rights are also included;

(b) Mathematics including Mensuration and Plane Trignometry;

(c) Elementary Civil Engineering and Estimating of Roads and Buildings;

(d) Building and Geometrical Drawings, projection, scales and conventional signs.

The Senior course is meant for those who have successfully completed the Junior course. The course includes higher surveying and higher mathematics.

(2) **Qualification for admission.**—(i) The candidates for admission to the Junior course must have passed the Matriculation Examination or its equivalent. Preference will be given to undergraduates and graduates; (ii) The upper age limit is 21 years on the 1st January of the year of admission; (iii) They must be medically fit, and be prepared for hard work under trying conditions. The medical examination will be conducted by our resident Medical Officer at the time of interview; (iv) They must appear at their own cost for a personal interview if called upon to do so; (v) They must give proof of their qualification, age and character by producing a certificate from the Head of the Institution he left last.

(3) **Length of course.**—The Junior course is of 12 months' duration, at the end of which the Board's examination is held. The Senior course is also of 12 months' duration, but it can be taken only after the Junior course. There are no long vacations.

(4) **Stipends.**—Three stipends of Rs. 8 each per mensem are awarded in the Junior course on the result of a special examination subject to good conduct and progress. A number of poor stipends are also awarded to deserving and meritorious students.

(5) **Hostels.**—Some 30 students may be provided accommodation in the Institute Hostel. The boarders pay the actual messing charge which at present varies between Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per mensem. Applications of suitable local students as day scholars will also be considered.

(6) **Fees.**—The tuition fees, etc., including seat rent and furniture rent is Rs. 5 for the Junior course.

The session commences this year in October. All applications for admission in the prescribed form together with necessary certificates should reach the Principal by the 20th September. For prospectus and application forms apply to the Principal, West Bengal Survey Institute, Bandel Junction, district Hooghly.

A. MOOKERJI,
Principal.

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT, WEST BENGAL, CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Steno-typists in the Income-tax Department, West Bengal, Calcutta. Members of all communities including women are eligible to apply.

(1) **Scale of pay.**—Rs. 55—3—85—E. B.—4—125—5—130 plus special pay of Rs. 20 per mensem and the usual allowances. The total emoluments will thus approximately be Rs. 135 per mensem. These posts are temporary at present but a number of them are likely to be made permanent.

(2) **Qualifications.**—(a) Must be nationals of the Indian Dominion by birth or domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States, or of Pakistan, or of any other territory adjacent to India, are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment.

(b) Must have passed the Matriculation Examination of a recognised Indian University or its equivalent.

(c) Speed required—80 words per minute in Short-hand and 35 words per minute in Typing.

(3) **Age limit.**—Maximum 25 years or 28 years for Scheduled Castes (plus the period of qualifying "War Service" for War Service candidates). No age limit for persons already in Government service.

Applications with true copies of Matriculation certificates and other testimonials should reach the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal, 3, Government Place West, Calcutta, not later than **25th September 1948.** Government servants should apply through the proper channels. Candidates selected for test and interview must appear at their own expense.

S. NARGOLWALA,
Commissioner of Income-tax,
West Bengal, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1948.

(413—1)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE following appointments on the Bank's staff are hereby notified:—

Mr. S. K. Taparia, Staff Assistant, to act as Accountant, Park Street Branch, Calcutta, as from the 12th June 1948, vice Mr. S. K. Gupta.

Mr. H. L. Chatterjee, Staff Assistant, to act as Accountant, Asansol Branch, as from the 4th July 1948, vice Mr. D. Chatterjee.

Mr. S. K. Mitra, Staff Assistant, to act as Accountant, Burra Bazaar Branch, Calcutta, as from the 11th July 1948, vice Mr. J. P. Dwivedi.

Mr. Shiv Das Khanna, Clerk, was in charge of Sibpur Pay Office (under Howrah Branch) from the 13th May to the 1st June 1948, inclusive, vice Mr. S. C. Deb.

Mr. K. D. Datta, Sub-Accountant, was in charge of Alipore Treasury Pay Office (under Park Street Branch, Calcutta) from the 25th to the 31st May 1948, inclusive, vice Mr. S. K. Bhaduri.

Mr. T. N. Chatterjee, Clerk, was in charge of Sainthia Pay Office (under Asansol Branch) from the 14th to the 17th July 1948, inclusive, vice Mr. G. P. Ghosh.

Mr. S. K. Gupta, Staff Assistant, to act as Accountant, Park Street Branch, Calcutta, as from the 30th May 1948, vice Mr. R. P. Nanda.

By order,
A. M. WALKER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 9th September 1948.

(416—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the 2nd Court of the Addl. District Judge at Alipore 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 1 OF 1947.

Manobendra Nath Bose of 92C, Rashbehary Avenue Calcutta, insolvent.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 29th day of September 1948 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of September 1948.

P. C. BANERJEE, Addl. District Judge

(412—1)

Registered No. C207

No. 38 of 1948.

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1948

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SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crop, etc., for the week ending the 1st September 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province except in Jalpaiguri and Alipur-Duar The weather was on the whole favourable. Aman transplantation and Aus harvesting were continuing in some subdivisions Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair Fodder was insufficient in five subdivisions and cattle disease was reported from five subdivisions. Wages of labourers varied from rupee one and four annas to rupees three during the week

Districts and subdivisions	Total rainfall during the week	Estimated rainfall from the 1st January to 1st September 1948.	Total normal rainfall from the 1st January to the end of August.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops	Stage and progress of agricultural operations	Scarcity of seeds, if any	Prospects of the standin crops (estimated out-turn).	Fodder condition	Cattle-disease	Labour wages without food.
				This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Parganas.												
Sadar	2 76	46 98	45 56	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Normal	Sufficient	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12
Diamond Harbour	2 90	99 01	50 51	2 3/16	2¼	Seasonable	Aman transplantation over.	Ditto	..	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Barrackpore	1 35	57 22	46 87	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable	Ditto	Ditto	Crops, 75 per cent	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Barasat	3 75	36 26	43 42	1 9/16	1 11/16	Wet, favourable.	Aman transplantation nearing completion	Ditto	Aman 95 per cent, Aus 60 per cent., Cane 85 per cent.	Insufficient	Foot and mouth disease reported from Barasat and Deganga.	Rs 1-10, normal.
Basirhat	4 45	(*n*)	47 56	1¾	1¾	Favourable		..	Favourable	Ditto	Nil	Rs 2.
Bongaon	(*n*)	(*n*)	46 61	(*n*)	(*n*)	..	..	..	..	..	—	..
Nadia.												
Sadar	1 72	42 60	44 07	1¾	1¾	Seasonable	Aman, healthy	..	Good	..	Nil	Rs 2.
Ranaghat			43 42	1⅝	1 9/16	Wet, favourable.	Aus and jute harvesting continues	Sufficient	Fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-14.
Murshidabad.												
Sadar	4 25	45 01	41 01	1 15/16	1 15/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation normal	Ditto	Aus, 90 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2, high
Lalbagh	2 06	41 15	42 74	1 15/16	1 13/16	Seasonable	Aus harvesting continues	Available	Good	Available	Nil	Rs 1-8, normal.
Jangipore	2 08	44 47	40 67	2 1/16	2	Hot, favourable	Aus harvesting completed	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high.
Kandi	1 10	35 08	41 32	2¼	2⅜	Cloudy favourable	Aman transplantation nearing completion	Ditto	Cane, fair.	..	Nil	Rs 1-4, normal.
Burdwan.												
Sadar	1·86	36 20	40 47	2¼	2 3/16	Wet, favourable.	Aman transplantation normal	..	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2.
Asansol	0 85	(*n*)	42 48	2⅜	2¼	Ditto	Aus harvesting brisk	Sufficient	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-12.
Katwa	0 80	30 63	41 23	2 13/16	2 11/16	Favourable.	..	Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent.	—	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high.
Kalna	1 90	37 59	42 47	2 3/16	2¼	Ditto		..	Aus, satisfactory.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 2, hi

(*n*) Report not received

Districts and subdivisions	Total rainfall during the week.	Estimated rainfall from the 1st January to 1st September 1948.	Total normal rainfall from the 1st January to the end of August	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. This week	Previous week	Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated out-turn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Birbhum												
Sadar	1·47	39 56	42·78	2 9/16	2½	Seasonable	Aman transplantation nearing completion		Cane, good	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2
Rampurhat ..	2·56	27 37	41 07	2½	2⅜	Wet, favourable.	Ditto ..	.	Cane, fair	..	Nil .	Rs. 1-8.
Bankura.												
Sadar	0 93	46·41	48·77	2 7/16	2 7/16	Cloudy, favourable.	Weeding continues.	Sufficient	Crops, 70 per cent.	Sufficient	Cattle disease reported from Raipur police-station.	Rs. 1-4, normal.
Bishnupur ..	5·11	50·66	43·89	2⅜	2⅜	Favourable	Aman transplantation continues	Ditto ..	Fair	Ditto	Cattle disease reported from Indus and Sonamukhi police-stations.	Rs. 1-10, normal
Midnapore.												
Sadar ..	3·15	54·20	42·37	2 5/16	2 5/16	Seasonable, favourable	Aman transplantation nearing completion.	Ditto		Ample	Cattle disease in Sadar thana.	Rs 1-4, (south). Rs 1-8, (north).
Contai ..	4 41	42 78	46 48	2 7/16	2 7/16	Cloudy				Sufficient	Nil .	Rs. 1-8, high.
Tamluk ..	3·59	47·18	47·31	2 3/16	2¼	Wet, favourable.	Aman transplantation normal. Aus and jute reweeding	Insufficient	Aman, fair, Aus, 95 per cent	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Ghatal ..	3 53	41·81	44·22	2½	2⅜	Ditto ..	Aman transplantation normal	Sufficient .. .	Fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2-8.
Jhargram ..	(n)	(n)	47·80	2 5/16	2 5/16	..	..	..		.		
Hooghly.												
Sadar ..	3·73	48 57	43·80	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation continues.	Ditto	Aus, good	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Serampore ..	0·93	57·66	41·03	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto ..	Aman transplantation normal and jute harvesting continues.	Ditto ..	Aus, 75 per cent.	..	Nil ..	Rs. 2-4, high.
Arambag ..	2·42	34·72	44·50	2	1⅞	Ditto	Aman transplantation continues	Ditto	Cane, 60 per cent.	Sufficient	Cattle disease reported.	Rs 1-12, normal.
Howrah.												
Sadar ..	2·50	43·65	45·30	2 7/16	2⅜	Ditto ..	Jute harvesting continues.	Insufficient ..	Fair ..	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-15.
Uluberia ..	4·67	44·98	49·14	1⅞	1⅞	Seasonable ..	Transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Good .	Tolerable	Nil ..	Rs. 2.
Jalpaiguri.												
Sadar ..	Nil	(n)	101·19	1⅝	1⅝	Wet, favourable.	Aman transplantation continues.	..	..	Sufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 3, high.
Alipur Duar	Nil	192·45	113·60	1 9/16	1 9/16	Dry, unfavourable.	Ditto .	Sufficient ..	..	Ditto	Nil ..	Rs. 3, high.
Darjeeling.												
Sadar ..	1·86	81·30	95·62	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable.	Aman transplantation over.	Ditto	Aman, 70 per cent.	Ditto	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, high.
Kurseong ..	3 50	112 20	127·21	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto	Good .	Ditto ..	Good .	Ditto	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8.
Siliguri ..	0 56	124 70	107 44	1⅝	1⅝	Ditto ..	Aman transplantation over.	Ditto .	Aman, 70 per cent.	Ditto	Nil ..	Rs. 2-8.
Kalimpong ..	1 53	74 51	68 81	2 7/16	2⅜	Ditto ..	Paddy weeding continues	Ditto ..	Millet, fair	Ditto	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, high.
Malda ..	1 64	39 50	30 14	1⅞	1⅝	Wet, unfavourable.	Aman transplantation and Aus harvesting over.	No demand	Not favourable owing to heavy rainfall and flood in some areas.	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 1-10.
West Dinajpur	1 13	(n)	49 29	2 11/16	2 11/16	Ditto ..	Aus harvesting and jute rotting continues.	..	..	Sufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12.

(n) Report not received.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 7th September 1948.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, gur, etc., in the undermentioned marts of West Bengal for the first half of January 1948.

Marts.	Paddy local (best quality).			Paddy local (common quality).			Rice local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
alcutta	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
urdwan	(n)	(n)	(n)	7 8 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	(n)	(n)	(a)
idnapore	(n)	(n)	6 6 0	7 12 0	7 4 0	6 0 0	(n)	17 8 0	12 8 0

Marts.	Rice local (common quality).			Wheat.			Raw cotton.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
Burdwan	18 0 0	15 8 0	(a)	..	..	..	—	..	..
Midnapore	14 0 0	(n)	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Coal.			Raw jute (weighted average).			*Gur* (sugarcane).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(n)	(n)	(n)	37 2 0	34 14 0	33 10 0	28 0 0	28 0 0 to 29 0 0	15 0 0
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 0 0	28 0 0	20 0 0

(n) Not reported.
(a) No rice is available in the open market at the controlled wholesale price.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

Prices-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of West Bengal for the first half of January 1948.

Division and district.	Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
		Common rice						Salt.		
		Average.			Cheapest.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.
Presidency Division.		S Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
24-Parganas ..	1 Chetla Hat	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 8	2 8	2 7	5 5C	9 13C	6 6C
	2 Mogra Hat	2 5	3 1	3 4	2 7	3 3	3 5	5 5C	8 0C	5 13C
	3 Calcutta-Beliaghata ..	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	(n)	2 7	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Nadia	4 Goari	1 14	2 4	2 6	2 2	2 5	2 9	6 6C 8 0K	6 6C 8 0K	5 5CK
	5 Ranaghat	(n)	(n)	2 5	1 13	2 7	2 13	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Murshidabad ..	6 Berhampore ..	1 15	2 0	2 13	2 1	2 1	2 15	8 0CK	8 0C	6 6C
	7 Kandi	(n)	(n)	3 4	(n)	(n)	3 3	8 0K	8 0K	6 6K
	8 Jangipur	(n)	(n)	3 2	2 0	2 0	3 3	8 0C	8 0C	8 0C
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan ..	9 Sadar	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	2 6	(n)	5 5C	5 5C	5 5C
	10 Kalna	(n)	(n)	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 14	10 11C 12 13K	8 0C	(d)
Birbhum ..	11 Suri	(n)	(n)	3 3	2 9	2 11	3 8	8 0C 10 11K	8 0C 10 11K	6 6K
	12 Rampurhat	(n)	(n)	3 12	2 9	2 11	4 0	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Bankura ..	13 Sadar	2 11	2 11	2 15	2 13	2 15	2 15	8 0K 6 6C	8 0C 9 2K	7 2K 6 6C
	14 Vishnupur	(n)	(n)	(n)	2 6	2 14	3 12	8 0C	8 0C	(n)
Midnapore ..	15 Sadar	(n)	2 6	2 15	2 11	2 9	2 15	8 0C	7 2C	5 13C
	16 Contai	3 1	2 8	3 14	3 3	2 9	4 0	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Hooghly ..	17 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 7	2 0	2 7	2 7	10 11C	8 0C	5 5C
	18 Arambagh	2 5	(n)	2 10	2 7	(n)	3 1	6 6C	5 5C	(n)
Howrah ..	19 Sadar	1 9	1 14	2 7	1 10	2 0	2 7	10 11C	10 11C	5 5C
	20 Uluberia	1 11	1 10	2 12	1 12	1 12	2 15	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Presidency Division.										
West Dinajpur ..	21 Dinajpur-Railbazar Hat	2 15	3 12	(n)	3 0	4 0	(n)	5 5C	6 6C	(n)
Jalpaiguri ..	22 Sadar	1 12	2 3	2 5	1 15	2 7	2 13	5 5C	6 6C	5 5C 6 6K
Darjeeling ..	23 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 15	(n)	(n)	2 15	5 5C	5 5C	5 5C
	24 Siliguri	(n)	(n)	(n)	1 13	2 4	2 8	5 5C	6 6C	5 5C
Malda	25 Sadar	2 6	2 9	2 13	2 8	2 10	3 0	5 5C	5 5C	5 5P

C—Crushed. K—Karkach. P—Panga. (n) Not reported.

(d) No salt is available in the open market at the controlled retail price.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, gur, etc., in the undermentioned marts of West Bengal for the second half of January 1948.

Marts.	Paddy local (best quality).			Paddy local (common quality).			Rice local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
Burdwan	(n)	(n)	(n)	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	(n)	(n)	(n)
Midnapore	(n)	(n)	(n)	7 8 0	7 12 0	6 8 0	(n)	(n)	(n)

Marts.	Rice local (common quality).			Wheat.			Raw cotton.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
Burdwan	15 0 0	18 0 0	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	14 8 0	14 0 0	12 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Coal.			Raw jute (weighted average).			*Gur* (sugarcane).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(n)	(n)	(n)	37 1 0	37 2 0	35 0 0	18 0 0	28 0 0	15 0 0
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0

(b) No rice is available in the open market at the controlled wholesale price.

(n) Not reported.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

Prices-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of West Bengal for the second half of January 1948.

Division and district.	Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
		Common rice.						Salt.		
		Average.			Cheapest.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Presidency Division.		S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
24-Parganas ..	1 Chetla Hat ..	1 14	2 7	2 7	2 0	2 8	2 7	9 5C	5 5C	5 5C 6 6K
	2 Mogra Hat ..	2 8	2 5	3 7	2 11	2 7	3 9	8 0C	5 5C	5 13C
	3 Calcutta-Beliaghata ..	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	(n)	2 7	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Nadia	4 Goari	1 12	1 14	2 5	1 14	2 2	2 9	6 6C 8 0K	6 6C 8 0K	5 5CK
	5 Ranaghat	(n)	(n)	2 7	1 12	1 13	2 11	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Murshidabad ..	6 Berhampore ..	1 15	1 15	2 13	2 1	2 1	2 15	8 0CK	8 0CK	6 6CK
	7 Kandi	(n)	(n)	3 4	(n)	(n)	3 8	8 0C	8 0K	5 0K
	8 Jangipur	(n)	(n)	3 2	2 0	2 0	3 4	8 0C	8 0C	5 0C
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan ..	9 Sadar	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	5 5C	5 5C	5 5C
	10 Kalna	(n)	(n)	2 14	2 5	2 5	2 15	10 11C 12 13K	10 11C 12 13K	5 5C
Birbhum ..	11 Suri	(n)	(n)	(n)	2 5	2 9	3 3	8 0C	8 0C 10 11K	6 6K
	12 Rampurhat ..	(n)	(n)	(n)	2 11	2 9	3 9	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Bankura ..	13 Sadar	2 9	2 11	2 15	2 11	2 13	2 15	8 0C 9 2K	6 6C 8 0K	6 6C 7 2K
	14 Vishnupur	(n)	(n)	2 15	2 6	2 6	3 5	8 0C	8 0C	5 13C 7 2K
Midnapore ..	15 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 15	2 11	2 11	2 15	8 0C	8 0C	5 13C
	16 Contai	3 1	3 1	3 12	3 3	3 3	4 0	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Hooghly ..	17 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 7	1 11	2 0	2 7	9 2C	10 11C	(n)
	18 Arambagh ..	2 1	2 5	2 10	2 2	2 7	3 1	6 6C	6 6C	(n)
Howrah ..	19 Sadar	1 8	1 9	2 7	1 8	1 10	2 7	10 11C	10 11C	5 5C
	20 Uluberia	1 15	1 11	2 10	2 2	1 12	2 13	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Presidency Division.										
West Dinajpur ..	21 Dinajpur-Railbazar Hat	2 15	2 15	3 2	3 0	3 0	3 5	5 5C	5 5C	6 6C
Jalpaiguri ..	22 Sadar	(n)	1 12	2 5	(n)	1 15	2 13	(n)	5 5C	5 5C 5 13K
Darjeeling ..	23 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 15	(n)	(n)	2 15	4 0C	5 5C	5 5C
	24 Siliguri ..	(n)	(n)	(n)	1 13	1 13	2 8	5 5C	5 5C	5 5C
Malda .. .	25 Sadar	2 4	2 6	3 2	2 5	2 8	3 4	5 5C	5 5C	5 5P

P—Panga. K—Karkach. C—Crushed.
(n) Not reported.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1948.

PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Labour.

ORDER.

No. 3363Lab.—15th September 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 1623Lab., dated the 21st May 1948, as modified by order No. 2203Lab., dated the 2nd July 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. H. Dutta & Sons, Ltd., and their associated firms mentioned in the list attached with order, dated the 21st May 1948, aforesaid, all of 15, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, and their employees in the head office at 15, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, represented by the Secretary, H. Dutta & Sons, Ltd., Employees' Association, 15, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. K. Haldar, I.C.S.;

And whereas the said Sri S K. Haldar, I.C.S., has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

The award made by the said Sri S. K. Haldar, I.C.S., shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year, with effect from the date of publication of this award.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. H. Dutta & Sons, Ltd., and their associated firms and their employees.

PRESENT:

S. K. Haldar, I.C.S.

For the Union—Mr. B. K. Chaudhury, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Sri H. G. Basak, Advocate.

For the Company—Mr. S. C. Sen, Advocate, instructed by Mr. N. Das Gupta, Pleader.

AWARD.

This industrial dispute between Messrs. H. Dutta & Sons, Ltd., and their employees as represented by H. Dutta & Sons, Ltd., Employees' Association, has been referred by Government order No. 2203Lab., dated 2nd July 1948, to me for adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Company, besides carrying on business as such, are Managing Agents of the following Companies:—

(1) Mahaluxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.
(2) Dehri Oil Refinery, Ltd.
(3) India Oil Plastics, Ltd.
(4) Dooars Assam Union Tea Co., Ltd.
(5) National Drug Co., Ltd.

The total number of employees at the Head Office in all the aforementioned concerns is about 57. Due to abnormal rise in prices and increased cost of living, the Employees' Association held a meeting on or about the 26th of July 1947, and submitted a charter of demands to the employer Company. Thereafter the Association on 6th December 1947 wrote to the Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal, that all attempts for amicable settlement had failed. The employers being persuaded by the Labour Commissioner intimated their decision about certain interim increments on 27th February 1948, but as the Association rejected the proposal, the dispute was referred to this Tribunal by the Government of West Bengal.

The following issues give details of the dispute as mentioned, in the written statement filed by the Union:—

(1) Recognition of the Union.
(2) Revision of pay and scales of pay and dearness allowance.
(3) Security of service and promotion.
(4) Whether the award will have a retrospective effect.
(5) Gratuity, annual bonus, Provident Fund.
(6) Working hours.
(7) Tiffin room furnished with some chairs, benches, drinking water and utensils.
(8) Imposition of fines.
(9) Leave, revision of Leave Rules.
(10) Relation Committee (Works Committee).

I impressed upon both parties to settle the issues between themselves and although each party expressed its inability to do so, I congratulate them on their being able to settle the majority of the points at issue amicably. The question of revision of pay and scales of pay and dearness allowance and the question of recognition of the Union, and finally the question as to whether the award will have retrospective effect could not be decided amicably between the parties, but all the other issues have been settled amicably between them. I, therefore, proceed to record next the amicable arrangements that have been arrived at between the parties on these respective issues and then to give my award on the remaining issues, where the parties failed to come to a compromise.

ISSUES WHICH HAVE BEEN AMICABLY SETTLED.

Issue No. 3.—Security of service and promotion.

Although the employees in their memorandum, Annexure A, appended to their written statement, at paragraph 5, claimed that the probationary period shall not exceed three months and that an employee confirmed after the expiry of this period shall not be dismissed or discharged except for fraud, yet it was agreed on both sides in my presence that the probationary period shall be three months and that if the management considers the probationer to be fit, the latter must have to be confirmed immediately after the expiry of the probationary period.

It was also agreed on both sides, in my presence that in serious cases of misconduct justifying dismissal of a confirmed employee, there should be a written charge sheet and that the representatives of the Employees' Union should be permitted to appear for the defence, that no order of dismissal should be made unless the worker concerned is informed in writing of the charge against him and given an opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him and that an order of suspension may take effect immediately.

As regards notice of termination of service, it was agreed on both sides in my presence that during the probationary period of three months no notice would be necessary to terminate the services of any probationer, but that after confirmation, one month's notice would be necessary for the termination of service.

As regards the question of promotion, it was agreed on both sides in my presence that the discretion to promote any particular employee rested entirely with the management. My award on issue No. 3 will be in accordance with the agreed compromise between both parties.

Issue No. 5.—Gratuity, annual bonus and Provident Fund.

As regards annual bonus, both parties agreed in my presence that two months' pay during Puja time should be the annual bonus for the year 1948 and that in future the annual bonus should be in accordance with the financial condition of the Company.

As regards Provident Fund, it was agreed on both sides in my presence that 6¼ per cent. of the basic pay as fixed by this Tribunal should be the employee's contribution to his Provident Fund and 6¼ per cent. of the same basic pay should be the employer's contribution. The Provident Fund, it was agreed on both sides, should be managed in accordance with the Government Provident Fund Rules. It was also agreed that there should be no gratuity.

My award on issue No. 5 is in accordance with the agreed compromise between the parties.

Issue No. 6.—Working hours.

It was agreed on both sides in my presence that the working hours should normally be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. with half an hour's recess at an exact point of time to be decided by the employer and that the working hours on Saturdays shall be from 10 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. as at present.

My award on this issue is in accordance with the agreed compromise between the parties.

Issue No. 7.—Tiffin room to be furnished with chairs, benches, drinking water, etc.

This issue on the consent of both parties was not pressed at all.

Issue No. 8.—Imposition of fines.

It was agreed on both sides in my presence that there should be no monetary fines in any case. My award is in accordance with this agreed compromise.

Issue No. 9.—Leave, revision of Leave Rules.

It was agreed on both sides in my presence that there should be 10 days' casual leave for every employee every year with full pay, that there should be 15 days' privilege leave with full pay and 15 days' more with half pay. It was further agreed on both sides in my presence that the 15 days' privilege leave with full pay will accumulate for 2 years, that is to say, 30 days with full pay will accumulate. Finally, with regard to sickness and other causes of absence, it was agreed on both sides in my presence, that on account of sickness, quarantine, etc., leave without pay would be granted for any period which the employer Company considers reasonable.

Issue No. 10.—Relation Committee.

After some discussion this issue was not pressed by the Association, and both parties agreed to give it up.

There has been agreement on as many as 7 out of 10 issues. It is regrettable that the workmen and the employers could not come to a mutual agreement on the remaining three issues, the most vital of which is regarding the revision of pay and scales of pay and dearness allowance. I therefore, proceed to give my award on these three remaining issues one by one.

Issue No. 2.—Revision of pay and scales of pay and dearness allowance.

From the materials placed before me, I find that there are about 57 employees under the Company drawing pays ranging from Rs. 1,000 per month to Rs. 38 per month. On an analysis of the starting salary and the present salary of most of the employees, the conclusion is irresistible that the increment of pay and other allowances has been without any system or any recognised principle Thus Sri N. C. Dey, who was appointed in the year 1932 on a starting salary of Rs. 50, is at present getting the salary of Rs. 1,000, while Sudhi Giri, a non-matric, whose starting salary was Rs. 2 in 1944, is now getting only Rs. 38. Enquiry further revealed that the Company has no gradation of salaries, nor has it any classification of th different kinds of employees into different categories; and finally I am surprised to find tha although some individual workman has been drawing some special allowances, there is no such thing as a formal dearness allowance. My task is, therefore, somewhat onerous. I have to formulate different categories of workmen, fix their scales of pay and dearness allowance.

The Company employs Bearers, Jamadars, Durwans, Drivers, Typists, Stenographers, Clerks, Sectional Heads and five other officers of the superior rank, viz., Sjs. N. C. Dey, R. C. Dutt, P. K. Das, H. N. Ray and A. K. Das, each drawing a salary above Rs. 350. I have to fit in each of these employees in different categories and fix the scale of pay for each category. Now, the Company although giving some special allowances to some of its employees, has not given anything specifically by way of dearness allowance. It was argued on behalf of the workmen that the pay and emoluments which each individual employee is receiving at present should be construed as his basic pay and that dearness allowance should be calculated at a certain reasonable percentage of this basic pay. My objection to this is as follows: The present pay and emoluments drawn by an employee cannot be regarded purely as basic pay, altogether devoid of dearness allowance. From the materials placed before me, I can see that the present salaries of most of the employees have become twice, thrice or even four times of the starting salary, all in the course of the last 10/12 years. I cannot conceive of any scale of pay by which a man's basic salary can increase to fourteen or even twenty times the amount in the course of 10/12 years. It is, therefore, idle to deny that the employer Company must have sanctioned these increased salaries and emoluments in order to enable its workmen to tide over the present difficulties of rising prices, or in other words, in my view it is a reasonable proposition that the present salaries and emoluments drawn by each of the employees consist in part of the basic pay and in part the dearness allowance, though it is not specifically so called. The question that now arises is how to split up the present salary and emoluments so as to evolve out of them the basic pay and the dearness allowance. No cut-and-dried method exists and whatever may be said recommending any particular method, something against it can always possibly be said. But I think a workable solution will be to divide the present salary and emoluments drawn by any particular employee into four equal parts and regard three-fourths of the salary and emoluments as his basic pay and the remaining one-fourth as his dearness allowance. The dearness allowance is thus one-third of the basic pay. This method I am going to follow in fixing the basic salaries and dearness allowances of different categories of workmen.

After consulting both sides and after a careful consideration of the position of all the workmen, I lay down as many as 7 categories of workmen and also lay down the scales of pay of workmen under each of these categories:—

(1) *Subordinate staff including Bearers, Jamadars and Durwans.*—(*a*) *Durwans and Jamadars and Mistries.*—Scale of pay Rs. 30—1—42 plus one-third of the basic pay as dearness allowance.

(*b*) *Bearers.*—Scale of pay Rs. 30—½—36 plus one-third of the basic pay as dearness allowance.

(2) *Drivers.*—Scale of pay Rs. 60—1—75 plus one-third of the basic pay as dearness allowance.

(3) *Typists.*—Scale of pay Rs. 45—1½—75 plus one-third of the basic pay as dearness allowance.

(4) *Stenographers.*—Scale of pay Rs. 70—2—140 plus one-third of the basic pay as dearness allowance.

(5) *Clerks, Clerical Assistants and Telephone Operators.*—In this category, I propose to make three subdivisions as follows:—

(*a*) basic pay Rs. 45—1½—75 plus one-third of the basic pay as dearness allowance;

(*b*) basic pay Rs. 75—2—105 plus one-third of the basic pay as dearness allowance; and

(*c*) basic pay Rs. 105—5—150 plus one-third of the basic pay as dearness allowance.

(6) *Sectional Heads.*—Basic pay Rs. 150—10—200 plus one-third of the basic pay as dearness allowance.

This will cover the cases of all the workmen excepting those five superior officers mentioned above drawing from Rs. 350 upwards. These five officers must constitute a special grade, for which I do not think any basic pay or dearness allowance ought to be fixed. The matter is best left entirely to negotiation.

Now the question is how to fit in the existing workmen in these different categories and what should be their scales of pay. I would lay down as the first principle that in no case the prescribed total emoluments, i.e., basic pay and dearness allowance, should be lower than the actual present total emoluments of each particular workman.

The next important principle that I would lay down is that the basic pay a particular workman is construed to be drawing at present should be three-fourths of his present pay and emoluments and the remaining one-fourth should be regarded as the present dearness allowance drawn by him.

Each workman should find a place in one of the 7 categories as enumerated above according to his category. In calculating what basic pay and dearness allowance a particular workman should draw the moment the award comes into force, the following simple rule is laid down:—

If the basic pay, i.e., three-fourths of the total present pay and emolument is below the minimum in the scale of pay as fixed above, then he will get the minimum basic pay of the scale; but if his basic pay, calculated on the basis of three-fourths of his present pay and emolument, is equal to the minimum or above it, in the scale of pay as laid down above, then he will get one increment straight away and the corresponding dearness allowance. I proceed to make my meaning clear by examples:—

A, a Durwan who comes under category (1)(*a*) because he is a Durwan, draws pay and allowance at Rs. 36 per month. This amount should be construed to be composed of Rs. 27 as basic pay and Rs. 9 as dearness allowance (in the proportion of three-fourths and one-fourth). A look at the first category of workmen, viz., "Subordinate staff including Bearers, Jamadars and Durwans" will show that the salary of class 1(*a*) of workmen, viz., Durwans, Jamadars and Mistries, is Rs. 30—1—42 plus one-third of the basic pay as dearness allowance. The minimum basic pay is Rs. 30. *A* will, therefore, at once get Rs. 30 as basic pay plus Rs. 10 as dearness allowance.

B, a clerk who comes in category (5) because he is a clerk, is drawing Rs. 60 per month as total pay and emoluments. Three-fourths of this, i.e., Rs. 45, represents his basic pay and the balance of Rs. 15 as dearness allowance. He, therefore, comes under the 5th category "Clerks, Clerical Assistants, Telephone Operators", sub-category (*a*). The present pay that he will get according to my award will be Rs. 46-8, as his basic pay (the next increment) and one-third of that amount, i.e., Rs. 15-8, as his dearness allowance. His total pay including dearness allowance will be Rs. 62.

I hope these examples will make the matter clear and there will be no scope for any ambiguity.

Issue No. 4.—Whether the award will have a retrospective effect.

The dispute arose on 26th July 1947 when the Association held a special general meeting of all its members and submitted a memorandum of demands. If retrospective effect has got to be given, that means that the award will have to take effect from July 1947, and as is well known, the maximum period for which an award can remain in existence being one year, the award will have spent its force by 26th July 1948, that is to say, even before it was actually written and signed. This is absurd. I think the best course would be that the award should take effect, subject to the direction of the Government, from the date of the first Government notification, i.e., 21st May 1948, and shall remain in force for a period of one year or less, as the Government decides.

Issue No. 1.—Recognition of the Union.

It was represented to me on behalf of the employer Company that if the whole matter be amicably settled, the Company will have no objection to recognise the Union. But, unfortunately, although there has been agreement on 7 out of the 10 issues, yet there has been conflict with regard to 3 of the issues, the most fundamental being on the question of scales of pay. I would, however, strongly recommend to the employer Company to recognise the Union. When there has been so much give and take between the parties, it would be unbecoming of the employer Company not to recognise the Union. The question of final recognition will, of course, arise when the Labour Courts come into existence; but pending that I do not think there can be any harm on the part of the Company to recognise the Union and I think this graceful act will lead to better understanding and peace. My thanks are due both to the employer Company and the workmen for their able assistance in solving the dispute.

S. K. HALDAR,
Tribunal.

The 17th August 1948.

By order of the Governor,

D. S. P. MUKHERJEE,
Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Taxation.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1462F.T.—9th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), and in supersession of all previous orders made in this behalf, the Governor is pleased to appoint for the period commencing from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* and ending on 31st day of March 1950, Licensing Boards in the following districts and areas of the Province to be constituted in the manner set forth below against each district or area, to exercise the powers and to perform the duties specified in paragraph 2 of this notification in accordance with the provisions of that paragraph within the districts or areas in which they are respectively appointed:—

District or area in which the Licensing Board is appointed.	Constitution of the Licensing Board.
Hooghly.	*Official Members.* 1 The Additional Magistrate, President (*ex-officio*). 2 The Superintendent of Police (*ex-officio*). 3 The Subdivisional Officer, Sadar (*ex-officio*). 4 The Subdivisional Officer, Serampore (*ex-officio*). 5 The Subdivisional Officer, Arambagh (*ex-officio*). 6 The Superintendent of Excise, Secretary (*ex-officio*). *Non-official Members.* 7 Sri Tarak Nath Mukherji, nominated by the District Board. 8 Sri Amar Nath Mukherji, nominated by the District Board. 9 Sri Narendra Nath Sen, member, Satithan Union Board, nominated by the Subdivisional Union Board Association, Sadar. 10 Janab Abdul Waheb, President, Batanal Union Board, nominated by the District Board from amongst the Presidents of the Union Boards in the Arambagh subdivision. 11 Sri Jogendra Krishna Dass, member, Nalikul Union Board, nominated by the Subdivisional Union Board Association, Serampore. 12 Sri Bomkesh Majumdar, Chairman, Bansberia Municipality, nominated by the Municipalities of Hooghly, Chinsurah, Bansberia, Bhudreswar, Champdani and Arambagh. 13 Sri Amulya Kumar Deb, Commissioner, Konnagar Municipality, nominated by the Municipalities of Rishra, Konnagar, Serampore, Baidyabati and Uttarpara. 14 Sri Radha Nath Das, M.L.A., nominated by Government.

District or area in which the Licensing Board is appointed.	Constitution of the Licensing Board.
Howrah (excluding the Municipal areas of Howrah and Bally).	*Official Members.* 1 The Additional Magistrate, President (*ex-officio*). 2 The Superintendent of Police (*ex-officio*). 3 The Subdivisional Officer, Sadar (*ex-officio*). 4 The Subdivisional Officer, Uluberia (*ex-officio*). 5 The Superintendent of Excise, Secretary (*ex-officio*). *Non-official Members.* 6 Sri Ashutosh Bhattacharyya, nominated by the District Board. 7 Sri Ardhendu Bhusan Bhattacharyya, nominated by the District Board. 8 Sri Charu Chandra Paul, nominated by the Sadar Subdivisional Union Board Association. 9 Sri Arabinda Bayen, M.L.A., nominated by Government. 10 Sri Tarit Kumar Chatterjee, President, Chandrabhag Union Board, nominated by the Uluberia Subdivisional Union Board Association.
Area within the Howrah Municipality.	*Official Members.* 1 The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, President (*ex-officio*). 2 The Collector of Howrah (*ex-officio*). 3 The Additional District Magistrate, Howrah (*ex-officio*). 4 The Superintendent of Police, Howrah (*ex-officio*). 5 The Additional Superintendent of Police, Howrah (*ex-officio*). 6 The Collector of Excise, Secretary (*ex-officio*). *Non-official Members.* 7 Sri Dwijobar Chongder, representative of the Howrah Municipality. 8 Sri Gosto Behari Chatterji, representative of the Howrah Municipality. 9 Mr. A. Donald, Manager of Howrah Jute Mill, representative Mill Manager from the Mills, within the Howrah Municipality. 10 Sri Susil Kumar Banerjee, M.L.A., nominated by Government.
Area within the Bally Municipality ...	*Official Members.* 1 The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, President (*ex-officio*). 2 The Collector of Howrah (*ex-officio*). 3 The Additional District Magistrate, Howrah (*ex-officio*). 4 The Superintendent of Police (*ex-officio*). 5 The Additional Superintendent of Police (*ex-officio*). 6 The Collector of Excise, Calcutta, Secretary (*ex-officio*). *Non-official Members.* 7 Sri Ananda Gopal Mukherji, representative of the Bally Municipality. 8 Sri Banku Behari Ghosh, representative of the Bally Municipality. 9 Sri Susil Kumar Banerjee, M.L.A., nominated by Government.

District or area in which the Licensing Board is appointed.	Constitution of the Licensing Board.
24-Parganas (excluding Barrackpore subdivision).	*Official Members.* 1 The Additional Magistrate, President (*ex-officio*). 2 The Superintendent of Police (*ex-officio*). 3 The Subdivisional Officer, Sadar (*ex-officio*). 4 The Subdivisional Officer, Barasat (*ex-officio*). 5 The Subdivisional Officer, Diamond Harbour (*ex-officio*). 6 The Subdivisional Officer, Basirhat (*ex-officio*). 7 The Subdivisional Officer, Bongaon (*ex-officio*). 8 The Superintendent of Excise, 24-Parganas, Secretary (*ex-officio*). *Non-official Members.* 9 Sri Anil Kumar Ghosh, Vice Chairman, Rajpur Municipality, nominated by the Municipalities jointly. 10 Sri Prafulla Nath Banerjee, nominated by the District Board. 11 Sri Purnendu Sekhar Basu, nominated by the District Board. 12 Sri Hridoy Bhusan Chakravarty, President, Bhojerhat Union Board, nominated by the District Board from amongst the Presidents of the Union Boards in the Sadar subdivision. 13 Sri Kalipada Chakravarty, President, Palla Union Board, nominated by the District Board from amongst the Presidents of the Union Boards in the Bongaon subdivision. 14 Janab Abdul Mazid Ahmed, President, Habra Union Board, nominated by the District Board from amongst the Presidents of the Union Boards in the Barasat subdivision. 15 Sri Netai Chandra Mondal, President, Bhowanipore Union Board, nominated by the District Board from amongst the Presidents of the Union Boards in the Basirhat subdivision. 16 Sri Ananda Prosad Sardar, President, Lakshmipore Union Board, nominated by the District Board from amongst the Presidents of the Union Boards in the Diamond Harbour subdivision. 17 Janab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, M.L.A., nominated by Government. 18 Sri Biswanath Naskar, Advocate, nominated by Government.
Barrackpore subdivision ...	*Official Members.* 1 The Additional Magistrate, 24-Parganas President, (*ex-officio*). 2 The Subdivisional Officer, Barrackpore (*ex-officio*). 3 The Subdivisional Police Officer, Barrackpore (*ex-officio*). 4 The Superintendent of Excise, Secretary (*ex-officio*). *Non-official Members.* 5 Sri Ashutosh Banerjee, Commissioner, Panihati Municipality, nominated jointly by the Municipalities. 6 Sri Bhudhar Chandra Bhattacharyya, Chairman, North Barrackpore Municipality, nominated jointly by the Municipalities. 7 Mr. J. Grant, Titagarh No. 1 Jute Factory, nominated by the Indian Jute Mills Association. 8 Mr. T. Grewar, Standard Jute Mills, nominated by the Indian Jute Mills Association. 9 Sri Pati Ram Roy, nominated by Government.

District or area in which the Licensing Board is appointed.	Constitution of the Licensing Board.
Nadia ...	*Official Members.* 1 The Collector, President (*ex-officio*). 2 The Superintendent of Police (*ex-officio*). 3 The Subdivisional Officer, Sadar (*ex-officio*). 4 The Subdivisional Officer, Ranaghat (*ex-officio*). 5 The Superintendent of Excise, Secretary (*ex-officio*). *Non-official Members.* 6 Sri Turakdas Banerji, nominated by the District Board. 7 Sri Kamal Kumar Bhattacharya, nominated by the District Board. 8 Sri Satkari Biswas, nominated by the District Board from amongst the Presidents of Union Boards in the Sadar subdivision. 9 Sri Prafulla Kumar Bose, President, Bagacha Union Board, Santipur, nominated by Government. 10 Sri Haripada Chatterjee, M.L.A., nominated by Government. 11 Srijukta Preeti Chattopadhaya, nominated by Government.

2. The powers and duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this notification shall be the following:—

(*i*) All the powers (except the discretionary power to select the persons to whom licences shall be granted and to grant licences) and all the duties conferred and imposed on the Collector by sections 30 to 34 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909).

These powers and duties shall be exercised and performed by the Licensing Boards to the exclusion of the Collector.

(*ii*) The power conferred by clause (*ii*) of section 66 of the said Act on the Collector to enter and inspect any place in which any excisable article is kept for sale by any person who has been granted a license for the purpose, under the said Act, at any time during which the place may be open.

This power shall be exercised by any member of the Licensing Boards, concurrently with the Collector.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

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PART IV—Bills introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1556L.—20th September, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE WEST BENGAL PREMISES REQUISITION AND CONTROL (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1948.

A BILL

to amend the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947, for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Amendment Act, 1948.

Amendment of section 2 of West Bengal Act V of 1947.

2. In section 2 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

(*1*) for clause (*b*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*b*) 'Collector' means—

(*i*) in Calcutta, the First Land Acquisition Collector, and

(*ii*) elsewhere, the Collector of a district

and includes and other officer appointed by the Provincial Government to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act whether in Calcutta or elsewhere.";

(*2*) in clause (*c*), for the words "a tenant who sublets any premises, and every person from time to time deriving title under a landlord" the words "of the landlord" shall be substituted;

The West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 3, 4.)

(*3*) for clause (*e*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*e*) 'premises' means any building or part of a building or any hut or part of a hut and includes the garden, grounds and out-houses (if any) appertaining to such building or part of a building or hut or part of a hut and also includes a room or rooms in an hotel, boarding house or lodging house;"; and

(*4*) in clause (*g*), after the words and figures "Code of Civil Procedure, 1908" the words "of the tenant" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 3.

3. In section 3 of the said Act,—

(*1*) in sub-section (*1*), after the words "requisition such premises" the words "either with or without any or all of the furniture, if any, in such premises" shall be inserted;

(*2*) for sub-section (*2*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*2*) An order under sub-section (*1*) shall be served in such manner as may be prescribed on the landlord, and where it relates to premises let out to a tenant, also on such tenant.";

(*3*) in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*3*),—

(*a*) after the words "the Provincial Government", the words "or such other authority as may be specified in the order" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) after the words "alter the premises", the words "or that no person shall without such permission enter into occupation thereof" shall be added; and

(*4*) in sub-section (*4*), after the words "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" the words "and to take possession of the premises requisitioned" shall be added.

Amendment of section 4.

4. Section 4 of the said Act shall be renumbered, as sub-section (*1*) of that section and,—

(*1*) in sub-section (*1*) of the said section, as so renumbered,—

(*a*) for clause (*a*), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*a*) order the person in occupation of the premises, if any, to vacate the premises within a period of ten days from the service of the notice;

(*aa*) order the landlord or the tenant, as the case may be, to remove the articles belonging to him, if any, and, where the premises are requisitioned without any furniture therein, such furniture, within a period of fifteen days from the service of the notice:

Provided that the Collector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the said period up to two months;"; and

(*b*) in clause (*c*), the words "to the landlord" shall be omitted; and

(*2*) after sub-section (*1*) of the said section, as so renumbered, the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

"(*2*) Where any person fails to comply with an order under clause (*aa*) of sub-section (*1*) directing any furniture or other articles to be removed, the Collector may cause such furniture or other articles to be removed and to be stored or sold by public auction in such manner as the Collector may think fit at the cost and risk of such person:

The West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 5—7.)

Provided that no furniture or other articles shall be sold by public auction in pursuance of the provisions of this sub-section without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government or such other authority as may be empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

(*3*) Where any furniture or other articles are removed and are stored or sold by public auction in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (*2*), the cost of such removal and of such storage or sale, as the case may be, may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, be deducted from the compensation payable or from the sale proceeds, if any, and the balance of the sale proceeds, if any after such deduction, shall be paid to the owner of such furniture or other articles, as the case may be:

Provided that if any dispute arises as to the person or persons to whom the amount of such balance or any part thereof is payable, the Collector shall keep the amount in revenue deposit till there has been a settlement of the dispute.".

Amendment of section 6.

5. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words, figures and brackets "the Provincial Government has requisitioned any premises under sub-section (*1*) of section 3, it" the words, figures and brackets "any premises have been requisitioned under sub-section (*1*) of section 3, the Provincial Government" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7.

6. For sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where any person in occupation of any requisitioned premises—

(*a*) uses the premises or allows the premises to be used wrongfully or in such manner as, in the opinion of the Collector, deteriorates or is likely to deteriorate the condition of the premises materially; or

(*b*) sublets without due authority the whole or any part of the premises; or

(*c*) fails or neglects to pay the rent or other sum payable by him for the occupation of the premises or for the use of any furniture therein; or

(*d*) otherwise acts in contravention of any of the terms, express or implied, of his tenancy or other like relationship created by the Provincial Government in respect of the premises,

the Collector may, without prejudice to any other action that may lie against such person for the recovery of any rent or other sum referred to in clause (*c*), which shall be recoverable as a public demand, by notice served in the prescribed manner, order such person or any other person found in occupation of the premises to vacate the premises within fourteen days of the service of the notice."

Amendment of section 9.

7. In section 9 of the said Act, after the words, "he considers expedient" the following shall be added, namely:—

"and may,—

(*a*) if he is a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the premises in respect of which the order has been made to himself, or

The West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1948.

(Clauses 8—12.)

(*b*) if he is not a Magistrate, apply to a Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner as the case may be, shall enforce the surrender of such premises to him."

Amendment of section 12.

8. In section 12 of the said Act,—

(*1*) the figure and brackets "(1)" at the beginning, shall be omitted;

(*2*) to clause (*a*), the words "including, where the premises are requisitioned with any furniture therein, the charges for the use of such furniture" shall be added; and

(*3*) in clause (*b*),—

(*a*) after the words "change his residence or place of business", the words "or to remove his furniture or other articles to any other place" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) after the words "incidental to such change" the words "or removal" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 13.

9. In section 13 of the said Act, for the words "a tenant may be in occupation of the premises" the words "the premises may have been let out to a tenant" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 16.

10. In section 16 of the said Act,—

(*1*) for the words "issue of notification", the words "issue of a notification" shall be substituted;

(*2*) for the words "his premises", the words "any premises" shall be substituted; and

(*3*) after the words "as provided in this chapter", the words "notwithstanding any agreement that may, previous to the date of such notification, have been made with any person for letting out the premises" shall be added.

Substitution of new section for section 17.

11. For section 17 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Notice by landlord.

"17. The landlord of any premises shall, within seven days after such premises fall vacant by reason of his ceasing to occupy such premises or by the termination of a tenancy in respect of such premises, give notice thereof to the Collector in the prescribed form and manner and shall also give similar notice to the Collector in respect of any vacant premises which have not been let out to tenants and the Collector shall decide whether or not any such premises shall be let out:

Provided that the notice in respect of premises lying vacant at the date of the notification under subsection (*1*) of section 15 shall be given within fifteen days of such date."

Validity of orders made under section 3 of West Bengal Act V of 1947.

12. For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that all orders heretofore made or purported to have been made under section 3 of the said Act by officers of the Provincial Government shall be deemed always to have been and to be as valid and effective as if made by the Provincial Government and no such order shall be called in question on the ground that the officer making it had no power to make such order.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In order to make the operation of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947, more effective it has become necessary to make the following provisions, namely:—

(*1*) to define the word "premises" so that the owner may not claim exemption from requisition of any premises on the plea that they are not intended for letting purposes;

(*2*) to obtain powers for the Provincial Government—

  (*i*) to take such action as may be necessary to prevent occupation of any vacant premises which are proposed to be requisitioned;

  (*ii*) where the premises are requisitioned without any furniture, to compel the owner thereof to remove the same within a specified period, failing which to make it liable to be removed, or sold in auction, if necessary, at the cost and risk of the owner;

  (*iii*) in cases where the Collector is opposed or impeded in taking possession of any requisitioned premises, to enforce surrender of such premises; and

  (*iv*) to evict any person inducted by Government on any requisitioned premises on the ground of wrongful use of such premises or default in the payment of rent and other charges in respect thereof, which shall be realisable as a public demand; and

(*3*) to validate all orders heretofore made under section 3 of the said Act by an officer of the Provincial Government.

The Bill has been framed with these objects in view.

BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA,
Member-in-Charge.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 3079G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

স্বরাষ্ট্র বিভাগ।

সাধারণ শাসন শাখা।

নিয়োগ ও বদলী।

সাধারণ।

বর্দ্ধমান-মুর্শিদাবাদ।—নং ২৯২৬ জি, এ।—৯ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—বর্দ্ধমান জেলার সহ-শাসক ও সমাহর্ত্তা শ্রীভূপেন্দ্র চন্দ্র গাঙ্গুলীকে মুর্শিদাবাদ জেলার সহ-শাসক ও সমাহর্ত্তা করিয়া ঐ জেলার সদরে নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Burdwan-Murshidabad.—No. 2926G.A.—9th September 1948.—Sri Bhupendra Chandra Ganguli, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to be Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Murshidabad district, and is posted to the headquarters station of that district.

No. 2933G.A.—10th September 1948.—The services of Sri Sudhindra Nath Mukharji, Joint Secretary, Constituent Assembly, India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Ministry of Law, for appointment as Joint Secretary in that Ministry, with effect from 1st March 1949, on termination of his deputation to the Constituent Assembly.

No. 2940G.A.—10th September 1948.—The services of Sri Jogendra Nath Maitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), for appointment as Land Acquisition Officer, Assam Rail Link Project.

Midnapore.—No. 2948G.A.—11th September 1948.—Sri Biraj Mohan Chaklanabis, temporary Magistrate, Ghatal, Midnapore, is transferred to the Tamluk subdivision of that district.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৮৭ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—স্বাস্থ্য ও স্বায়ত্তশাসন বিভাগের কর্মসচিব শ্রীশৈবাল কুমার গুপ্ত, আই. সি. এসকে স্বায়ত্তশাসন বিভাগের কর্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2987G.A.—14th September 1948.—Sri S. K. Gupta, I.C.S., Secretary, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Secretary to Government in the Local Self-Government Department.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৮৮ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—পশ্চিম-বঙ্গ সরকারের স্বাস্থ্য-অধিকর্তা ডাক্তার অনিল চন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়কে পদাধিকার বলে চিকিৎসা ও স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগের কর্ম্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2988G.A.—14th September 1948.—Dr. A. C. Chatterjee, Director of Health Services, West Bengal, is appointed to be *ex-officio* Secretary to Government in the Medical and Public Health Department.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৮৯ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—স্বাস্থ্য ও স্বায়ত্তশাসন বিভাগের উপ-কর্ম্মসচিব শ্রীবঙ্কু বিহারী ঘোষকে স্বায়ত্তশাসন বিভাগের উপ-কর্ম্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2989G.A.—14th September 1948.—Sri Banku Behari Ghosh, Deputy Secretary, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Local Self-Government Department.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৯০ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—স্বাস্থ্য ও স্বায়ত্তশাসন বিভাগের উপ-কর্ম্মসচিব শ্রীনিরঞ্জন মোহন বর্দ্ধনকে চিকিৎসা ও স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগের উপ-কর্ম্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2990G.A.—14th September 1948.—Sri Niranjan Mohan Bardhan, Deputy Secretary, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Medical and Public Health Department.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৯১ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগের মুখ্য বাস্তুকার ও পদাধিকার বলে স্বাস্থ্য ও স্বায়ত্তশাসন বিভাগের উপ-কর্ম্মসচিব শ্রীপ্রতাপ চন্দ্র বসুকে পদাধিকারবলে চিকিৎসা ও স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগের উপ-কর্ম্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2991G.A.—14th September 1948.—Sri Pratap Chandra Basu, Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering, and *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is appointed to be *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to Government in the Medical and Public Health Department.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৯২ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—স্বাস্থ্য ও স্বায়ত্তশাসন বিভাগের সহ-কর্ম্মসচিব শ্রীবিশ্বেশ্বর প্রসাদ বসুকে স্বায়ত্তশাসন বিভাগের সহ-কর্ম্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2992G.A.—14th September 1948.—Sri Biseswar Prosad Basu, Assistant Secretary, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is appointed to be Assistant Secretary to Government in the Local Self-Government Department.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৯৩ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—বাণিজ্য, শ্রম ও শিল্প বিভাগ ও বাস্তু বিভাগের কর্ম্মসচিব শ্রীসন্তোষ কুমার চট্টোপাধ্যায়, আই, সি, এসকে বাণিজ্য ও শিল্প বিভাগের কর্ম্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2993G.A.—14th September 1948.—Sri S. K. Chatterjee, I.C.S., Secretary, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department and Works and Buildings Department, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Secretary to Government in the Department of Commerce and Industries.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৯৪ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—বাণিজ্য, শ্রম ও শিল্প বিভাগের উপ-কর্ম্মসচিব শ্রীদুর্গাশিব প্রসাদ মুখোপাধ্যায়কে শ্রম বিভাগের যুক্ত কর্ম্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2994G.A.—14th September 1948.—Sri Durga Siva Prosad Mukherjee, Deputy Secretary, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint Secretary to Government in the Department of Labour.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৯৫ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—বাণিজ্য, শ্রম ও শিল্প বিভাগের উপ-কর্ম্মসচিব শ্রীনরেন্দ্র মোহন মজুমদারকে বাণিজ্য ও শিল্প বিভাগের উপ-কর্ম্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2995G.A.—14th September 1948.—Sri Narendra Mohan Majumdar, Deputy Secretary, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Department of Commerce and Industries.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৯৬ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—বাস্তু বিভাগের উপ-কর্ম্মসচিব শ্রীসুধীর কুমার মজুমদারকে ঐ বিভাগের যুক্ত কর্ম্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2996G.A.—14th September 1948.—Sri Sudhir Kumar Majumdar, Deputy Secretary, Works and Buildings Department, has been appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint Secretary to Government in that department.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৯৭ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—সমবায়, ঋণ ও ত্রাণ বিভাগের কর্ম্মসচিব শ্রীরবীন্দ্র কুমার মিত্র, আই, সি, এসকে ত্রাণ ও পুনর্বাসন বিভাগের কর্ম্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2997G.A.—14th September 1948.—Sri R. K. Mitra, I.C.S., Secretary, Co-operation, Credit and Relief Department, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Secretary to Government in the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation.

কলিকাতা।—নং ২৯৯৮ জি, এ।—১৪ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—সমবায়, ঋণ ও ত্রান বিভাগের যুক্ত কর্ম্মসচিব শ্রীকুমুদ কুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়কে সমবায় ও ঋণ বিভাগের যুক্ত কর্ম্মসচিব নিযুক্ত করা হইল।

Calcutta.—No. 2998G.A.—14th September 1948.—Sri Kumud Kumar Banerjee, Joint Secretary, Co-operation, Credit and Relief Department, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint Secretary to Government in the Department of Co-operation and Credit.

Leave.

General.

Midnapore.—No. 3004G.A.—15th September 1948.—Sri Saroj Ballav Biswas, Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave on average pay for the period from 19th October 1948 to 15th November 1948, under rule 184(*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

ছুটী।

সাধারণ।

কলিকাতা।—নং ৩০১৭ জি, এ।—১৫ই সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারের স্বরাষ্ট্র (ব্যবস্থা ও পদ্ধতি) বিভাগের যুক্ত কর্ম্মসচিব মিঃ এস্., এস্., রসকে বঙ্গীয় কৃত্যক নিয়মাবলীর (প্রথম খণ্ড) ২২৬(২) সংখ্যক নিয়মানুযায়ী পুরা মাহিনায় ১৯শে অক্টোবর ১৯৪৮ হইতে ১৭ই জানুয়ারী ১৯৪৯ পর্য্যন্ত ছুটী দেওয়া হইল।

দেশপালের আদেশ অনুসারে,
শ্রীসুকুমার সেন, প্রধান কর্ম্মসচিব।

Calcutta.—No. 3017G.A.—15th September 1948.—Mr. S. S. Ross, Joint Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Home (Organisation and Methods) Department, is allowed leave on average pay for the period from the 19th October 1948 to the 17th January 1949, under rule 226(*2*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Organisation and Methods

NOTIFICATION.

No. 186 O. & M.—18th September 1948.—Sri Arun Chandra Banerjee, Organisation and Methods Officer, was allowed earned leave for six days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from 23rd August 1948.

By order of the Governor,
S. S. ROSS, Jt. Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6913P.—17th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (*1*) of rule 124 of the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933, read with the Government of India, Department of

Education, Health and Lands, notification No. F. 149-33/36G., dated the 30th March 1938, and in partial modification of this department notification No. 9078P., dated the 11th August 1938, the Governor is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to be the authority in Calcutta from whom pilgrims intending to proceed to the Hedjaz shall obtain the pilgrim passes referred to in the said sub-rule.

By order of the Governor,

R. GUPTA, Secy.

POLICE DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 6088A.—11th September 1948.—**Hijli-Hooghly.**—Mr. W. Tomlinson, officiating Assistant Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles, Hijli, on reversion to his substantive rank of Armed Inspector is, in the interests of the public service, transferred to his parent district Hooghly, *vice* Mr. P. J. Morrison, Armed Inspector, Hooghly, promoted to act as Assistant Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles, Hijli.

S. GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

Transport

NOTIFICATION

No. 3477W.T.—16th September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in notification No. 1051W.T., dated the 12th March 1948, constituting the Provincial Transport Authority, published at page 316 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th March 1948, namely:—

Amendment.

Sri B. K. Sen, Assistant Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Home (Transport) Department and Assistant Provincial Transport Commissioner (*ex-officio*), will act as Secretary, Provincial Transport Authority, West Bengal, in place of Sri A. K. Ghosh, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Home (Transport) Department and Deputy Provincial Transport Commissioner (*ex-officio*), until further orders.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal,
and Provincial Transport Commissioner
(*ex-officio*).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 3080G.A.

Powers.

Midnapore.—No. 2949G.A.—11th September 1948.—Sri Bhupendra Nath Banarji, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Ghatal, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Midnapore.—No. 2950G.A.—11th September 1948.—Sri Aswini Kumar Datta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate (temporary), Tamluk, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Judicial

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4778J.—21st September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Governor is pleased to exempt the Hon'ble Ministers of the Government of West Bengal, named below, from personal appearance in Court so long as they continue to be such Ministers:—

(1) The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy.
(2) The Hon'ble Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker.
(3) The Hon'ble Sri Kiran Sankar Roy.
(4) The Hon'ble Sri Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri.
(5) The Hon'ble Sri Prafulla Chandra Sen.
(6) The Hon'ble Sri Jadabendra Nath Panja.
(7) The Hon'ble Sri Bimal Chandra Sinha.
(8) The Hon'ble Sri Nikunja Behari Maity.
(9) The Hon'ble Sri Niharendu Dutt-Mazumdar.
(10) The Hon'ble Sri Kalipada Mukharji.
(11) The Hon'ble Sri Bhupati Mazumdar.
(12) The Hon'ble Sri Hem Chandra Naskar.
(13) The Hon'ble Sri Mohini Mohan Barman.

By order of the Governor,

B. K. GUHA, Secy.

REGISTRATION DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, West Bengal

Howrah-Burdwan.—No. 203.—28th August 1948.—Sri Nripendra Nath Ghatak, Sadar Joint Sub-Registrar of Howrah, in the district of Howrah, on leave, is appointed to be the Sub-Registrar of Ranigunge in the district of Burdwan

Calcutta-Burdwan.—No. 204.—30th August 1948.—Sri Nikhil Ranjan Sanyal, Sub-Registrar on the termination of his officiating appointment as Inspector of Commercial Taxes, under the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal is appointed to be the Sub-Registrar of Bhatar in the district of Burdwan.

Calcutta-Howrah.—No. 205.—30th August 1948—Sri Subodh Chandra Putatunda, Sub-Registrar on the termination of his officiating appointmen as Inspector of Commercial Taxes, under the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal is appointed to be the Sub-Registrar of Syampur in the district of Howrah.

Burdwan-Murshidabad.—No. 206.—30th Augus 1948.—Sri Sukhada Charan Chatterji, Sub-Registrar of Bhatar, in the district of Burdwan, i appointed to be the Sub-Registrar of Berhampore in the district of Murshidabad.

Calcutta-Howrah-Birbhum. — No. 207. — 30t August 1948.—Sri Sudhir Kumar Majumdar, temporary Sub-Registrar attached to the office of th Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, on the termination of his officiating appointment as Sub-Registrar of Syampur, in the district of Howrah, posted temporarily to the headquarters station the district of Birbhum at Suri.

Bankura. — No. 208. — 2nd September 1948. - This department notification No. 191, dated tl 13th August 1948, regarding earned leave to S Debabrata Rej, Sub-Registrar of Onda, in tl district of Bankura, is hereby cancelled.

This also cancels this department notificatic No. 192, dated the 13th August 1948, appointir Sri Sudhansu Kanti Das, officiating Sub-Registrar of Raipur, in the district of Bankura, as tl Sub-Registrar of Onda, in the same district.

24-Parganas.—No. 209.—3rd September 1948.—Sri Birendra Prosad Roy Choudhuri, Sub-Registrar of Kakdip, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed earned leave for six days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 9th August 1948.

Hooghly.—No. 210.—4th September 1948.—Sri Sarasi Kumar Roy, surplus temporary Sub-Registrar, now employed temporarily as Inspector of Rationing, Hooghly, under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, West Bengal, is allowed earned leave for eighteen days, under rule 168(*l*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 6th July 1948.

24-Parganas.—No. 211.—4th September 1948.—Sri Purnananda Choudhuri, Sub-Registrar of Baduria, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed earned leave for five days, with effect from the 22nd August 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 198, dated the 20th August 1948.

Hooghly.—No. 212.—4th September 1948.—Janab Sayed Md. Delwar Hossain, Sub-Registrar of Khanakul, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed earned leave for fourteen days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 24th August 1948, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 195, dated the 17th August 1948.

Midnapore-Bankura.—No. 213.—7th September 1948.—Sri Sudhansu Kanti Das, temporary Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Midnapore, on the termination of his officiating appointment as Sub-Registrar of Raipur, in the district of Bankura, is posted temporarily to the headquarters station of the district of Bankura.

Malda.—No. 214.—7th September 1948.—Sri Chandi Charan Bose, Sub-Registrar of Kaliachak, in the district of Malda, is allowed leave on average pay for two months, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 1st September 1948, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 171, dated the 17th July 1948.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 215.—7th September 1948.—Sri Prafulla Kamal Dutta, Sub-Registrar of Mynaguri, in the district of Jalpaiguri, is allowed earned leave for seventeen days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 20th September 1948 or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Malda-Jalpaiguri.—No. 216.—7th September 1948.—Sri Bejoy Kumar Ray, Sub-Registrar, attached to the Sadar Registration office at Malda, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Mynaguri, in the district of Jalpaiguri, during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Darjeeling.—No. 217.—8th September 1948.—Sri Dasarathi Sabui, Sub-Registrar of Siliguri, in the district of Darjeeling, is allowed earned leave for thirty days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 9th August 1948.

Darjeeling-Malda.—No. 218.—8th September 1948.—Sri Dasarathi Sabui, Sub-Registrar of Siliguri, in the district of Darjeeling, on leave, is appointed to be the Joint Sub-Registrar of Malda at Ratua, in the district of Malda.

Malda-Midnapore.—No. 219.—8th September 1948.—Sri Mukul Chandra Sen Gupta, Sub-Registrar, attached to the office of the Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, on the termination of his officiating appointment as Joint Sub-Registrar of Malda at Ratua, in the district of Malda, is appointed to act, until further orders as Joint Sub-Registrar of Contai at Contai, in the district of Midnapore.

Howrah.—No. 220.—9th September 1948.—Sri Basanta Ranjan Mukherjee, Sub-Registrar, attached to the Sadar Registration office at Howrah, is allowed earned leave for six days, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 19th August 1948 to 24th August 1948 (both the days inclusive).

Bankura.—No. 221.—9th September 1948.—Sri Sasadhar Pramanik, Sub-Registrar of Raipur, in the district of Bankura, is allowed leave on average pay for twenty-one days, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 27th August 1948 in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 173, dated the 19th July 1948.

24-Parganas-Birbhum. No. 222.—13th September 1948.—Sri Jagadish Chandra Sikdar, probationary Sub-Registrar, attached to the Sadar Registration office at Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, now officiating as Sub-Registrar of Labpur in the district of Birbhum, is allowed earned leave for fifteen days under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 26th August 1948.

P. R. DAS GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

FINANCE DEPARTMFNT

Audit

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1759F.—17th September 1948.—Sri H. N. Ray, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department, is allowed leave on average pay for the period from the 19th October 1948 to 9th November 1948, under rule 81(*b*)(*vi*) of the Fundamental Rules.

Budget

No. 7729F.B.—10th September 1948.—Sri Mrityunjoy Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed as Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of West Bengal, with effect from the 2nd September 1948, until further orders, *vice* Dr. Santimoy Moulik, transferred.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

Taxation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1435F.T.—6th September 1948.—Sri Saroj Behari De, Agricultural Income-tax Officer, Jalpaiguri, is appointed to be Agricultural Income-tax Officer, Krishnagar, *vice* Sri Bibhas Chandra Ghosh, reverted to the Bengal Junior Civil Service.

No. 1436F.T.—6th September 1948.—Sri Bhupendra Kumar Som, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Agricultural Income-tax Officer, Jalpaiguri, *vice* Sri Saroj Behari De, transferred to Krishnagar.

No. 1446F.T.—7th September 1948.—Sri Manilal Chatterjee, officiating Superintendent of Excise, Hooghly, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Superintendent of Excise, Howrah, during the absence on leave of Sri Subal Chandra Ray.

No. 1452F.T.—7th September 1948.—Mr. P. C Ganguli, Inspecting Officer, Bengal Electricity Duty Act, was allowed earned leave for six days from 9th August 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 1464F.T.—9th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 6 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the Governor is pleased to make the following addition to the Schedule to the Act, namely:—

To the Schedule to the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, *add* the following item, namely:—

42. Charcoal.

No. 1460F.T.—8th September 1948.—The following draft of amendments which, in exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941 (Bengal Act V of 1941), the Governor proposes to make in the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Rules, 1941, as subsequently amended, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 23rd October 1948, and any objection or suggestion, with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft amendments.

In the said rules—

(1) *for* rule 23, *substitute* the following rule, namely:—

"23. When it appears to a Commercial Tax Officer to be necessary to determine under section 7 the amount of tax due from any retail dealer, the Commercial Tax Officer shall serve a notice in Form F upon such retail dealer—

(*a*) calling upon him to produce on a date to be fixed by the Commercial Tax Officer and not less than ten days after the date of the service of the notice, his books of accounts and other documents which the Commercial Tax Officer wishes to examine, together with any objection which the retail dealer may wish to prefer and any evidence which he may wish to produce in support thereof; and

(*b*) stating the month or months in respect of which the determination appears to be necessary;

(2) *for* Forms F and G *substitute* the following forms, respectively:—

Form F.

(*See* rule 23.)

To

....

....(dealer).

....

....

....(address).

Whereas

*(*a*) You, a retail dealer in motor spirit under licence No..................., have not furnished return in Form D for the month(s) of......................19......;

*(*b*) The return submitted by you for the month(s) of......................19...... was not accompanied by a receipt showing full payment of the tax due from you;

*(*c*) It appears to me that the return filed by you for the month(s) of......................19...... is incorrect and incomplete;

And whereas it appears to me to be necessary to determine under sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941, the tax due from you in respect of the abovementioned month(s);

You are hereby directed to attend in person or by a duly authorised agent at.................(place) on...........................(date) at..............(time) and to produce or cause to be produced, at the said time and place, the accounts and documents specified below for the purpose of such determination together with any objection which you may wish to prefer and any evidence which you wish to adduce in support thereof.

In the event of your failure to comply with this notice, I shall determine under section 7 of the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941, the tax due from you for the abovementioned period without further reference to you.

....

Commercial Tax Officer.
Charge.

Address..

Date..

*Strike out phrases or paragraphs not applicable.

(*On the reverse.*)

Failure to submit a return as required by clause (*b*) of section 5 of the Act or submission of a false return renders a dealer liable to prosecution under section 14 of the Act.

Particulars of the accounts and documents required for the month(s) of...........................

Form G.

Notice of determination of tax due under section 7 of the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941.

(*See* rule 26.)

To

....

....

....(dealer),

....

....

....(address).

*In continuation of the notice in Form F served on you on the...........day of................. 19....../*with reference to your petition of appeal/*revision before the *Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes/*Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, you are hereby informed that the tax due from you for the month(s) of.............................19...... in respect of retail issues from the Supply Station at.......................... has been determined to be Rs...............(in figures) [Rupees.................... (in words)] and accordingly tax amounting to Rs..................(in figures) [Rupees................ (in words)] (1) is due from you.

You are hereby directed to pay the said sum of Rs............(in figures) [Rupees.................... (in words)] as per details below into the Reserve Bank, Calcutta/Government Treasury at........... .... on or before.............................(date) and to produce the receipt in proof of payment before the undersigned not later than the........... day of.................... failing which the said sum of Rs............(in figures) [Rupees.................... (in words)] together with the sum of Rs............ (in figures) [Rupees..................................(in words)] by way of penalty will be recoverable from you as an arrear of land revenue.

If you intend to appeal against this order, you may present an appeal under section 20 of the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941, read with rule 44 of the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Rules, 1941, to the prescribed authority within thirty days from the date of receipt of this notice.

....

Commercial Tax Officer,
Charge.

Address..

Date..

---

(1) Tax due.
Less tax paid.

*Strike out phrases or paragraphs not applicable.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy

No. 1256F.T.—10th August 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers together with a description of the goods covered by their registration certificates whose registration shall be deemed to have been cancelled with effect from the last day of August 1948 are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Address.	Additional place of business.	Registration certificate No. and date.	Goods covered by the registration certificate for use in the process of manufacture or execution of contracts.	For sale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sun Jute Press, Ltd. ..	130, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/435A, 29-9-41.	....	Hessian, gunny bags, jute products, linseed, wheat, cotton, electrical fittings, mill stores, medicines, spare parts, building machineries, lubricating, electric fittings and provisions.
2	Rowriah Tea Estate ..	14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/551A, 27-9-41.	B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of tea for sale.	....
3	Haripada Chandra ..	Radhanagar, Amlagora, Midnapore.	..	MN/127A, 6-10-41.	....	Paddy, rice, salt, gur, jute bags, twines, potato and oilcakes.
4	Annapurna Bhandar ..	Raniganj, district Burdwan.	..	AS/146A, 28-9-41.	....	Rice, atta, flour, pulses, suji bran, molasses, sugar, kerosene, oil, salt, phenyle, mustard oil, turmeric, dhania, jeera, pepper, paint, varnishes, paper, stationery goods, malakari and ghee.
5	Mistanna Bhandar ..	Railpar, Asansol, district Burdwan.	..	AS|587A, 16-4-45.	Sugar, atta, ghee, flour and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of tea, kachuri, jhilapi, rosogolla, pantua, nimki, singara, luchi for sale.	....
6	Ram Ranjan Mistanna Bhandar.	Sainthia, district Birbhum.	..	AS|427A, 2-9-43.	Flour, ghee, sugar and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeat, puri, kachuri, singara for sale.	....
7	Nandeswari Mistanna Bhandar.	Sainthia, district Birbhum.	..	AS|474A, 6-4-44.	Ghee, spices, flour, sugar and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeat, nimki, puri, singara, kachuri for sale.	....
8	Prabhusa Pharmacy ..	Bansberia, Hooghly ..	..	SP|83A, 11-9-41.	Wheat and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of atta for sale.	Atta, suji, rice, flour, spices, pulses, oil.
9	Upendra Nath Cheli ..	Tarakeswar, Hooghly ..	..	SP|352A, 31-7-44.	....	Cereals, oil, salt, sugar, tobacco, oilcakes, matches, spices, ghee, flour, coir, fuller's earth, iron, tea, barley, satifood, coal-tar, soap, soda, stationery goods.
10	Kalyani Mistannya Bhandar.	Chinsurah, Hooghly ..	..	SP|99A, 12-9-41.	Ghee and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats for sale.	Earthen pot, sal leaves, basket, paper, jute-thread.
11	Banku Behari Dutta ..	153, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI|87A, 27-9-41.	Piece-goods, button, thread and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of weaving articles for ladies, gents, boys and girls for sale.	....
12	Asalata Mitra ..	141, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI|507A, 2-12-41.	Paper and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of books for sale.	....
13	Ramdulal Das .	128|3A Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	..	SH|211A, 24-9-41.	....	Shirt, coat, frock.
14	Bandilal Nathunilal ..	67|18, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	SH|788A, 27-10-45.	....	Khari, salt.
15	Trailokya Nath Ghosh	93|2, Shambazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SH|173A, 24-9-41.	....	Timber, packing planks.
16	Chamanlal Rupani & Co.	55|58, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	..	CL|36B, 16-10-41.	....	Rice, gunny and other general merchandise as and when required for resale.
17	Ramprosad Gayaprosad	36, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI|636A, 28-9-41.	Essence, oil, otto and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of scented oil for sale.	Otto, scented water and oil.

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

No. 1255F.T.—10th August 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers together with a description of the goods covered by their registration certificates whose registration shall be deemed to have been cancelled, with effect from the last day of February 1948, are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name of the dealer.	Address.	Additional place of business.	Registration certificate No. and date.	Goods covered by the registration certificate for use in the process of manufacture or execution of contracts.	For sale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Suren Krishta Coondoo	113, Monohardas Katra, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/677A, 22-9-41.	....	Hardware.
2	Bhagwandas Balmukund	174, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/5A, 26-9-41.	....	Cloth of all kinds, umbrellas, kirana goods, linseed, jute and general merchandise as and when required.
3	Miscellaneous Stores ..	65/B, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta.	..	BH/103A, 18-9-41.	....	Cement, paints, surkey and other building materials, hardware materials, plumbing materials, jute, iron and papers.
4	Chowdhury Brothers ..	88/1C, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta.	..	BH/62B, 8-10-41.	....	Petrol, accessories, mobil oil, grease, spare parts.
5	Mohitosh Mukherjee, (Contractor).	P.318A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.	..	BH/202A, 20-9-41.	....	Building materials, stoneware, pipe, coal, mobil oil, petrol, kerosene oil, stone, metal, caustic soda, coal-tar, G. I. pipes, pump fittings.
6	Calcutta Cold Storage, Ltd.	Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.	..	BH/30A, 18-9-41.	....	Tinned meals, food, frozen meals and fish, fresh fruits, yeast, butter, cheese.
7	Park Furnishing Co. ..	12, Russel Street, Calcutta	..	BH/347A, 22-9-41.	Furnishing materials, furniture and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of furniture for sale.	Furniture.
8	National Council Y. M. C. A. (Lecture Department).	5, Russel Street, Calcutta.	..	BH/101A, 23-9-41.	Chemicals, colours, cover glasses and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of lantern slides for sale.	....
9	A. M. Patel & Sons ..	G. T. Road, Asansol, district Burdwan.	..	AS/113A, 28-9-41.	Timber, fittings and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of furniture and building, timber requirement goods for sale.	....
10	Khetra Mohan Nayak	Sitapur, Palaspai, Midnapore.	..	MN/82A, 29-9-41.	....	Grocery, stationery, cement, paints and spices.
11	Sambhu Nath Kundu & Radhanath Kundu.	Daijuri, Midnapore ..	..	MN/636A, 2-6-47.	....	Tobacco, spices and grocery.
12	Khetra Mohon Sadhukhan.	New Gate Street, Serampore, Hooghly.	..	SP/72A, 7-7-42.	....	Rice, pulses, oil, salt, sugar, sugar-candy, kerosene, match, ghee, washing soda, soap, spices.
13	Mahalakshmi Bhander	Mullik Kassem Hat, Chinsurah, Hooghly.	..	SP/176A, 22-9-41.	....	Rice.
14	Kanai Lal Seal ..	Rajbalhat, Hooghly ..	..	SP/383A, 5-3-45.	....	Yarn.
15	Jugal Ch. Sadhukhan ..	Singur, Hooghly ..	..	SP/215A, 7-10-41.	...	Rice, atta, pulses, ghee, tea, spices, soda, oil, soap, rope, coal-tar, cement, nail, paper, fullers earth, sal leaves, salt and grocery articles.
16	Dasarathi Nag .	Chinsurah, Hooghly ..	..	SP/103A, 15-9-41.	Ghee and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of sweetmeats for sale.	Confectionery articles.
17	Narendra Nath Chatterji	Mogra, Hooghly ..	..	SP/88A, 10-9-41.	....	Rice, pulses, ghee, sugar, flour, spices, oil, oilcake, paper, barley glassware, gunny bag, tin, drum, mat, biscuit, lozenzes, molasses, tripal, cement, sal leaves, coir rope, soap.
18	Chandrasekhar Press ..	29, Grey Street, Calcutta	..	BDI/39A, 25-9-41.	Ink and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of printed matters.	Printed matters.
19	The Premier Rubber Works, Ltd.	38, Bagmari Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/458A, 24-9-41	Rubber, canvas, inner cloth and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of rubber shoes, rubber goods and canvas shoes for sale.	....
20	Rabindra Kumar Chinta Haran Saha.	61, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta	..	SH/486A, 19-9-41.	....	Corrugated plain sheets, ridging joist, pipe, hardware, cloth, cotton, thread and all kinds of spices.
21	United Supply Agency	8, Khetra Dhole Lane, Calcutta.	..	AH/860A, 8-2-44.	....	Oilman stores, spices, groceries, iron utensils, nails, hardware.
22	Promatha Nath Roy, Ram Pada Roy.	Sadarghat, Burdwan ..	..	BN/235A, 23-7-42.	....	Rice, paddy, oilcake.
23	Bedding House ..	Radhanagar, Burdwan	..	BN/323A, 31-3-44.	Tikkin, saloo, chhit, longcloth, mosquito-net, nayansuk, tape, cotton, thread, markin cloth, mata cloth, and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of mattresses, pillows, quilts, mosquito-curtains for sale.	Mattress, pillow, quilt, lungi, gamcha, banipots, mosquito-curtain, dhuti, saree, ganji, bedsheet, towel, pillow case.

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building, or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

No. 1257F.T.—10th August 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of registered dealers together with description of the goods covered by thei registration certificates are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hari Mohon De ..	Nabadwip ..	..	KR/855A, 2-1-48.	Gold and silver and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments.	Gold and silver ornaments.
2	Sudhir Chandra Banerjee and Ardhendu Mukherjee.	Nabadwip ..	..	KR/856A, 6-1-48.	....	Cereals, pulses, dhania, gur, linseed, potato and containers.
3	Hara Prosad Mallick ..	Nabadwip	..	KR/857A, 9-1-48.	Gold and silver, copper, zinc, lead, coal, acid, rerhi oil and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments.	Gold and silver ornaments.
4	Prahladrai Madan Mohon	Raniganj, district Burdwan.	..	AS/804A, 2-1-48.	....	General merchandise as and when required.
5	Jatanmall Sethia ..	Bolpur, district Birbhum	..	AS/805A, 10-1-48.	....	Stationery goods, toilet goods, perfumery goods, biscuits, tea, confectioneries, torch, batteries, bulbs, crockeries, soaps.
6	Ratan Chandra Nandi, Raghu Nath Nandi.	Barabazar, Raniganj, district Burdwan.	..	AS/806A, 10-1-48.	Broken bell-metal, brass, zinc, copper and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of utensils for sale.	Utensils.
7	Central Music Hall ..	G. T. Road, Asansol, district Burdwan.	..	AS/807A, 10-1-48.	....	Gramophone machines, records, needles, radio, musical instruments and all their parts, electrical goods, refrigerators and their parts.
8	S. N. Pal ..	Pandua Station Bazar, district Hooghly.	..	SP/486A, 6-1-48.	....	All kinds of piece-goods.
9	Ghosh & Co. ..	Jangipara, Hooghly ..	..	SP/487A, 7-1-48.	A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal mixtures for sale.	Miscellaneous medicines.
10	Sree Durga Bhandar	New G. T. Road, Rishra, Hooghly.	..	SP/488A, 7-1-48.	....	Textiles.
11	Sidheswari Bhandar ..	G. T. Road, Rishra, Hooghly.	..	SP/489A, 7-1-48.	....	Dhuti, sari and piece-goods.
12	Serampore Bayan Silpa Samabay Samity, Ltd.	35, Pandit Kalinath Bhattacherji Lane, Serampore, Hooghly.	..	SP/491A, 10-1-48.	....	Hand-loom cloth and yarn
13	Serampore Silpa Pratisthan.	G. T. Road, Serampore, Hooghly.	..	SP/492A, 10-1-48.	....	Hand-loom cloth.
14	Rawat Brothers ..	20/1, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1667A, 3-1-48.	....	Metals and all other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
15	Hitsaran & Co. ..	15, Sir Hariram Goenka Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1668A, 12-1-48.	....	Oils, cakes, tin drums and all other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
16	Madanlal Rameswar ..	41, Banstolla Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1669A, 12-1-48.	....	Bullion, hessian, jute products and linseed.
17	Abinash Ch. Dutt, Baidya Nath Pramanick.	20/1, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1670A, 13-1-48.	....	Spices, stationery goods, hardwares and all other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
18	Morton Confectionery Suppliers.	7, Ram Kumar Rakshit Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1671A, 13-1-48.	....	Confectionery and all other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
19	Ramjidas Badridas ..	137, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1672A, 15-1-48.	....	Silver, gunny bags and all other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
20	Hukumchand Jain ..	113, Monohardas Katra, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1424A, 6-1-48.	....	Cloth, bullion.
21	Rajasthan Commercial Co., Ltd.	32, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1425A, 7-1-48.	....	Hessian, gunny and jute products.
22	Pyarelal Patodia ..	15, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1314A, 6-1-48.	....	Millstores.
23	Shiva Narayan, Karmendra Narayan.	Jetty No. 2, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1315A, 8-1-48.	....	Vegetable oils, ghee, empty tins and drum.
24	Probhat Works ..	86, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1316A, 9-1-48.	Iron, steel, other metals, electrical appliances, oil, coal, cotton and jute beltings, fire bricks and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of bolts, nuts, rivets, machinery parts and hardware goods for sale.	Iron, steel, metal, metal goods, tools, hardware goods, pipe and pipe-fittings.
25	B. Sidant & Co. ..	77, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1317A, 9-1-48.	....	Motor car garage equipments, small tools and mill-stores.
26	Manoj Kumar & Co. ..	12, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1318A, 12-1-48.	....	Vegetable products, refined oil and soap.
27	G. C. Pal & Co. ..	36, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1319A, 13-1-48.	....	Files, hand saws, pickaxes, spanners, kodalies, shovels, crowbars, chisels and miscellaneous hardware materials.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Bharat Paper Syndicate, Ltd.	1/2, Jackson Lane, Calcutta		CSII/1820A, 14-1-48.	....	Paper, stationery, paper pulp and board.
29	Bharat Agencies ..	60, Canning Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1859A, 3-1-48.	....	Electrical goods.
30	Hindusthan Trading Corporation	60, Canning Street, Calcutta.	.	CSII/1860A, 6-1-48.	.. .	Hosiery goods, cloths.
31	Harilal & Co. .	27, Amratola Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1861A, 6-1-48.	....	Kirana, spices, khajpur, sago, mercury, camphor, gunny bags, colours, chemicals, and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
32	Abinash Chandra Anil Chandra.	46, Cross Street, Calcutta		CSII/1865A, 8-1-48	....	Cotton cloth, yarn of all varieties, woollen goods.
33	Dalchand Prabhudayal	3, Amratolla Street, Calcutta.		CSII/1866A, 10-1-48.	....	Kirana, spices, oil-seeds, oils, vegetable ghee, broomstick, tamarind.
34	Globe Trading Co. ..	1/1, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1875A, 13-1-48.	....	Jute, hessian, provisions, stationery, cosmetics, toilets.
35	Raojibhai Maganbhai & Co	18, Armenian Street, Calcutta.		CSII/1876A, 14-1-48.	....	Biri-tobacco, biri-leaves.
36	National Trading Corporation.	24/25, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1877A, 15-1-48.	Metals, chemicals, motors, furnace equipments certified by the purchasing dealer to be used in any process in the manufacture of type metals for sale.	Stationery goods.
37	Brijlal Ramkumar .	46, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1495A, 6-1-48.	....	Jute, hessian, gunny bags, jute twine and other jute products.
38	Bengal Stores & Supply Agency.	203/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1496A, 9-1-48.	....	Salt, gold, black pepper, general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
39	Mital Jute Trading Co.	94, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1501A, 15-1-48.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
40	Lobo's Restaurant ..	Mackenzie Road, Darjeeling.	..	DJ/385A, 6-1-48.	Flour, atta, chocolates, cocoa, coffee, tea, sugar, hop, yeast, A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of bread, cakes, biscuits, tea, coffee, cocoa for sale.	Aerated water, cigarettes, sweets.
41	The Darjeeling Medical Stores.	Darjeeling ..	..	DJ/386A, 9-1-48.	All kinds of tincture, spirit, liquor, medicines for preparation of mixture, ointment, liniment, gum-paint, throat-paint and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of mixture and ointment for sale.	All patent drugs, quinine tablets, pills, mepacrine, injective quinine ampoules, glycerine, tincture iodine, scented hair-oil, perfumery, toilet-goods, soap, milk food, baby food, biscuits, surgical cotton, bandage, lint, cork, injective ampoules, barley.
42	D. D. Mitra ..	P. O. Binnaguri, district Jalpaiguri.		JP/477A, 10-1-48.	Timber and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of sawn timber for sale.	....
43	Gomanmal Premchand	P. O. Falakata, district Jalpaiguri	..	JP/478A 10-1-48.	....	Cloth, textiles, hosiery goods, ready-made garments, silk and woollen goods, jute, silver, mustard seed and tobacco.
44	East India Soap Works	17, Dr. Abani Dutt Road, Howrah	..	HW/789A, 2-1-48.	Oils, caustic, soap-stones, silicate and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer for use in any process in the manufacture of soaps for sale.	Soap and soap-stone.
45	Mahammed Kasim .	44, G. T. Road (North), Howrah.	..	HW/790A, 6-1-48.	....	Cloths and piece-goods
46	Abdul Haque Khan .	53, Nityadhan Mukherji Road, Howrah.	..	HW/791A, 7-1-48.	....	Cloths and piece-goods.
47	Keshab Chandra Dey & Bros.	Munshirhat, P. O. Narendrapur, Howrah.	..	HW/792A, 7-1-48.	....	Groceries and spices.
48	Siddique Ahmed ..	424, G. T. Road (North), Howrah.	..	HW/793A, 9-1-48.	....	Cloths and piece-goods.
49	N. G. Mukherjee & Sons	219, Sibpur Road, Howrah.	.	HW/794A, 15-1-48.	....	Cloths and piece-goods
50	Shewprosad Satyanarain	Jhantipahari, Bankura		MN/673A, 6-1-48.	....	Groceries, tobacco, biri and soaps.
51	Laoji Amarsi ..	Beldabazar, Midnapore	.	MN/674A, 6-1-48.	....	Biri, tobacco leaves, cigarettes and stationery goods.
52	Bengal Medical Stores	15, Railway Market, Kharagpur		MN/675A, 8-1-48.	A and B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in the service of prescriptions for sale.	Patent medicines.
53	C. P. Patel	103, Chaudnichak, Kharagpur.		MN/676A, 8-1-48.	Tobacco and biri leaves and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in the manufacture of biri for sale.	Biri.
54	Mahabir Vegetable Stores	Jhargram, Midnapore ..	.	MN/677A, 15-1-48.	. ..	Vegetable Vanaspati.
55	Calcutta Traders, Ltd.	4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta		LR/1420A, 2-1-48.	....	Jute, hessian, gunny.
56	R. & R. Bros. .	7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta		LR/1421A, 2-1-48.	....	Rubber toys, rubber eraser, rubber shoes and rubber materials, stationery, hemp twine.
57	G. D. Jhawar	2/B, Canning Street, Calcutta.	.	LR/1422A, 6-1-48.	....	Jute, jute products, paper.
58	North Dhemo Coal Co., Ltd	11, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.		LR/1423A, 2-1-48	Tram rails and fish plates, and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of coal and coke for sale.	

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59	Calcutta Potteries, Ltd.	8, Lyons Range (Top Floor), Calcutta.	..	LR/1424A, 12-1-48.	A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of all kinds of porcelain, earthenware, electrical and sanitary goods for sale.	....
60	Mill Products ..	7G, Clive Row, Calcutta	..	LR/1425A, 12-1-48.	....	Machinery parts, hardwares and general merchandise as and when required and certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.
61	Hindusthan Trading Co.	7G, Clive Row, Calcutta	..	LR/1426A, 12-1-48.	....	Machinery parts, hardwares and general merchandise as and when required and certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.
62	Chandrakant & Co. ..	44/45 Ezra Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1558A, 8-1-48.	....	Medicines, toilets, cutlery, perfumery, provisions, monihari and stationery.
63	Goyle Bros., Ltd. ..	300, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1557A, 5-1-48.	....	Textile, yarn, chemicals, minerals.
64	Ideal Stores ..	39, Rani Rashmoni Road, Calcutta.	..	TL/1085A, 9-1-48	....	Vegetable products, spices, sugar, salt, oil, grains.
65	G. Hartmann ..	7, Boyd Street, Calcutta	..	TL/1086A, 13-1-48.	....	Machineries and parts and accessories of printing and printing requisites.
66	Tant Silpa Bhaban ..	98, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1209A, 7-1-48.	....	All sorts of cotton and silk dhuties, saries, cut pieces, woollen goods, hosiery, towels and gamcha.
67	Automotive Sales & Service.	26B, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1211A, 9-1-48.	Gun-metal and white metal and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of motor parts and engine parts for sale.	Motor parts and accessories, oil, grease, jute, tyres and tubes, batteries.
68	Guru Prosad Show ..	31, Ashutosh Mukherjee, Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1213A, 15-1-48.	....	All sorts of mill-made dhuti, saree, blankets, sujni, shirting, coating and bed sheets.
69	Arun Bastralaya ..	25/2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1415A, 5-1-48.	....	Hand-loom cloth, shirting cloth, ready-made garments, thread, buttons, napkins, needles, mill-made cloth and shirting and paper, packing materials, woollen goods.
70	Punjab Soap & Chemical Works.	247/H/4, Manicktolla Main Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1416A, 5-1-48.	Caustic soda, oil, scent, paper, wooden boxes and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of soap for sale.	....
71	Shiw Kumar & Co. ..	1, Balaram Dey Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1417A, 10-1-48	....	General merchandise as and when required for resale.
72	Bibhuti Bhushan Dutt & Sons.	33|1, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1418A, 10-1-48.	....	All kinds of papers and printing inks.
73	Bireswar Dutt & Sons ..	21, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1419A, 10-1-48.	....	All kinds of paper and printing inks.
74	Union Laboratory, Ltd	124, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI|1420A, 12-1-48.	Chemicals, drugs and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of soaps, cosmetics, medicines and chemicals for sale.	Soaps, cosmetics, medicines, chemicals.
75	Shib Sankar Banerjee .	60, Joymitter Street, Calcutta.	.	BDI/1422A, 15-1-48.	Wires, rods, sheets, steel, packing and printing and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of chains, iron scraps for sale.	Gases (oxygen and acetylene).
76	J. N. Sharama & Sons ..	206|1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/1194A, 5-1-48.	....	Kerosene oil, mobil oil, lubricating oil, petroleum products.
77	Shakti & Co. ..	96, Raja Nabakrishna Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1195A, 5-1-48.	Chemicals, oil, essential oil and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of hair-oil, patent medicines, prescriptions for sale.	Perfumery, confectionery provisions, medical sundries, toilet requisites.
78	Krishna Supply Agency	52, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	SH/1196A 7-1-48.	....	Mill stores, machinery parts and spares, tools.
79	Radhika Hosiery Mills	2, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.	..	SH/1197A, 8-1-48.	Yarn, thread and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	Hosiery goods.
80	Indian Timber Traders Syndicate.	187, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/1198A, 15-1-48.	Timber and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of sawn timber for sale.	Timber.
81	S. R. B. Tea & Co. ..	159, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1199A, 15-1-48.	....	Tea.
82	Anukul Chandra Hazra, A. R. Shop No. 405.	Joychandipur, Budge Budge, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/625A, 5-1-48.	....	Rice, sugar, wheat, gram, salt, suji, and all other rationed goods.
83	The Hindusthan Construction Co., Ltd. (Cossipore Branch).	28, Jheel Road, Cossipore, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/624A, 2-1-48.	Bricks, cement, sand, iron rods and A, B, C certified for any process in the execution of contracts.	....
84	The Hindusthan Construction Co., Ltd. (South Power Calcutta Station Branch).	B-5, Prince Dilwarjah Lane, P.O. Garden Reach, Calcutta.	..	PG/626A, 5-1-48.	Bricks, cement, sand, shingle, iron rods and A, B, C certified for any process in the execution of contracts.	....
85	Osler Electric Lamp Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	12, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1531A, 14-1-48.	Bulbs, filaments, caps, solder, cement and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of electrical lamps and other electrical goods and appliances for sale.	Electrical lamps and other electrical goods and appliances.
86	Trivedi & Lince ..	87, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1524A, 9-1-48.	....	Crude drugs, oils, chemicals, mill stores such as cotton waste, tallow, belting, lime, cotton fibre.
87	B. K. Shaw & Co. ..	P-20, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.	..	EL|1526A, 7-1-48.	....	Sheet and plate glass, mirror, cardboard, plywood, picture frames.
88	Kazalbhoy Trading Co. (Eastern India Agency), Ltd.	10, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	..	EL-1527A, 2-1-48.	....	Refrigerators, cosmetics, stationery, toys, electrical machinery, furniture, books, plastic goods.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89	Acharya Bros. ..	23/24, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1520A, 14-1-48.	....	Jute and jute products, kapok, oils, bees wax, electrical goods, chemicals, hardware, mills stores, piece-goods, carpets, spices.
90	Supply & Agency Corporation.	20, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1530A, 14-1-48.	....	Mill stores, stationeries, rexine, leather cloth, electric motors, timber, jute and jute products, porcelain goods, weighing machines..
91	Modern Publishers ..	6, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1313A, 2-1-48.	Paper, printing ink, blocks and A, B certified in any process in the manufacture of books and diaries for sale.	Printed books.
92	The City Motor Co. .	28, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	..	SL/1314A, 2-1-48.	....	Motor parts and accessories.
93	The Sandoz Products, Ltd.	P-117, Saklot Place, Calcutta.	..	SL/1315A, 2-1-48.	....	Imported pharmaceutical products.
94	R. K. Das & Co. ..	157, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1316A, 8-1-48.	Marble stone chips, stone dust, oxide, polishing materials and A. B certified in any process in the manufacture of engraved stones, tiles for sale.	Marble stones, sanitary goods.
95	Islamiah Library ..	46, Mirzapore Street, Calcutta	..	SL/1317A, 6-1-48.	Paper, blocks, printing materials and A, B certified in any process in the manufacturing of books.	Books
96	Fulchand Basantlal ..	107, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	.	SL/1318A, 9-1-48.	....	Textiles, piece-goods and cotton goods.
97	Friends Jewellery Works.	101, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1319A, 9-1-48.	Gold and silver and stones and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be used in any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale.	Gold and silver ornaments. .
98	Modern Specta House ..	3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1320A, 9-1-48.	....	Optical goods such as frames and lenses.
99	Auddy & Biswas ..	121C, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1322A, 12-1-48.	Gold, silver, stone, acid, charcoal, copper and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required in any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments.	Gold, silver, gold and silver ornaments.
100	Novelty Trading Co. ..	31, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.	..	SL/1323A, 14-1-48.	....	Toys, plastic goods, glassware, brasswares, perfumery, stationery, toilet requisites, spectacle frames, kiddies' cycles, tri-cycles, household furniture, drawing instruments.
101	Popular Pharmaceutical Chemical Works, Ltd.	65/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	.	SL/1325A, 15-1-48.	Chemicals and A, B certified to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations and medicines.	Medicine.
102	Banerjee, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd.	4, Hoozarimul Lane, Calcutta.	..	SL/1324A, 15-1-48.	Timber, hardware, spirit, varnish, rexine, cotton, coir and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of windows, doors for sale.	...
103	Classic Press ..	21, Patuatola Lane, Calcutta.	.	SL-1326A, 16-1-48.	Printing ink, paper, old types and printing materials and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of printed matters for sale.	Old types.

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

No. 1258F.T.—10th August 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), the following names and addresses of the registered dealers together with a description of the goods covered by the registration certificate whose registration shall be deemed to have been cancelled with effect from the last day of Chaitra, 1354 B.S., are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name.	Address.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	3	5	6	7
1	Sashi Bhusan Sadhukhan and Dasarathi Sadhukhan.	Queen Street, Serampore, Hooghly.	..	SP/70A, 10-9-41.	..	Rice, pulses, salt, sugar, oilcake, kerosene oil, molasses, sugar-candy, flour, bran, ghee, tea, match, washing soda, soap, spices, tobacco (dokta).
2	Manmatha Nath Das ..	10, Tagore Castle Street, Calcutta.		BH/753A, 25-9-41	....	Grocery.
3	N. C. Mukherji & Sons	26, Harish Chatterji Street, Calcutta.	..	BH/764A, 14-9-43.	....	Bricks, surkey, lime, sand, tiles, cement
4	Bishnupada Dey ..	Sarbaria, Sukandar, Midnapore.	.	MN/98A, 3-10-41.	.	Rice, pulses, and other consumable stores, kerosene, salt, rope, coal-tar, soap, barley and spices.
5	Sreepati Ch. Loha & Sons	Barabazar, Bankura ..	..	MN/396A, 19-2-45.	....	Cotton, mill-made and hand-loom cloths, ready-made hosiery.
6	Kamala Stores ..	Radhanagar Road, Burdwan.	..	BN/202A, 7-11-41.	...	Smoker's requisites, hardware, ropes, coal-tar, umbrella, glass-wares, aluminium and enamel stores.

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local Self-Government.

NOTIFICATION.

24-Parganas.—No. L.S.-G. 1E-13/48.—8th September 1948.—Whereas the Governor is satisfied that the failure of Sri Suresh Chandra Paul, Sri Kali Charan De, Sri Dhirendra Nath Sen and Sri Girija Bhusan Chatterjee, elected Commissioners of the Naihati Municipaliy, to make the oath or affirmation of allegiance under sub-section (*1*) of section 57 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), within three months of the date of commencement of their term of office, was due to misapprehension;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*5*) of the said section, the Governor is pleased to declare that the failure of the said Sri Suresh Chandra Paul, Sri Kali Charan De, Sri Dhirendra Nath Sen and Sri Girija Bhusan Chatterjee to comply with the provisions of that section, is hereby condoned.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.4025/4D-42/47(1).—6th September 1948.—Sri Santi Bhusan Ray of late Personal Assistant to the Deputy Director of Health Services (Administration), West Bengal, is appointed to act as Administrative Officer, Directorate of Health Services (Establishment and Accounts) in the said Directorate with effect from the 2nd September 1948.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.4026/4D-42/47(2).—6th September 1948.—Mr. B. S. Regal, B.Sc., Bengal Junior Civil Service of late Personal Assistant to the Deputy Director of Health Services (Medical Relief), West Bengal, is appointed to act as Administrative Officer, Directorate of Health Services (Medical Relief and Public Health) in the said Directorate with effect from the 2nd September 1948.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.4027/1J-8/48I.—6th September 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. Jogesh Chandra Mitra, on supernumerary duty at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Dr. Muralidhar Sen Gupta, granted leave.

Calcutta.—No. MD/Medl.4028/6I/5/48.—6th September 1948. Dr. A. C. Ukil, M.B. (Cal.), M.S P.E. (Paris), Principal-Superintendent, Medical College and Hospitals, Calcutta, was placed on deputation out of India for the period from 3rd May 1948 to 29th June 1948.

This cancels the notification No. Medl./MD/IA-101/47, dated the 28th April 1948.

Calcutta.—No. MD/Medl.4029/6I/5/48.—6th September 1948.—Dr. M. N. De, M.B. (Cal.), M.R.C P. (Lond.), Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, was appointed temporarily to act as Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, for the period from 3rd May 1948 to 29th June 1948, in addition to his own duties.

This cancels the notification No. Medl./MD/IA/101 47(2), dated the 28th April 1948.

Calcutta. No. MD/Medl.4030/6I/5/48.—6th September 1948.—Dr. P. Chatterjee, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act as Superintendent, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties for the period from 3rd May 1948 to 29th June 1948.

This cancels the notification No. Medl./MD/IA/101/47(3), dated the 28th April 1948.

Calcutta. — No. Medl. 4254/1C-6/48. — 20th September 1948.—Mr. J. G. Workman, representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, is appointed as a member on the Visiting Committee of the Campbell Hospital for the year 1948-49, constituted under resolution No. Medl.3093/1C-6/48, dated 5th July 1948, in place of Mr. W. Withall.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

Public Health

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta.—No. P H.38-24/47.— 13th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 4 of the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Act, 1905 (Bengal Act III of 1905), the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Nicoll, Manager, Union North Jute Mills, who has been nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to be a member of the West Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission, *vice* Mr. R. H. Campbell.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS

NOTIFICATION

No. 7-I.—15th September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to direct, under section 63 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), that an estimate shall be made of the probable expenses to be incurred in respect of the repairs, maintenance and works connected therewith of the Taccavi Embankments named below in the district of Midnapore during thirty years commencing on the 1st day of April 1949:—

Hooda No.	No. of embankment.	Name of embankment.
1	1	Cossye right.
2	2	Bifurcation right.
	3	Cossye left.
	4	Durbachatty right.
3	4	Durbachatty right.
	7	Topa right.
	3	Cossye left.
4	5	Durbachatty lett.
	6	Soladobra right.
5	16	Cossye right.
	17	Kherai left.
6	18	Kherai right.
	19	Buxi left.
7	20	Buxi right.
	22	Panchthubi left.
	23	Patchanda left.
8	21	Panchthubi right.
	24	Gonepat left.
10	25	Banskana right.
	26	Kalimandap and Katina left.
	29	Kaliaghye left.
11	27	Katina right.
	29	Kaliaghye left.
12	29	Kaliaghye left.
13	28	Kapaleswary left.
14	16	Cossye right.
	20	Buxi right.
	22	Panchthubi left.
15	11	Soadighi right.
	13	Gangakhali left.
	15	Cossye left.
15A	11	Soadighi right.
	14	Gangakhali left.
15B	12	Soadighi left.
16	30	Salimabad.
17	31	Amarshi.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. DEY, Secy.

IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DIRECTORATE

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 50C.I.E.—6th September 1948.—Sri Bhola Nath Aich, Assistant Engineer, Subdivisional Officer, South Bank Subdivision No. II, of the Mor Construction Division No. II, is transferred in the interest of the public service to hold charge of the Stores Subdivision No. II, of the Mor Construction Division No. III, *vice* Sri Sukhada Kanta Roy, temporary Assistant Engineer, transferred.

No. 51C.I.E.—6th September 1948.—Sri Nripendra Krishna Saha, temporary Assistant Engineer, Subdivisional Officer, South Bank Subdivision No. III, of the Mor Construction Division No. II, is transferred in the interest of the public service to hold charge of the South Bank Subdivision No. II of the same Division, *vice* Sri B. N. Aich, Assistant Engineer, transferred.

No. 52C.I.E.—6th September 1948.—Sri Sukhada Kanta Roy, temporary Assistant Engineer, Subdivisional Officer, Stores Subdivision No. II of the Mor Construction Division No. III, is transferred in the interest of the public service to hold charge of the South Bank Subdivision No. III of the Mor Construction Division No. II, *vice* Sri N. K. Saha, temporary Assistant Engineer, transferred.

G. B. MONDAL, Chief Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

ORDERS.

No. 4625Com.—13th September 1948.—Whereas Sri Kanai Lal Ghosal has entered into an agreement with the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, licensees of the Calcutta and District Consolidated Electric License, 1946, for taking from the said licensees the supply of energy at the premises of Sri Kanai Lal Ghosal, at Talpukur Road off Ghose Para Road, post office Bally, in the district of Howrah, situated outside the area of supply of the said licensees;

And whereas the said premises are not situated within the area of supply of any other license;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to authorise the said licensees to supply energy to Sri Kanai Lal Ghosal at Talpukur Road off Ghose Para Road, post office Bally, in the district of Howrah, and to lay down and place electric supply lines for that purpose, subject to the following conditions and restrictions, namely:—

The authority hereby conferred shall—

(*a*) remain in force until—

(*i*) the area of supply of the said licensees is extended so as to include within its limits the said premises at Bally, or

(*ii*) a license is granted to any other party whose area of supply includes the said premises within its boundaries and such party is in a position to supply energy to the said premises, or

(*iii*) any transmission or distribution system for supplying energy outside such area of supply is established by or on behalf of the Provincial Government, enabling energy to be supplied at the said premises without such authority.

(*b*) be subject to the restrictions referred to in the third proviso to section 27 hereinbefore mentioned.

The sanction is not in lieu of the sanction necessary under the West Bengal Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1948.

No. 4701Com.—17th September 1948.—Whereas Messrs. A. K. Mondal's Silk Mills, Ltd., have entered into an agreement with the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, licensees of the Calcutta and District Consolidated Electric License, 1946, for taking from the said licensees the supply of energy at the premises of Messrs. A. K. Mondal's Silk Mills at Benares Road in the district of Howrah, situated outside the area of supply of the said licensees:

And whereas the said premises are not situated within the area of supply of any other licensee;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to authorise the said licensees to supply energy to Messrs. A. K. Mondal's Silk Mills, Ltd., at Benares Road in the district of Howrah and to lay down and place electric supply lines for that purpose, subject to the following conditions and restrictions, namely:—

The authority hereby conferred shall—

(*a*) remain in force until—

(*i*) the area of supply of the said licensee is extended so as to include within its limits the said premises at Benares Road, or

(*ii*) a license is granted to any other party whose area of supply includes the said premises within its boundaries and the licensee is in a position to supply energy to the said premises, or

(*iii*) any transmission or distribution system for supplying energy outside such area of supply is established by or on behalf of the Provincial Government, enabling energy to be supplied at the said premises without such authority;

(*b*) be subject to the restrictions referred to in the third proviso to section 27 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910).

This sanction is not in lieu of the sanction necessary under the West Bengal Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
N. M. MAJUMDAR, Dy. Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4615Com.—13th September 1948.—Sri Anil Kumar Mukherjee, Assistant Engineer, Grade II Electricity Development, is allowed earned leave for twenty-two days from 19th October 1948 to 9th November 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 4662Com.—14th September 1948.—Sri Mukunda Lal Chakravarty, ex-Supervisor, Government Dockyard, Narayangunj, at present a surplus officer in West Bengal, whose services have been temporarily placed by the Home (Transfer) Department, at the disposal of this department, is appointed to act as a Special Officer at the Office of the Chief Purchasing Adviser to Government. While so employed, Sri Mukunda Lal Chakravarty will have the status of a Gazetted Officer.

By order of the Governor,
N. M. MAJUMDAR, Dy. Secy.

Labour

ORDER.

No. 3419Lab.—18th September 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 1897Lab., dated the 9th June 1948, as modified by order No. 2851Lab., dated the 17th August 1948, industrial dispute between Messrs. Bankilal Gopinath, Ltd., proprietor of Bihar Hosiery Factory, 203, Harrison Road, Calcutta, and their employees represented by the Joint Secretary, Calcutta Hosiery Sramik Union, 106A, Amherst Street, Calcutta, was referred for adjudication to Sri M. C. Banerjee, Additional Distriot Judge;

And whereas the said Sri M. C. Banerjee, Additional District Judge, has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri M. C. Banerjee, Additional District Judge, shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

ANNEXURE.

Industrial dispute between Messrs. Bankilal Copinath, Ltd., Proprietor of Bihar Hosiery Factory, 203, Harrison Road, Calcutta, and their employees represented by the Joint Secretary, Calcutta Hosiery Sramik Union, 106A, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

PRESENT:

SRI MATISH CHANDRA BANERJI, *Judge, Industrial Tribunal.*

AWARD.

Messrs. Bankilal Gopinath, Ltd., is a hosiery firm situated at 203, Harrison Road, Calcutta. The Company also owns a bigger hosiery factory at Muzaffarpur in the province of Bihar, known as the Bihar Hosiery Factory. The factory in Calcutta is a small one and employs 13 or 14 persons. The workmen of the establishment are members of the Calcutta Hosiery Sramik Union. On 11th October 1947, the workmen submitted, through the Joint Secretary of their Union, a charter of demands to the Company through registered post, but the letter was refused by the addressee. A few days after a workman of the factory was dismissed and on the 26th of December 1947 all the workmen absented from the factory, claiming that they were enjoying leave without pay according to the permission of the employers. According to the employers, the workmen absented themselves without permission or notice on 26th December 1947. On the 27th of December 1947 the employers dismissed the entire body of workmen on the ground of their absence on the previous day and the matter was brought to the notice of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal, and the employers took back to their service all the workmen except five, namely, (1) Sri Santiranjan Nath, (2) Sri Arjun Chandra Chandra, (3) Sri Haripada De, (4) Sri Biswanath Chakrabartty, and (5) Sri Nagendra Chandra Dhar. Attempt at conciliation over the matter failed and the disputes between the workmen and the Company were referred by the Government of West Bengal in the Commerce, Labour and Industries Department under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act by order No. 1897Lab., dated 9th June 1948, to Sri S. C. Dutta Gupta, Additional District Judge, for adjudication.

Notices were issued on the parties and they filed written statements and issues were framed on these statements. In partial modification of the Government order No. 1897Lab., dated 9th June 1948, the disputes were referred to me by order No. 2851Lab., dated 17th August 1948, and the case was heard by me on 8th September 1948.

Sri P. C. Chunder, Solicitor of Messrs. G. C. Chunder and Co., along with the President of the Calcutta Hosiery Sramik Union and some of the workmen appeared for the Union. Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate, assisted by Sri M. L. Jhunjhunwala, Solicitor of Messrs. Khaitan and Co., and Sri K. N. Kapoor, Director of the Company, appeared for the Company.

Issues framed are as follows:—

(1) Jurisdiction of the Tribunal to grant the reliefs claimed or any of them.

(2) Reinstatement of Sri Santiranjan Nath, Sri Arjun Chandra Chandra, Sri Haripada De, Sri Biswanath Chakrabartty and Sri Nagendra Chandra Dhar.

(3) Minimum salary of the workers.

(4) Dearness allowance.

(5) Bonus.

(6) Leave.

(7) Recognition of the Union.

DECISION.

Issue No. 1.—Jurisdiction of the Tribunal to grant the reliefs claimed or any of them.

The Company state in their written statement that they are the owners of Bihar Hosiery Factory and that the said factory is situated at Muzaffarpur in the province of Bihar and as such the order of reference to this Tribunal was bad in law and the Tribunal had no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon any dispute alleged by the Union. There can be no doubt that this Tribunal has jurisdiction to entertain the disputes between the employers and their workmen of the Hosiery Factory situated in Calcutta and that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction in respect of any dispute between the workmen and the employers of the factory in Bihar. The Union in this present reference does not represent any workman of the Bihar factory, and the alleged disputes are entirely between the workmen in the Calcutta factory and the employers. The Tribunal has ample jurisdiction to adjudicate on the dispute between the workmen of the factory in Calcutta and the employers, and I award accordingly.

Issue No. 2.—Reinstatement of Sri Santiranjan Nath, Sri Arjun Chandra Chandra, Sri Haripada De, Sri Biswanath Chakrabartty and Sri Nagendra Chandra Dhar.

The Union stated in the written statement that on 24th December 1947 the workers of the factory demanded a holiday on 25th December 1947 but the employers told them that as one of the proprietors was not in town, no holiday could be sanctioned until the next day, and, further, that on 25th December 1947, the employers permitted the workers leave without pay on 26th December 1947. The workers claimed that it was in accordance with this permission that they were absent on 26th

December 1947. The Company's case is that after the dismissal of one of the workmen, namely, Manindra Nath Dutta, for unsatisfactory outturn of work, the workmen indulged in indisciplinary behaviour and on 25th December 1947 they left the factory without permission after working only for one hour; and that they did not attend the factory at all on 26th December 1947. In short, the Company's statement is that the workmen were absent without permission or leave for the whole of 25th December 1947 and 26th December 1947 except for one hour on 25th December 1947. It appears that after this absence, which is claimed by the Company to be unauthorised and contrary to the rudimentary discipline of the factory, the Company discharged all the workmen. It further appears that at the intercession of the Labour Commissioner, the Company took back to their service all the workmen except five whose reinstatement is now demanded by the Union.

At the hearing the parties agreed before me that the Union would not press for reinstatement of the five employees, namely, Santiranjan, Arjun, Haripada, Biswanath and Nagendra Chandra, on condition that each of them was paid one month's wages as compensation for their discharge. The Company agreed to pay this compensation. It appears from the statement of both the parties that Santiranjan used to get Rs. 50, Arjun Rs. 60, Haripada Rs. 55, Biswanath Rs. 70 and Nagendra Rs. 65 per month as wages. The Company did not pay any separate dearness allowance. These workmen worked in the Company till 25th December 1947. They are, therefore, entitled to their wages for work done till that date less any advance, if any, taken by any one of them. In case each of them gets a compensation to the extent of one month's wages as stated above, Santiranjan will get a compensation of Rs. 50, Arjun a compensation of Rs. 60, Biswanath a compensation of Rs. 70, Haripada a compensation of Rs. 55 and Nagendra a compensation of Rs. 65 over and above the arrear wages for work done up to 25th December 1947 that may be due to them. It appears that out of these five workmen only Santiranjan was in service of the Company for about two years and the other four were in service for less than three months. In the circumstances, the compensation of one month's wages on their discharge as agreed to by the Company appears to me to be quite substantial and I accept the suggestion of the parties on the point. It is, therefore, awarded that these five workmen shall get their arrear wages for work up to 25th December 1947 less any advance, if any, taken by them and also one month's wages by way of compensation for discharge as stated above. The prayer for reinstatement is rejected.

Issue No. 3.—Minimum salary of the workers, Issue No. 4.—Dearness allowance, and Issue No. 5.—Bonus.

These three issues were not pressed at the time of the hearing. The Union only pressed for prescribing the period of apprenticeship of the workmen in this factory. It appears that there was no claim for increase of the salary of the workers in the charter of demands filed by the Union on 11th October 1947. The Union is not, therefore, entitled to claim an increase of salary of the workers before the Tribunal, as they did in their written statement. The Union claimed an increase of the minimum salary to Rs. 80 in the written statement. It appears that there are twelve workers in the factory, of whom four are monthly paid, four are paid on piece rates, three are apprentice workmen and one is a cooly. The minimum salary of the monthly paid workmen is now Rs. 55 per month. The apprentice workmen get Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 per month. The Union states in the written statement that the minimum salary is on an average Rs. 55 per month. No separate dearness allowance is paid by the Company and the salary is a consolidated sum of basic wages and dearness allowance taken together. The charter of demands, dated 11th October 1947, only wanted an extra dearness allowance at 25 per cent. of the pay. It appears that the Company granted an increase of 12½ per cent. on the wages in February 1948. As I have mentioned above, these claims were not pressed at the time of the hearing and I do not also consider that the wages paid by the Company were unsatisfactory, or needed a further revision.

The Company informed me that the usual period of apprenticeship in their factory is one year. It appears that the minimum salary offered to an apprentice on a satisfactory completion of the period of probation and on employment in the factory after the period of probation is Rs. 50 per month. I direct that this practice shall be followed in future.

The claim of bonus was not also pressed at the hearing and it is not allowed.

Issue No. 6.—Leave.

The Union wanted ten days' privilege leave with full pay; fifteen days' medical leave with full pay along with another fifteen days' medical leave on half pay and three months' leave without pay. It appears that the Company grants thirteen and a half days' festival leave in a calendar year. I heard the parties on the question of leave and award as follows. In supersession of this leave it is awarded that a workman shall get ten days' privilege leave with full pay on completion of one year's service which will be cumulative for two years. He shall also get six days' festival holidays on full pay to be fixed by the authorities of the Company, and ten days' sick leave on half pay in a calendar year. If any workman has already enjoyed any leave according to the old rules during this year, it shall be set off against the new scale of leave and holidays as allowed under this award.

Issue No. 7.—Recognition of the Union.

The Union pressed for its recognition by the Company. This question, however, is not an industrial dispute and the Company is to follow the procedure prescribed in sections 28C and 28E of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1928. The Union is to apply to the employer for recognition and the Company assured me that they would consider the question of recognition of the Union when they received an application by the Union in that behalf. I would, therefore, advise the Union to formally apply to the Company for its recognition under the Indian Trade Unions Act. This Tribunal finds itself incompetent to grant the relief under this issue, which is therefore rejected.

Conclusion.

Although some of the workmen were discharged by the Company, the Company and the Union showed extreme reasonableness during the hearing of this dispute. I hope there would be no further trouble between the workmen and the employers in this factory.

M. C. BANERJI,
Tribunal.

The 10th September 1948.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

ORDER.

No. 3444Lab.—20th September 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 1440Lab., dated the 7th May 1948, as amended by order No. 2200Lab., dated the 2nd July 1948, the industrial dispute between Howrah Engineering Company at 43, Circular Road, Howrah, and their workers represented by the Howrah Zilla Loha Karkhana Mazdoor Congress, 43, Baikuntha Chatterjee Lane, Howrah, was referred for adjudication to Sri S. K. Halder, I.C.S.

And whereas the said Sri S. K. Halder, I.C.S., has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The award made by the said Sri S. K. Halder, I.C.S., shall bind the Company and their workmen aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the 19th August 1948.

ANNEXURE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Messrs. Howrah Engineering Company and its workmen.

PRESENT: SRI S. K. HALDER, I.C.S.

For the Company—Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate, and Sri Jagannath Prosad Porel, Pleader.

For the Union—Sri Sudhir Kumar Bose, Advocate, instructed by Sri D. L. Sen Gupta, Pleader.

AWARD.

By Government of West Bengal order No. 2200-Lab., dated 2nd July 1948, the industrial dispute between Messrs. Howrah Engineering Company and their workmen has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. The workers of the Howrah Engineering Company placed their demand in writing on 29th October 1947 and 7th November 1947 claiming certain wages, dearness allowance, casual and other leave, Provident Fund and certain other facilities. The management took time to meet the demands, but eventually the facts were intimated to the Labour Commissioner and other authorities. On 2nd December 1947 certain terms and conditions were offered by the management to the workmen and, according to the management, the workers accepted the terms *in toto* and some of their representatives signed at the back of the terms and conditions in token of the fact that they had agreed to them. But the version of the workmen is that these terms and conditions were merely offered, but they were never accepted by the workmen and that the signatures of some of the workmen were obtained on a blank piece of paper which has subsequently been utilised by the management as an agreement. But it is significant to note that although there were constant disturbances occasionally followed by stay-in strikes from the period 21st August 1947 up to 2nd December 1947, the alleged date of the agreement, there followed a temporary period of peace from 2nd December 1947 to 24th December 1947 after which trouble started again. According to the management, some of the workmen induced others to stop work and indulged in intimidation and abuse of the supervisory staff, so that the management had to report all these matters to the local police and the District Magistrate.

On 8th January 1948 another stay-in strike was organised and this matter was also reported to the Labour Commissioner, the District Magistrate and the police. The Company, upon an enquiry, drew up proceedings against six of the workmen, who were alleged to be ring leaders. They were (1) Protap Kundu, (2) Gopal Das, (3) Sankar Dey, (4) Probodh Ghosh, (5) Sailendra Bhowmik *alias* Bhuiya and (6) Sukumar Kundu.

Protap Kundu showed cause on behalf of himself as well as five others on 14th January 1948. The cause shown was not considered satisfactory and on 16th January 1948 the management discharged all the six persons. According to the management those six persons in concert with some of their friends and sympathisers continued to create disturbances and on 2nd February 1948 another stay-in strike was started and the police was informed. With the help of the police the situation was somehow brought under control and as on the following day no workmen returned to work, the management closed the factory after reporting the matter to the Labour Commissioner and other authorities. The factory was locked up up to 3rd March 1948 as some of the workers persisted in threatening to go on strike. According to the workmen, the dismissal of the six persons named above was a retaliatory measure on the part of the management because those six persons had incurred the particular displeasure of the management. The case of the workmen further is that though the management promised on 2nd December 1947 certain terms and conditions, yet the management did not implement some of these terms and conditions, as a result of which the agitation of the workmen continued. On 10th February 1948 the Labour Commissioner sent a letter to the Manager, Howrah Engineering Company, pointing out the violation of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in dismissing six workers and in announcing a lock-out, when the dispute was pending before him. The Labour Commissioner also requested to reinstate the dismissed workers. Even after the factory re-opened, the relationship between the management and the workers was far from satisfactory. There were police cases on either side and some of the cases are still pending. Several prominent men including Sri Bepin Behari Ganguly, M.L.A., President, Bengal Provincial National Trade Union Congress and Sri Alamohon Das, the well-known industrialist, tried to intervene and bring about an amicable settlement, but in vain. Thereafter the matter was referred to the Government, as has already been stated above, and the Government by order No. 2200Lab., dated 2nd July 1948, has sent the industrial dispute to this Tribunal.

The following issues, which were framed in this case, will show the nature of the dispute:—

Issues.

1. In view of the agreement between the management and the workmen, dated 2nd December 1947, is the Union competent to press the general demands before this Tribunal?

2. Has the Tribunal jurisdiction to direct reinstatement of any discharged or dismissed worker? If so, under what conditions?

3. Did the discharge or dismissal of any of the six workers (1) Protap Kundu, (2) Gopal Das, (3) Sankar Dey, (4) Probodh Ghosh, (5) Sukumar Kundu, (6) Sailen Bhuiya, amount to unfair labour practice?

4. Are any of the aforesaid discharged or dismissed workers entitled to reinstatement, or to any ther relief?

General Demands.

5. Minimum basic pay and scales of pay for workers of different categories.

6. Dearness allowance for such workers.

7. Leave and holidays.

8. Double pay for work on a Sunday or a holiday.

9. Contributory Provident Fund system.

10. Discharge and retrenchment and appointment of retrenched workers.

11. First-aid facilities.

12. Recognition of Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress and provision of accommodation for the Union office in the factory premises.

Both parties produced some witnesses, who were xamined and cross-examined at length. The principal witnesses on behalf of the management were the Sub-Inspector Niranjan Kumar Santra, Officer-in-charge, Bantra police-station, Monmatha Nath Khan, a clerk under the Howrah Engineerng Company, and Gopal Chandra Das, the acting Manager of the Company. The principal witnesses xamined on behalf of the workmen were Sri Mohendra Nath Dey, Assistant Labour Commisioner, Howrah, Sailen Bhowmik *alias* Bhuiya, ne of the discharged workmen, and others. Both parties also referred me to a large number of documents throwing light upon the case. Arguments were heard at length and I explained to both parties the desirability of amicably settling he dispute between themselves, if possible. At irst all chances of amicable settlement appeared o be extremely remote, but as argument proceeded t appeared to me that both parties were assuming reasonable attitude. Eventually yesterday the epresentatives of both parties sat with me round a table and came to an agreement on almost all the ssues leaving only a few unimportant issues for my decision.

I take those issues first which have been settled amicably between the parties in my presence.

Issue No. 1.—In view of the agreement between the management and the workmen, dated 2nd December 1947, is the Union competent to press the general demands before the Tribunal?

This issue has been settled amicably between the parties as follows:—

The agreement, dated 2nd December 1947, which s annexed herewith, is wholly accepted by both parties. The classification of all the workmen in he different grades as mentioned in clause 2 of the agreement is left to the discretion of the management. Clause 6 will not have retrospective effect. Division of workmen in different grades will be in accordance with the list herewith annexed and submitted by the management. The terms of the agreement shall remain valid notwithstanding clause 10 for the period during which the award remains valid.

My award is accordingly made in terms of the agreed compromise between the parties.

Issue No. 2.—Has the Tribunal jurisdiction to direct reinstatement of any discharged or dismissed worker? If so, under what conditions?

Both parties have agreed that the Tribunal has got jurisdiction. But the question of jurisdiction can never be the matter of an agreement between the parties litigating before the Tribunal. It is for the Tribunal to decide whether, upon a consideration of all the attending circumstances, the Tribunal can hold that it has jurisdiction. The question of reinstatement has been the subject matter of decision by different Tribunals of different Provinces and unfortunately there is a conflict of judicial decisions on this point. Some Tribunals have held, for example, that the utmost legal remedy of a dismissed worker in a court of law is a suit for damages and that no court of law can order reinstatement. But it has been held by certain other Tribunals that the scope of an Industrial Tribunal being much wider than that of an ordinary civil court, the question of reinstatement can legally be gone into and is perfectly within the jurisdiction of such a Tribunal. I understand that the same question is awaiting decision before our High Court. I do not anticipate what the decision is going to be. In my view when it is the intention of the statute that an Industrial Tribunal should settle a dispute between the management and the workmen, it is necessary and desirable that all questions relating to the dispute should come within the jurisdiction of the Industrial Tribunal. Many industrial disputes and undoubtedly the present dispute relates to the principal question of reinstatement. Both parties made it clear to me that other issues are more or less minor in nature. Hence there will be no solution of dispute if the main question of reinstatement is relegated to the background for want of jurisdiction. I hold that the Industrial Tribunal has got jurisdiction to deal with the question of reinstatement. As both parties agreed that the Tribunal has got jurisdiction and this being my own view also, I accept the agreed compromise on issue No. 2, which accordingly will be a part of my award.

Issue No. 3.—Did the discharge or dismissal of any of the six workers (1) Protap Kundu, (2) Gopal Das, (3) Sanker Dey, (4) Probodh Ghosh, (5) Sukumar Kundu, (6) Sailen Bhuiya, amount to unfair labour practice? And Issue No. 4.—Are any of the aforesaid discharged or dismissed workers entitled to reinstatement, or to any other relief?

Both parties have agreed before me to the reinstatement of (1) Gopal Das, (2) Sanker Dey, (3) Probodh Ghosh, (4) Sailen Bhuiya.

Both parties have agreed before me that Protap and Sukumar Kundu are not to be reinstated and in view of the pecuniary condition of Sukumar Kundu, the Company agreed to pay him a lump sum of Rs. 100. I am happy that this matter has been amicably settled between the parties in so satisfactory a manner. The management has shown generosity in taking back four out of the six dismissed workmen and in granting a lump sum of Rs. 100 to the dismissed workman Sukumar Kundu who has not been reinstated. I have no hesitation in accepting these terms of compromise as reasonable. My award will be accordingly in terms of the compromise on Issue Nos. 3 and 4.

The question as to the exact date from which the reinstatement will take effect has been left to me for decision by both parties. This question will be taken up later in this award.

GENERAL DEMANDS.

Issue No. 5.—Minimum basic pay and scales of pay for workers of different categories; Issue No. 6.—Dearness allowance for such workers; Issue No. 7.—Leave and holidays; Issue No. 8.—Double pay for work on a Sunday or a holiday; Issue No. 10.—Discharge and retrenchment and appointment of retrenched workers; and Issue No. 11.—First-aid facilities.

Both parties have agreed before me that these issues are all covered by the agreement, dated 2nd December 1947, which is filed along with the terms of the settlement. These issues relate to the minimum basic pay, scales of pay, dearness allowance, leave and holidays, double pay for work on Sundays or holidays, discharge, retrenchment, etc., and first-aid facilities. A look at the terms of the agreement, dated 2nd December 1947, will convince anyone that all these questions are covered thereby. When parties have accepted the terms of this agreement, I have no hesitation in making my award accordingly. The agreement, dated 2nd December 1947, will form a part of my award.

Apart from the above issues, the Company agreed as a gesture of good-will to donate the sum of Rs. 400 to be distributed equally among all the workmen, and in response to this gesture the workers assured the Company in my presence that they would behave properly, maintain discipline, be regular in their attendance and help to speed up production. I am very happy to say that all this is as it should be and I include this agreed compromise between the parties in my award. I do hope that from now onwards there will be an era of peaceful progress, enhanced production and mutual good-will on both sides.

The workers agreed before me that at the present moment all their demands are covered by the above compromise, which has been made a part of my award and that there is no other outstanding demand at the present moment.

Reference has already been made to some criminal cases pending on both sides, and the parties in their agreement before me stated that they would take every step in their power to withdraw and compromise all the criminal cases pending against each other. I fully sympathise with this spirit of mutual good-will, but for obvious reasons I cannot make this a part of my award.

Thus most of the issues have been settled by both parties amicably. The parties have failed to come to terms on four points, viz.—

(1) Contributory Provident Fund system, which is issue No. 9.

(2) The date from which the reinstatement of the four workmen, Gopal Das, Sanker Dey, Probodh Ghosh and Sailen Bhuiya will take effect.

(3) Whether the management should pay the workmen their full pay for the lock-out period from 3rd February 1948 to 3rd March 1948.

(4) Recognition of Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress and provision of accommodation for the Union office in the factory premises.

The first and last of these issues have already been made issues, but the remaining two points, though not formally made issues, have cropped up during the discussion of these issues and I think all the four points will have to be adjudicated by me. I take up these points one by one.

Issue No. 9.—Contributory Provident Fund system.

It is a well-recognised principle that this concession regarding Provident Fund ought to be allowed by every employer of an industrial concern. The arguments advanced on behalf of the management do not appear to me to be at all convincing. I, therefore, direct that each workman without distinction should pay 6¼ per cent. of his basic monthly pay every month towards his Provident Fund, that the Company should pay an equal amount, i.e., 6¼ per cent. of the basic monthly pay of that workman towards his Provident Fund and that the fund should be maintained in accordanc with the Provident Fund Rules. I make th award accordingly.

The date from which the reinstatement of Gopa Das, Sanker Dey, Probodh Ghosh and Sailer Bhuiya will come into effect.

It was argued on behalf of the workmen tha the dismissal of these persons amounted to unfai labour practice and that, therefore, they should b reinstated from the date ot their dismissal, viz. 16th January 1948. I have gone through th evidence in detail and I am not satisfied from th evidence that the dismissal of these workme altogether amounted to unfair labour practice There were faults on both sides. The suspensio of work on 25th January 1947, on which date thes workmen took prominent part, was in connectio with the reinstatement of one Madan Uria, question wholly unconnected with the presen labour dispute. On 27th December 1947 some o these workmen took up what appears to me to b a violent attitude. They attempted to assault th management and to abuse it. In view of the fac that major portion of the dispute had been amicabl settled in an atmosphere ot peace and good-will I do not wish to recapitulate past incidents whic might injuriously affect the relationship betwee the parties; but it will suffice to say that th workmen themselves conceded that the dismissa of the six workmen was not altogether unjustifie because they agreed that two of their workme should not be reinstated. In these circumstance I should consider it fair and reasonable that th reinstatement should take effect from the date o the compromise before me, i.e., from 19th Augus 1948. It is to be remembered in this connectio that the Company pays its workmen daily wages Accordingly my award is that these four workmen viz., (1) Gopal Das, (2) Sanker Dey, (3) Probod Ghosh, and (4) Sailen Bhuiya, should b reinstated with effect from 19th August 1948.

Whether the workmen should get their pay for th lock-out period from 3rd February 1948 to 3r March 1948.

On this point the parties failed to agree. I has been argued on behalf of the management tha on account of the constant stay-in-strikes and o account of the attitude taken up by some of th workmen, the Company was forced to lock up it gates as it apprehended that there would be breac of the peace if the workers were allowed inside th premises. It has been argued on behalf ot th workmen that the Company had no justificatio for the lock-out and that the lock-out was purel a retaliatory measure.

From the deposition of Gopal Chandra Das, th present Manager of the Company, I find that afte a peaceful period of about 22 days there wa another strike on 25th December 1947 over th question of reinstatement ot Madan Uria. I have already stated that the reinstatement of Mada Sardar was not in the charter of demands presented by the workmen. To placate the workers, the management reinstated Madan Uria, but the workmen again struck work on 27th December 1947 on the ground that they demanded a holiday for Xmas. A holiday was granted and the strike ended. Then again another strike was organised on 3rd January 1948 for 2/3 hours in protest of re-numbering of the workmen. There were some misapprehensions, totally unfounded, on the re-numbering of workers. But the workers, instead of approaching the management peacefully, thought it proper to get redress of their supposed grievance by striking work.. These three incidents referred to above would show that the workmen had lost all restraint and sense of discipline and showed an overzealousness in going on strike at the slightest pretext. I must say that I cannot regard this attitude of theirs with sympathy. On 8th January 1948 again there was a stay-in-strike for the whole day and some of the workmen assumed threatening attitude towards the management. The Company was forced to suspend payment for that day because some of the clerks and the Cashier could not come into the office. The matter was reported to the Labour Commissioner, the District Magistrate and the Officer-in-charge, Bantra police-station. Trouble went on from day to day up to 12th January 1948 when the management called upon six of the workmen named above to show cause why they should not be dismissed. After cause was shown and considered, those six workmen were dismissed on 16th January 1948. After the dismissal up to 2nd February 1948 the work continued without much hitch, but on 2nd February 1948 again there was a stay-in-strike on the ground of reinstatement of the six discharged workers. The attitude of the workmen was very turbulent on this occasion and the management after informing the police had to order a lock-out from 3rd February 1948. Witness Sailen Bhuiya, examined on behalf of the workmen, practically corroborated all these details. He stated in his cross-examination, "there was a strike on 25th December 1947 for about 2 hours over Madan Uria. There was trouble over re-numbering of tickets. There was suspension of work on 3rd January 1948 for about 1 or 2 hours. On 8th January there was suspension of work for 2 hours as the management stopped the motor. As we had stopped work until the management gave an explanation, the management stopped the motor during that period .... During this period the police came very frequently. ....It is not a fact that we six persons excited the workmen to create further trouble after 2nd December 1947.........I am an accused in a case, which was instituted after my dismissal, on a charge of rioting".

So it is quite clear that on account of the frequent disturbances in the Company's premises and on account of frequent strikes, the Company was forced to lock-out as it apprehended trouble. After the dismissal of these six workmen, the other workmen clamoured for their reinstatement and this created bad blood. This was the principal cause of the strike which took place after 16th January 1948. From a consideration of all the facts and circumstances, I hold that the lock-out was justified and I am not inclined to order payment of wages during the period of lock-out.

It was argued before me on behalf of the workmen that now that the matter has been amicably settled between the parties, the poor workmen may be allowed their wages for the period of the lock-out. While viewing the case of the workmen with every reasonable sympathy I must, at the same time, make it clear that no one should be allowed to make a profit by his own bad conduct. I accordingly hold that the claim for wages during the period of the lock-out should be disallowed.

Issue No. 12.—Recognition of Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress and provision of accommodation for the Union office in the factory premises.

I must say at the outset that no argument was made on behalf of the workmen regarding the provision of accommodation of the Union office at the factory premises, and I take it that this point was abandoned by the workmen. But over the question of recognition of the Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress, the parties could not come to an agreement. It was argued on behalf of the management that the Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress came into existence after the present dispute remained pending for some time. It was further argued that all the earlier letters that had been received by the management in connection with the present dispute were letters issued by the "Iron Factory Workers' Union" which disappeared during the pendency of the dispute, while the present Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress came into existence subsequently. It was pointed out to me on behalf of the management that the first letter, dated 21st August 1947, received by the management in connection with the present dispute was a letter bearing the signature of Sri Shibnath Banerjee, M.L.A., as President of the Iron Factory Workers' Union. The second letter containing the charter of demands is dated 29th October 1947 bearing the signature of Sri Arun Chandra Das as Secretary of Iron Factory Workers' Union, and in this letter the last demand is as follows:—

> "Recognition of Iron Factory Workers' Union."

It is therefore argued on behalf of the management that the present demand of the workmen as regards recognition is inconsistent with their first demand.

It was explained to me on behalf of the workmen that the case of the workmen was taken up by the Howrah Zilla Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress which had been formed by Congress men under the guidance of Bengal Provincial National Trade Union Congress. Of course, the argument advanced on behalf of the management is quite correct inasmuch as in the charter of demands, dated 29th October 1947, the workmen demanded recognition of one Union and now they are demanding recognition of a different Union. This is technically correct. But while refusing formally to recognise the Howrah Zilla Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress, the management has tacitly recognised the same Union because the terms of settlement annexed hereto would show that some of the members of the compromising party on behalf of the workmen signed as representatives of the Howrah Zilla Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress. I think the management is now fighting purely on a formal and unimportant matter. The question of recognition, as the term itself implies, is rather voluntary and I do not think it can be enforced on anybody. I can at most recommend and I do emphatically recommend t the management that when they, by their act, hav given practical recognition to the Howrah Zill Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress, they shoul now formally do so. It is understood that th Labour Courts are going to function very shortl and the question of recognition must at all event be left to the decision of the Labour Courts But at the same time I do recommend that th management should recognise the Howrah Zill Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress.

Accordingly the question of recognition is lef open to be decided by the Labour Court, but m recommendation remains.

The terms of settlement enclosed herewith with certain reservations as stated above, the list submitted by the management showing the division of workmen in different grades and the agreement, dated 2nd December 1947, enclosed herewith shall form part of my award.

In conclusion, I wish to place on record my appreciation of the able and sincere co-operation and courtesy which I have uniformly received from the learned Advocates on both sides, particularly Sri Jagannath Prosad Porel and Sri Sudhir Kumar Bose. I congratulate both parties on their being able to come to an amicable agreement on most of the important points in this case and I reiterate the hope that henceforth there will be peace and good-will on both sides and that production will continue to increase.

S. K. HALDER,
Tribunal.

The 28th August 1948.

Terms of Settlement.

Issue No. 1.—Agreement, dated 2nd December 1947, is wholly accepted by both parties. The classification of all the workmen in the different grades as mentioned in clause 2 of the agreement is left to the discretion of the management. Clause 6 will have no retrospective effect. Division of workmen in different grades will be in accordance with the list herewith annexed and submitted by the management. The terms of the agreement shall remain valid, notwithstanding clause 10 for the period during which the award remains valid.

Issue No. 2.—Both parties agree that the Tribunal has jurisdiction.

Issue No. 3.—Both parties have agreed to reinstatement of (1) Gopal Das, (2) Shankor De, (3) Probodh Ghosh and (4) Sailen Bhuiya. Pratap Kundu and Sukumar Kundu are not reinstated.

Issue No. 4.—In view of the pecuniary condition of Sukumar Kundu the Company agrees to pay him a lump sum of Rs. 100.

General Demands.

Issue Nos. 5 to 8 and Issues Nos. 10 and 11.—These issues are all covered by the agreement, dated 2nd December 1947 (*vide* Issue No. 1).

Issue No. 9.—The Company objects to the raising of this issue as it is outside the agreement, dated 2nd December 1947. And the workers submitted that it is in their demand from as early as 29th October 1947. So both parties leave this issue to the decision of the Tribunal.

Issue No. 12.—The parties regret that they cannot come to an agreement of this issue and so this issue is left to the decision of the Tribunal.

Apart from the above issue, the Company agrees as a gesture of peace and good-will to denote the sum of Rs. 400 to be distributed equally among all the workmen.

In response to this gesture the workers assure the Company that they will behave properly, maintain discipline, be regular in their attendance and help to speed up production.

The workers press that the Company should pay them their full pay for the lock-out period from 3rd February 1948 to 3rd March 1948. The Company objects on the ground that this question is not in issue and that the lock-out was necessitated by the misconduct and illegal stay-in-strike of the workers. Whether there should be an issue at this stage is left to the Tribunal.

The workers agree that at the present moment there is no other demand. Both parties agree that they will take every step in their power to withdraw and compromise all the criminal cases pending against each other.

SUDHIR KUMAR BOSE,
Advocate, for and on behalf of the Howrah Zilla Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress and of Workers of the Howrah Engineering Co.

KANAI LAL BANNERJEE,
President, Howrah Zilla Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress.

SAILENDRA NATH BHOWMICK,
Member, Executive Committee, Howrah Zilla Loha Karkhana Mazdur Congress.

JAGANNATH POREL,
for and on behalf of the Howrah Engineering Company.

GOPAL CHANDRA DAS,
for and on behalf of the Howrah Engineering Company.

Grade.	Ticket Nos.	Names of workers.	Designation.	Present rates of wages per day.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
III	1	Haripada Dass		30	0	0
				(per mensem)		
Special	2	Jatindranath Dass	M/D	3	0	0
II	3	Bijoy K. Dass	Do.	1	9	6
II	4	Sufal Ch. Hazra	Do.	1	9	6
II	5	Rati K. Kolley	Do.	1	11	6
	6	..	..	..		
II	7	Jogendra N. Gosh	Do.	1	11	6
II	8	Pulin B. Bhandari	Do.	1	11	6
	9	..	..	..		
III	10	Sudhanaya K. Das	Do.	1	6	6
	11	..	..	..		
	12	Pachu R. Kollay	Do.	0	12	0
II	13	Bejoy K. Dutta	Do.	1	11	6
III	14	Mogrwnan Show	Do.	1	5	6
	15	..	..	..		
	16	..	..	..		
II	17	Surendra N. Bera	Do.	1	9	6
III	18	Jamini K. Bhandari	Do.	1	6	6
IV	19	Basanta K. Haldar	Do.	1	9	6
III	20	Surash C. Dhara	Do.	1	3	6
	21	..	..	..		
Sp.	22	Bhim C. Hazra	Turner	3	0	0

Grade.	Ticket Nos.	Names of workers.	Designation.	Present rates of wages per day.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Sp.	23	Panchcouri Mondal	Turner	2	8	0
II	24	Falu R. Patra	Do.	1	12	0
III	25	Parach C. Rana	Do.	1	3	6
	26	Rabindra N. Pul	Do.	0	12	0
II	27	Purna C. Dass	Do.	1	9	6
II	28	Monmotha Dass	Do.	1	11	6
II	29	Kali P. Dass	Do.	1	14	0
II	30	Kesta P. Roy	Do.	1	13	6
III	31	Jibon K. Pattra	Do.	1	5	6
III	32	Avoy C. Dass	Do.	1	2	0
	33	..	..	..		
	34	..	..	..		
III	35	Bhagirath Munshi	Do.	1	2	0
II	36	Santosh K. Dhara	Driller	1	11	6
III	37	Gosto B. Dass	Do.	1	2	6
II	38	Sufal Ch. Aueck	Do.	1	7	6
	39	..	..			
I	40	Satya Ch. Sett	Welder	2	6	0
Sp.	41	Sacha Nandan Dasboiraji	Riveter	3	0	0
I	42	Kali Pada Derah	Do.	2	4	0
I	43	Ganga Dhar Santra	Do. (temporary)	2	0	0
III	44	Rakhal Ch. Dhara	Do.	1	5	0
II	45	Bhola Nath Samanta	Do.	1	10	0
II	46	Gour Mohan Nath	Do.	1	12	0
II	47	Bisu Pada Bisi	Do.	1	9	0
III	48	Guru Pada Singha	Do.	1	0	0
	49	Sanatan Dass	Do.	0	12	0
Sp.	50	Bhibuti Ghosh	Fitter	2	12	0
Sp.	51	Kanai Lal Maji	Do.	2	8	0
III	52	Nitai Ch. Adhikary	Do. (temporary)	1	6	0
III	53	Biswa Nath Mondal	Do.	1	3	6
III	54	Benarashi Misir	Do. (temporary)	1	0	0
III	55	Panna Lal Mondal	Do.	1	2	0
III	56	Upendra N. Gosh	Do.	1	3	6
III	57	Jogeswar Mondal	Do.	1	2	0
III	58	Radha N. Mondal	Do.	1	5	6
III	59	Banamally Dass	Do.	1	4	6
III	60	Surath Ch. Bag	Do.	1	5	6
III	61	Dulal Ch. Mullick	Do.	1	3	6
Sp.	62	Anukul Ch. Naskar	Do.	2	10	0
	63	Himansu Pattra	Do.	0	12	0
III	64	Raj Kristo Day	Do.	1	9	6
II	65	Bhupati Ch. Ghosh	Do.	1	0	0
	66	Guru Das Deasi	Do.	1	8	6
III	67	Gangadhar Das	Do.	0	12	0
	68	Guru Das Mal	Do.	0	12	0
III	69	Susil K. Day	Do.	1	4	0
III	70	Jogash Ch. Mondal	Do.	1	4	6
	71	Modhan Mohan Bar	Do.	0	12	0
	72	Sontosh Chandra Bera	Firer	0	12	0
III	73	Sitaram Santra	Do.	1	2.	6
	74	Asto Pada Roy	Do.	0	12	0
III	75	Rajandra N. Munna	Do.	1	0	0
III	76	Kali Pada Kolley	Do.	1	3	6
	77	Gajentra Nath Mondal	Do.	0	12	0
III	78	Sambhu Ch. Charit	Do.	1	4	6
	79	..	..	..		
III	80	Pasupati Gosh ..	Do.	1	5	6
	81	..	..	..		
III	82	Gobindo Ch. Maji	Do.	1	2	0
II	83	Modan Mohan Jana	Do.	1	8	0
II	84	Modhan Mohan Das	Do.	1	0	0
II	85	Tara Pada Hazra	Do.	1	7	6
III	86	Moni Mohan Roy	Do.	1	4	0
III	87	Guiram Karar ..	Do.	1	2	0
III	88	Panchu Ch. Paral	Do.	1	5	6
	89	Monoranjan Jana	Do.	0	12	0
III	90	Kesto Pada Deashi	Do.	1	0	0
	91	Kanai Lall Kandar	Do.	0	12	0
II	92	Surendra Nath Mally	Do.	1	10	0
Sp.	93	Gajandra N. Gosh	B/Smith	2	8	0
Sp.	94	Hem Ch. Paul ..	Do.	3	0	0
I	95	Gosto B. Bhakta	Do.	2	2	0
I	96	Raj Kumar Dass	Do.	1	15	6
III	97	Modah Dutta ..	H/Man	1	4	6
II	98	Surju Kurmi ..	Do.	1	9	6
II	99	Kay Appana ..	Riveter	1	7	6
II	100	Laxman Roy ..	H/Man	1	8	0

Grade.	Ticket Nos.	Names of workers.	Designation.	Present rates of wages per day. Rs.	a.	p.
II	101	Bali Malik	H/Man	1	0	6
III	102	Nanda Lall Dass	Do.	1	6	0
II	103	Surajdayal	Chipper	1	11	6
III	104	Raj Pati	Do.	1	5	6
II	105.	Monohar Show	Do.	1	7	6
III	106	Abilack	Do.	1	5	6
III	107	Probodh Ch. Nath	Fitter	1	2	0
	108					
III	109	Kanai Lall Maity	Fitter	1	3	0
III	110	Kesta Dass Wria	Coolie	1	3	0
III.	111	Sewnkar	Do.	1	2	0
II	112	Kundari Dass	Do.	1	8	0
III	113	Banshi Wria	Do.	1	2	0
III	114	Batonti.	Do.	1	2	0
III	115	Apprao	Do.	1	0	0
	116	Balay	Do.	0	12	0
	117					
	118					
III	119	Rajarow	Coolie	1	2	0
III	120	Kakistumaya	Do.	1	2	0
	121	Nagpusa	Do.	0	12	0
III	122	Rajea	Do.	1	2	0
III	123	Dhanaya	Do.	1	2	0
III	124	Kasi Mahanti	Do.	1	2	0
II	125	Modan Pradhan	Do.	1	8	0
III	126	Manick Devnath	Do.	1	6	6

Agreement, dated 2nd December 1947.

এতদ্দ্বারা কারখানার শ্রমিকদিগকে জানান যায় যে তাহারা কোংর নিকট তাহাদের যে অভাব অভিযোগ জ্ঞাত করিয়াছে তাহা কোং বিশেষভাবে বিবেচনা করিয়া কারখানার বর্ত্তমান অবস্থায় নিম্নলিখিত দাবীগুলি পূরণ করিতে পারে :—

১। শ্রমিকদিগের ন্যূনপক্ষে দৈনিক বেতন ৸৹ (বার আনা) হইবে।

২। শ্রমিকদিগের মাহিয়ানার হার উপযুক্ততা অনুসারে দৈনিক বেতন ৩য় শ্রেণী ১।৶ পর্য্যন্ত, ২য় শ্রেণী ১॥৹ হইতে ১৸৶, ১ম শ্রেণী ২৲ হইতে ২।৶ এবং বিশেষ শ্রেণী ২॥৹ হইতে ৩৲ এবং তদূর্দ্ধে বিশেষ উপযুক্ততার জন্য দৈনিক হার ধার্য্য হইতে পারে।

৩। প্রত্যেক শ্রমিক উপস্থিত জিনিষপত্রের দুর্ম্মূল্যতার জন্য মাসিক ১৫৲ টাকা হিসাবে মাগ্‌গি ভাতা পাইবে।

৪। শ্রমিকগণ বৎসরে পর্ব্ব উপলক্ষে মোট ১২ দিনের বেতনসহ ছুটী পাইবে।

৫। কোন শ্রমিক রবিবার কাজ করিলে ফ্যাক্টরী আইন অনুসারে বর্দ্ধিত হারে বেতন পাইবে।

৬। ওভারটাইম বেতন ফ্যাক্টরী আইন অনুসারে বর্দ্ধিত হারে পাইবে।

৭। শনিবারে বর্ত্তমানে ৮॥ হইতে ৩টা পর্য্যন্ত কাজ চলিবে।

৮। নূতন ভর্ত্তির সময়, পুরাতন শ্রমিকের বিরুদ্ধে কোনরূপ খারাপ রিপোর্ট না থাকিলে তাহাকে প্রথম সুযোগ দেওয়া হইবে।

৯। কোং কারখানার নিজ শ্রমিকগণের কমিটি গঠন অনুমোদন করিয়া লইবে।

১০। শ্রমিকগণ এই দাবী পূরণ অনুসারে ইং ১৯৪৮ সন তক শান্তিপূর্ণভাবে মানিয়া চলিবে।

১১। রবিবারে বর্ত্তমানে পুরা বেতনসহ ছুটী দেওয়া হইবে।

১২। হিংসিত বন্দি (বিনা কারণে কাজ ছাড়ান) হইবে না।

R. R. DAS,
ম্যানেজার,
হওড়া ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং কোং।

২রা ডিসেম্বর ১৯৪৭।

কারখানার শ্রমিকগণ ইহা সম্পূর্ণভাবে অনুমোদন করিয়া লইতেছে।

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3409Lab.—17th September 1948.—Whereas the Provincial Government is satisfied that the public interest so requires that the order exempting certain adult workers of the mint at 47, Strand Road, Calcutta, from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), issued under sub-section (2) of section 44 of the said Act by notification No. 2534Lab., dated the 27th July 1948, should be further extended;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 44 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor is pleased to extend, for a further period of six months, the operation of the said order of exemption from the provisions of sections 34, 36 and 38 of the said Act, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

A. (1) No worker shall be employed for more than 60 hours a week.

(2) The maximum number of workers that may be employed in each of the departments will be (a) 20 workers in the Stores Department, (b) 60 workers in the Medal Fitting Department, (c) 60 workers in the Die Department, (d) 40 workers in the Engraving Department, and (e) 20 workers in the Electrical Department.

(3) The periods of work of any worker, during any one day, shall not have a spreadover exceeding 12 hours.

(4) A copy of this order shall be posted near the entrance to the mint.

B. This order shall remain in force up to the 14th March 1949.

No. 3418Lab.—18th September 1948.—Sri Matish Chandra Banerjee, Judge, Industrial Tribunal, is allowed earned leave from the 19th October 1948 to the 30th October 1948.

No. 3421Lab.—18th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (5) of section 1 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Governor after having given on the 16th April 1948 notice of his intention of so doing is pleased hereby to extend the provisions of the said Act to the payment of wages of all classes of persons employed in the tramway and motor omnibus services in West Bengal.

By order of the Governor,
D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, Jt. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

No. 57L.C. 18th September 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Union Drug Co., Ltd., 285, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, are hereby declared for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1 Sri Kanoj Kumar Banerjee.
2 Sri Jagadish Chandra De.
3 Sri Kshitish Chandra Mukherjee.
4 Sri Narendra Nath Mallik.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1 Sri Satis Kumar Bhattacharya.
2 Dr. Amal Chandra Dey.
3 Dr. Aswini Kumar Ghose.
4 Sri Jyoti Bhusan Ghose.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 11(3)L.C.—17th September 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification No. 11L.C., dated 20th May 1948, published at page 723, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 3rd June 1948, the name of "Mr. P. W. Elder", a member nominated to the Works Committee by the employers in the Khardah Co., Ltd., Khardah, 24-Parganas, is cancelled and the name of "Mr. A. Thoms" is substituted in his place.

No. 28(2)L.C.—17th September 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification No. 28L.C., dated 3rd June 1948, published at page 762, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 10th June 1948, the name of "Mr. J. N. Jha", a member nominated by the employers, is cancelled and the name of "Mr. J. Chatterjee" is substituted in his place.

No. 29(2)L.C.—18th September 1948.—In this Labour Directorate notification No. 29L.C., dated 3rd June 1948, published at page 763, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 10th June 1948, the name of "Mr F. W. Stott", a member nominated by the employers to the Works Committee in the Union (North) Jute Mills, is cancelled and the name of "Mr. A. Nicoll" is substituted in his place.

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

ORDER.

No. 1144SD.C.S.—14th September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), read with clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of that section and with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food No. PY 603(2)I, dated the 21st October 1946, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 21st October 1946, as subsequently amended, and in supersession of all the previous notifications on the subject, the Governor has been pleased to direct that in the Calcutta Industrial Area and the Calcutta Industrial (Extended) Area the maximum prices of the commodities mentioned in column 1 of the schedule below shall, with effect from the 15th August 1948, be as specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 of that schedule.

The Schedule.

Commodities 1	Maximum prices. 2
One 1 lb. loaf of bread	7 as. (seven annas) each.
One ½ lb. loaf of bread	3 as. 6ps (three annas and six pies) each.
One ¼ lb. loaf of bread	1 a. 9 ps (one anna and nine pies) each

Explanation.—In this order, "the Calcutta Industrial Area" and "the Calcutta Industrial (Extended) Area" have the same meanings as in the Calcutta Industrial Area Rationing Regulations, 1943, and the Calcutta Industrial (Extended) Area Rationing Regulations, 1944, respectively.

By order of the Governor,
R. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 11112D.C.S.—7th September 1948.—Sri A. C. Bose, B.C.S., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, is appointed to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in the Department of Civil Supplies.

No. 11232D.C.S.—10th September 1948.—Sri Amiya Kumar Chakrabarty, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Bongaon, is appointed to act as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Bongaon, in addition to his own duties.

No. 11239D.C.S.—10th September 1948.—Sri S. N. Ray, B.C.S., employed as Assistant Director of Procurement and Supply (Procurement and Cordoning), was appointed to act as Deputy Director of Procurement and Supply in addition to his own duties during the period from 1st November 1947 to 11th January 1948.

By order of the Governor,
M. SARKAR, Dy. Secy.

নং ১০৯৯১ডি, সি, এস্।—৪ঠা সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—বরাদ্দ ও বণ্টন অধিকরণের বাস্তু অধ্যক্ষ শ্রীরেণু ভূষণ সেন, বি, ই,-কে বঙ্গীয় কৃত্যক নিয়মাবলীর (প্রথম খণ্ড) ১৬৭(২) সংখ্যক নিয়মানুসারে ২৪শে জুন ১৯৪৮ হইতে পুরো মাহিনায় চার দিনের ছুটি প্রদত্ত হইয়াছিল।

অবণী চরণ বসু,
আয়ব্যয় আধিকারিক এবং সহকর্ম্ম সচিব (পদাধিকারবলে)

No. 11083D.C.S.—7th September 1948.—Services of Mr. Gregory Gomes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, employed as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Kalimpong, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 11135D.C.S.—8th September 1948.—Sri S. N. Shome, Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Arambagh, is appointed to act as Assistant Director of Textiles, with headquarters at Calcutta.

2. Sri S. K. Khastgir, Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Jangipur, is appointed to act as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Arambagh, *vice* Sri S. N. Shome.

3. Sri Mahesh Chandra Jha, Chief Inspector of Civil Supplies, Jangipur, is appointed to act temporarily as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Jangipur, *vice* Sri S. K. Khastgir.

By order of the Governor,
A. BOSE,
Budget Officer and Asst. Secy.
(*ex-officio*).

Financial Adviser's Office

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1023FA.—15th September 1948.—Sri S. N. Sen Gupta, officiating Assistant Accounts Officer, Burma, is appointed to be an Assistant Controller of Finance in the office of the Controller of Finance under the Financial Adviser, Civil Supplies Department, Government of West Bengal, with effect from 1st September 1948.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. GHOSH,
Financial Adviser and Secy.,
Finance Department (*ex-officio*).

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Reforms

NOTIFICATIONS.

Burdwan.—No. 7269L.R.—11th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 87 of the Land Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act VII of 1876), the Governor is pleased to vest Sri Kumaresh Roy, Additional District Magistrate, Burdwan, with special appellate powers of a Collector under the said Act in that district.

No. 7273L.R.—11th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by setcion 27 of the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946 (Bengal Ordinance V of 1946), as enacted and continued in operation by the Bengal Ordinances Temporary Enactment Act, 1947 (Bengal Act I of 1947), and the West Bengal Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Calcutta Rent Rules, 1946, viz. :—

Amendment.

After rule 5 of the said rules *insert* the following new heading and rule:—

"*Withdrawal of deposit of rents made by tenants under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Ordinance.*

5A. (*1*) An order for payment of any rent deposited under rule 4 from the local treasury shall be valid for sixty days only and shall not be cashed after the expiry of sixty clear days subsequent to the date of the order. An order which has not been paid within sixty days as aforesaid may be presented to the Controller who issued it and the Controller may re-enface thereupon a new payment order which shall remain valid for sixty clear days immediately after the date of such new order. When the last day of any such period of sixty days is a day on which the treasury is closed, the order may be cashed on the day on which such treasury reopens.

(*2*) When the treasury accounts are closed on the 31st day of March in each year, every order for payment issued on or before that date shall lapse absolutely and shall not, thereafter, be cashed or renewed:

Provided that a fresh payment order may be obtained upon delivering up any order which has lapsed under this sub-rule."

By order of the Governor,
K. C. BARMAN, Asst Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.—No. 7280L.A.(P.W.).—13th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the re-excavation of the Saraswati river (section from Begampur to E. I. Railway, H.B. Chord line at Sanka and Kharsarai) in connection with the Saraswati Scheme, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 28·47 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are likely to be required in the district of Hooghly:—

District Hooghly.

Thana Chanditala, village Begampur, jurisdiction list No. 73.

Cadastral plots in full—1404 1405, 1409.

Cadastral plots in part—15, 1403, 245, 246, 247. 250. 251, 257. 258, 264, 265, 266, 267, 270, 271, 272, 284, 285, 286, 289, 290, 305, 306, 609, 612, 613, 614, 616.

Thana Chanditala, village Madhabpur, jurisdiction list No. 74.

Cadastral plots in part—1330, 1362, 1363, 1375, 1376, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1486, 1778, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1745, 1746, 1749, 1750.

Thana Chanditala, village Manirampur, jurisdiction list No. 64.

Cadastral plots in part—4465, 4455, 4454, 4453, 4452, 4412, 4411, 4410, 4409, 4408, 4395, 4392, 4391, 4388, 4386, 4385, 4384, 4355, 4354, 3587, 3586, 3585, 3578, 3577, 3576, 3575, 3571, 3570, 3569, 3568, 3567, 3565, 3445, 3444, 3443, 3438, 3436, 3437.

Thana Chanditala, village Sanka, jurisdiction list No. 65.

Cadastral plot in full—790.

Cadastral plots in part—219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 234, 233, 235, 236, 238, 239, 244, 245, 247, 249, 250, 158, 299, 300, 301, 302, 476, 477, 478, 489, 492, 493, 526, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 546, 547, 548, 549, 551, 552, 553, 554, 558, 557, 556.

Thana Chanditala, village Kharsarai, jurisdiction list No. 71.

Cadastral plots in full—1249, 1.

Cadastral plots in part—1266, 730, 729, 728, 725, 724, 723, 722, 718, 717, 715, 710, 709, 708, 703, 702, 701, 700, 699, 695, 694, 689, 688, 687, 686, 685, 1265, 187, 186, 183, 182, 178, 177, 176, 175, 174, 172, 162, 161, 159, 158, 157, 156, 155, 154, 153, 105, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 99, 98, 97, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 54, 297, 315, 316, 320, 348, 354, 355, 356.

This notification is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste or arable portions of the land in this case.

Darjeeling-Jalpaiguri-West Dinajpur-Malda.—No. 7345L.A.(P.W.).—14th September 1948.—Sri Jogendra Nath Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Special Land Acquisition Officer, Assam Rail Link Project, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur and Malda.

Howrah.—No. 7384L.A.—15th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for extension of Salkia A. S. School, in the village of Salkia, jurisdiction list No. 4, thana Golabari, pargana Boro, district Howrah, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0;082, of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Chatu Babu's Ghat Lane No. 1,
South—By Chatu Babu's Ghat Lane No. 2,
East—By land of Babu Anath Nath Dey,
West—By land and buildings of Salkia A. S. School,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Salkia.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act 1 of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Howrah.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Howrah.

Calcutta.—No. 7386L.A.—15th September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 7301L.A., dated 3rd October 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 216, Part 1 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0·0496 of an acre of land comprising premises No. 117B, Lansdowne Road for the Ram Krishna Mission for the extension of the Ram Krishna Mission Sisu Mangal Pratisthan in ward No. 27 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

Burdwan.—No. 7431L.A.—17th September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 8746 L.A., dated 23rd February 1945, under section 4 of the Land Acquisation Act, I of 1894, published at page 337, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st March 1945, in respect of the proposed acquisition of the land required by the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, for staff quarters and labour amenities in the village of Kuldi, Jurisdiction List No. 26, Police-station Kulti, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan.

Nadia.—No. 7433-L.A.—17th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Nabadwip Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of Poramatala Road, in the town of Nabadwip, jurisdiction list No. 20, thana Nabadwip, pargana Ukhra, district Nadia, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising parts of cadastral plot Nos. 53, 55 and 64, and measuring, more or less, 0·009 of an acre is likely to be required within the aforesaid town of Nabadwip.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Krishnagar, Nadia.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Nadia.

Malda.—No. 7435-L.A.—17th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the district board, Malda, for a public purpose, viz., for Hazaratpur Bundh Irrigation Scheme, in the village of Hazaratpur, jurisdiction list No. 185, thana Kharba, pargana Baishajari, district Malda, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose two pieces of land comprising parts of cadastral plot Nos. 1589, 1604, 1605, 1607, 1626-1629 and 1634, and measuring, more or less, 1·81 acres are likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Hazaratpur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Malda.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to this land which is entirely waste and arable.

Bankura.—No. 7437 L.A.(P.W.).—17th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Dejuri weir and the guide bund in connection with the Suvankar Danra Scheme (Part II), it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8·38 acres, and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below is likely to be required in the district of Bankura.

Thana Barjora, village Radhanagar, Jurisdiction list No. 95.

Cadastral survey plots in part—366, 367, 368, 372, 373, 375 and 377.

Thana Barjora, village Gourmohanpur, jurisdiction list No. 93.

Cadastral survey plot in full.—26.

Cadastral survey plots in part—49, 38, 37, 36, 30, 29, 31, 28, 27, 25, 24, 22, and 1.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bankura.

In exercise of the powers confered by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in so much of the above land as are not waste or arable who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Bankura.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17(*4*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply to the waste and arable portions of the land in this case.

ERRATA.

Birbhum.—No. 7427L.A.(P.W.)—17th September 1948.—In line 12 of notification No. 2952L.A.-(P.W.), dated the 11th April 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 768, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land for the construction of the Mor Bakreswar Main Canal (portion covered by sheet No. 2 of village Singur) in the district of Birbhum, *read* "1·19 acres" *for* "1·10 acres".

Midnapore.—No. 7474L.A.—18th September 1948.—In notification No. 3730 L.A., dated the 12th May 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 994, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, in respect of acquisition of 68·12 acres of land required for the ancilliary works in connection with north-south avoiding line, Kharagpur, Bengal Nagpur Railway, in the villages of Mathurakati, Khas Jungles, etc., district Midnapore.

Put a "comma" *after* the figure "434" in line 17 and *insert* the figures "83/457" *after* the said comma.

Insert "11" *after* "10" in line 18.

DECLARATION.

Midnapore.—No. 7388L.A.(P.W.).—15th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Tamluk-Contai Road (section from Tamluk to Jalpai near Haldi River), it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 93·16 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Midnapore:—

District Midnapore.

Thana Tamluk, village Sankarara, jurisdiction list No. 277.

Cadastral plot in part—254.

Thana Tamluk, village Salgechhya, jurisdiction list No. 278.

Cadastral plots in full—431, 430, 429, 404, 403, 400.

Cadastral plots in part—24, 398, 399, 29, 426, 427, 421, 240, 419.

Thana Tamluk, village Dakshinchara Sankarara, jurisdiction list No. 286.

Cadastral plots in full—428, 436, 432, 438, 430, 439, 431, 441, 442, 444, 446, 447, 448, 450, 453, 456, 457.

Cadastral plots in part—429, 433, 435, 1884, 427, 449, 451, 452, 458, 460, 461.

Thana Tamluk, village Chak Kamina, jurisdiction list No. 284.

Cadastral plots in full—281, 283, 284, 318, 319, 320.

Cadastral plots in part—357, 358, 359, 360, 362, 279, 280, 317, 321, 278, 285, 316.

Thana Tamluk, village Chandkhua, jurisdiction list No. 285.

Cadastral plots in part—16, 18, 25, 27, 30, 32 29, 70, 147, 173, 170, 174, 166, 158, 156.

Thana Mahishadal, village Guria, jurisdiction list No. 45.

Cadastral plots in full—14, 13, 17, 192, 195, 76 75, 71, 69, 68, 65, 64, 62, 61, 60, 55, 54, 47, 48 24, 25, 26, 29, 33, 35, 46, 44, 580, 582, 668, 669 672, 923, 928, 929.

Cadastral plots in part—2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 15, 19 23, 194, 21, 74, 22, 73, 66, 63, 70, 67, 82, 59 58, 52, 51, 53, 31, 49, 45, 43, 42, 30, 108, 584 636, 662, 663, 655, 653, 665, 666, 675, 627, 637, 638 639.

Thana Mahishadal, village Naradari, jurisdiction list No. 44.

Cadastral plots in full—1499, 1745, 1752, 1543 1730, 1689, 1684.

Cadastral plots in part—1451, 1507, 1508, 1750 1498, 1751, 1512, 1511, 1690, 1688, 1685, 1674 1675, 1687.

Thana Mahishadal, village Taragere, jurisdiction list No. 51.

Cadastral plots in full—4, 5, 18, 33, 34, 44 517, 520.

Cadastral plots in part—55, 54, 47, 46, 45, 43 42, 35, 521, 247, 248, 249.

Thana Mahishadal, village Hariharpur, jurisdiction list No. 43.

Cadastral plots in full—397, 406, 408, 450, 454 457, 473, 474, 512, 513, 523, 613, 612, 605, 604 603, 593, 592, 545, 544.

Cadastral plots in part—171, 177, 178, 449, 209 389, 458, 462, 466, 401, 455, 456, 476, 472, 522 511, 614, 611, 609, 606, 602, 546, 594, 530, 531 524, 526, 527.

Thana Mahishadal, village Puyeda, jurisdiction list No. 35.

Cadastral plot in full—1995.

Cadastral plots in part—2026, 2020, 2019, 2017 2015, 1372, 1373, 2013, 1374, 1766, 1767, 1997 1978, 1946, 1945, 1932, 1931, 1928, 1927, 1926 2169, 1770, 1771, 1994, 1982, 1979, 1967, 1966 1959, 1958, 1957, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2042 2043, 2012, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 2004, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999, 1998, 2106, 2121 2122, 2123, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2133, 2134, 2148 2149, 2150, 2151, 2154, 2168, 1950, 2183, 2186 2236, 2187.

Thana Mahishadal, village Dakshin Srikrishnapur, jurisdiction list No. 59.

Cadastral plots in full—59, 90, 93, 94, 98, 546 547, 556, 563, 565, 1348, 601, 602, 600, 1, 58, 3 1352, 1354, 102, 103, 99, 1350, 553, 646, 596.

Cadastral plots in part—50, 51, 52, 61, 62, 63 89, 1353, 97, 100, 101, 57, 1356, 1349, 644, 545 549, 1366, 562, 566, 567, 603, 592, 599, 593, 605 604.

Thana Mahishadal, village Padumkhana, jurisdiction list No. 34.

Cadastral plot in part—972.

Thana Mahishadal, village Paramanandapur jurisdiction list No. 60.

Cadastral plots in full—613, 617, 677, 678, 690 697.

Cadastral plots in part—605, 606, 618, 625, 630, 646, 674, 696.

Thana Mahishadal, village Kolsar, jurisdiction list No. 88.

Cadastral plots in full—275, 276, 277, 288, 289, 291, 293.

Cadastral plots in part—1, 2, 274, 273, 321, 296, 297, 298, 294.

Thana Mahishadal, village Basdebpur, jurisdiction list No. 85.

Cadastral plot in full—1996.

Cadastral plots in part—564, 661, 695, 696, 662, 697, 698, 715, 1227, 1229, 1240, 1241, 1986, 1993, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1995, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2022, 2032, 2034, 2047, 2093, 2068, 2083, 2086, 2020, 2045, 2046.

Thana Mahishadal, village Jamburbashan, jurisdiction list No. 87.

Cadastral plots in full—398, 404, 406, 409, 410, 411, 417, 422, 423, 427, 429, 430, 374, 375, 376, 377, 384, 1034, 1030, 1036, 1039, 1047, 1048, 1051, 1053, 1054, 1070, 1105, 1128, 1129, 1132, 1133, 1136.

Cadastral plots in part—403, 394, 385, 396, 399, 400, 401, 402, 407, 408, 421, 424, 425, 426, 371, 372, 373, 1042, 1044, 354, 433, 437, 443, 1033, 1032, 1029, 1071, 1069, 1068, 1057, 1066, 1055, 1099, 1127, 1130, 1131, 1135, 1134, 1144, 1040, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1046, 1049, 1103, 356, 355, 431, 432, 438.

Thana Mahishadal, village Khejurberya, jurisdiction list No. 86.

Cadastral plots in full—243, 231, 756, 230, 246, 248, 251, 252, 255, 256 241, 240, 238, 235, 232. *Cadastral plots in part*—239, 113, 753, 754, 229, 224, 10, 13, 97.

Thana Mahishadal, village Mahammadpur, jurisdiction list No. 119.

Cadastral plots in full—6, 11, 12, 13, 739, 741, 855, 856, 858, 825, 817, 816, 806, 805, 790, 1595, 1588, 1587, 1579, 1577, 1809, 1534, 1341, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1352, 1493, 1531, 1524, 1526, 1528.

Cadastral plots in part—1, 3, 18, 19, 14, 16, 17, 15, 82, 738, 833, 834, 835, 836, 742, 743, 744, 815, 807, 803, 1578, 1576, 1570, 1346, 829, 828, 824, 823, 821, 820, 819, 818, 804, 878, 863, 839, 841, 854, 853, 852, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1224, 794, 791, 1266, 1354, 1488, 1586, 1580, 1567, 1559, 1535, 1536, 1539, 1540.

Thana Mahishadal, village Paramhansapur, jurisdiction list No. 84.

Cadastral plots in full—519, 505, 504, 503, 502, 501, 500, 499, 498, 523, 526, 527, 528, 531, 535, 536.

Cadastral plots in part—515, 521, 514, 513, 512, 510, 509, 508, 433, 456, 621, 616, 614, 595, 589, 622, 617, 607, 604, 594, 590, 588, 587, 584, 585, 537, 427, 432, 455, 457, 458, 494, 495.

Thana Mahishadal, village Sridharpur, jurisdiction list No. 82.

Cadastral plots in full—1416, 1421, 1424, 1425, 1489, 1618, 1515, 1516, 1553, 1632, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1591, 1573, 1592, 695, 693.

Cadastral plots in part—1413, 1490, 1412, 1514, 1551, 1422, 1552, 1423, 1426, 1427, 1484, 1483, 1482, 1492, 1513, 1634, 1517, 1026, 1549, 1550, 692, 691, 1554, 685, 1572, 1574, 1590, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1034, 1033, 1027, 1018, 1017, 1015, 965, 964, 963, 961, 696, 681, 682, 683, 684, 690, 689, 688, 686.

Thana Mahishadal, village Bhabanipur, jurisdiction list No. 73.

Cadastral plots in full—2072, 2102.

Cadastral plots in part—2070, 2075, 2083, 2091, 2099, 2098, 2135, 2064, 2127, 2065, 2067, 2068, 2031, 2030, 2029, 1773, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1767, 1760, 1754, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2138, 1753, 1724, 1723, 1722, 1720, 1719.

Thana Mahishadal, village Sandalpur, jurisdiction list No. 121.

Cadastral plot in part—839.

Thana Mahishadal, village Shitalpur, jurisdiction list No. 71.

Cadastral plots in full—2374, 2344, 2346, 2141, 2143.

Cadastral plots in part—2623, 2824, 2648, 2622, 2649, 2371, 2342, 2650, 2651, 2144, 1037, 2160, 2652, 2605, 2653, 2606, 2617, 2618, 3917, 2619, 2620, 2481, 2412, 2411, 2409, 2406, 2376, 2373, 2369, 2372, 2350, 2349, 2348, 2347, 2825, 2832, 2834, 2914, 2916, 2917, 2343, 2341, 2333, 2298, 2297, 2296, 2145, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2156, 2157, 2159, 2130, 2134, 2135, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 1042, 1041, 1036, 1023, 1022, 1012, 1011, 1010.

Thana Mahishadal, village Jalpai, jurisdiction list No. 70.

Cadastral plots in full—8272, 8274.

Cadastral plots in part—7633, 7634, 7635, 8530, 8844, 8616, 7639, 7640, 7641, 7642, 7658, 7660, 7661, 7664, 7665, 7666, 7668, 8321, 8318, 8315, 8314, 8313, 8310, 8309, 8301, 7922, 7923, 7924, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7930, 7933, 7934, 7938, 7939, 8300, 8275, 8153, 8154, 8155, 8156, 8158, 8159, 8161, 8162, 8163, 8271, 8548, 8546, 8539, 8537, 8538, 8536, 8533, 8275, 8926, 8847, 8814, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8619, 8617, 8615, 8612, 8613, 8604.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Road Planning Circle, at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Midnapore.

Birbhum.—No. 7390L.A.(P.W.).—15th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that extra land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for head works—south bank in connection with the Mor Project, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 113·07 acres and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Birbhum:—

Thana Suri, village Nurai, jurisdiction list No. 9.

Cadastral plots in part—97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102.

Thana Suri, village Tilpara, jurisdiction list No 10.

Cadastral plots in full—876, 882, 881, 890, 889, 888, 892, 895, 896, 897, 914, 915, 916, 917, 1052, 1053, 1055, 1056, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1038, 880.

Cadastral plots in part—936, 874, 875, 877, 879, 891, 900, 899, 906, 898, 912, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1054, 1058, 1057, 1140, 1139, 1036, 1039, 1037, 1041, 913, 1045, 1047, 1453, 919, 918, 922, 894, 893, 887, 884, 883, 937, 938, 1449.

Thana Suri, village Kamalpur, jurisdiction list No. 4.

Cadastral plots in full—304, 300, 313, 314, 315, 316, 318, 319, 587, 561, 562, 563, 564, 724, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 45, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 1695, 72, 73, 74, 75, 1696.

Cadastral plots in part—219, 218, 216, 215, 214, 305, 306, 1706, 311, 312, 1707, 317, 592, 591, 590, 589, 588, 710, 711, 723, 725, 726, 734, 735, 736, 738, 748, 745, 750, 751, 749, 752, 737, 557, 559, 560, 565, 568, 583, 585, 584, 583, 320, 321, 1705, 299, 298, 297, 296, 301, 220, 37, 39, 40, 76, 77, 1699, 71, 70, 69, 67, 1697, 66, 63, 62, 61, 150, 156.

Thana Suri, village Joka, jurisdiction list No. 3.

Cadastral plots in full—3, 4, 5, 45, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 74, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 94, 96, 95, 166, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 168, 167.

Cadastral plots in part—2, 49, 51, 52, 48, 64, 62, 73, 75, 79, 78, 82, 182, 197, 196, 191, 192, 193, 144, 183, 181, 177, 189.

Thana Suri, village Maliana, jurisdiction list No. 2.

Cadastral plots in full—162, 164, 167, 170, 172, 173, 174, 179, 180, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 413, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 256, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 359, 364, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 386, 387, 388, 389, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 398, 128, 129.

Cadastral plots in part—292, 358, 177, 183.

Thana Suri, village Lambodarpur, jurisdiction list No. 5.

Cadastral plots in part—1337, 1338, 1347, 1651, 1348.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, to all whom is may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Mor Canal Circle, at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Birbhum.

Birbhum. — No. 7425L.A.(P.W.). — 17th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Mor Bakreswar Main Canal (portion covered by sheet No. 2 of village Singur), in the village of Singur, jurisdiction list No. 91, thana Suri, district Birbhum, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising part of cadastral plot No. 1502, and measuring, more or less, 0;30 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid village of Singur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Birbhum, as well as in that of the Superintending Engineer, Mor Canal Circle, at Anderson House, Alipore.

Birbhum.—No. 7470L.A.(P.W.).—18th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Hinglow Embankment, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 15:56 acres, and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Birbhum:—

District Birbhum.

Thana Khayrasol, village Junidpur, jurisdiction list No. 167.

Cadastral plots in part—159, 477, 476, 480, 470, 437, 458, 457, 456, 449, 451, 454, 478.

Thana Khayrasol, village Bahadurpur, jurisdiction list No. 164.

Cadastral plots in full—1218, 1227, 1231.

Cadastral plots in part- 1217, 1219, 1221, 1222, 1224, 1201, 1199, 1198, 1197, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1235, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1831, 1830, 1829. 1828, 1827, 1823, 1824, 1820, 1817, 1816, 1238.

Thana Khayrasol, village Bharara, jurisdiction list No. 169.

Cadastral plots in full—1727, 1511.

Cadastral plots in part—1687, 2190, 2200, 2201, 1677, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1696, 1699, 1700, 2203, 1710, 1716, 1715, 1717, 1714, 1713, 1733, 1718, 1728, 1726, 1730, 1731, 1725, 1740, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1534, 1533, 1668, 1667, 1697, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1721, 1539, 1542, 1522, 1520, 1519, 1512, 1514.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Mor Canal Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Birbhum.

Midnapore.—No. 7472L.A.(P.W.).—18th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Gangakhali Khal (section from Saidpur at 6 furlong to Rajgoda near 49 furlong) in connection with the Soadighi-Gangakhali Scheme, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 63:82 acres, and comprising cadastral plots as detailed below, are required in the district of Midnapore:—

District Midnapore.

Thana Tamluk, village Saiyadpur (Tamluk Municipality), jurisdiction list No. 139.

Cadastral plots in full—844, 866, 865, 858.

Cadastral plots in part—1100, 1101, 885, 886, 887, 888, 816, 817, 836, 837, 838, 839, 879, 878, 877, 873, 872, 871, 867, 864, 859, 857, 853, 950, 849, 848, 846, 845, 843, 776, 729, 730, 728, 1149, 727, 726, 723, 724, 722, 721, 720, 716, 714.

Thana Tamluk, village Chandramer, jurisdiction list No. 81.

Cadastral plot in full.—611.

Cadastral plots in part.—727, 725, 723, 646, 647, 648, 627, 628, 629, 618, 615, 613, 610, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 642, 641, 643, 645.

Thana Tamluk, village Khandagram, jurisdiction list No. 82.

Cadastral plots in full.—1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1271, 1272, 1269, 1268, 1267, 1264, 1265, 1277, 1278, 1279, 262, 260, 261, 1284, 1283, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 1282, 1281, 197, 195, 196, 194, 193.

Cadastral plots in part.—1251, 1252, 1254, 1255, 1231, 1230, 1224, 1223, 1262, 1263, 1188, 1184, 1182, 1181, 1180, 1178, 1177, 1176, 1175, 1054. 299, 298, 297, 294, 293, 277, 278, 280, 273, 263, 231.

Thana Tamluk, village Ratuali, jurisdiction list No. 138.

Cadastral plots in full.—837, 840, 841, 842, 854, 877, 878, 879, 784, 767, 108, 132, 1062, 827, 826, 821, 820, 817, 816, 813, 810, 808, 809, 58, 72, 40, 39, 2.

Cadastral plots in part.—1065, 838, 839, 844, 845, 843, 853, 852, 855, 876, 880, 881, 790, 789, 788, 787, 786, 785, 783, 778, 768, 765, 765, 749, 747, 88, 1046, 107, 109, 112, 113, 114, 131, 133, 135, 136, 137, 36, 37, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 1063, 834, 833 832, 831, 830, 828, 825, 822, 819, 818, 815, 812, 811, 807, 805, 803, 802, 793, 792, 86, 85, 84, 83, 1056, 79, 78, 75, 74, 73, 70, 71, 60, 59, 57, 1055, 54, 56, 55, 48, 47, 42.

Thana Tamluk, village Narayandari, jurisdiction list No. 83.

Cadastral plots in full.—2269, 2042, 2033, 2034, 960, 957, 956, 955, 891, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904. 905, 906, 2267, 848, 849, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 888.

Cadastral plots in part.—2054, 2051, 2043, 2046, 2279, 2037, 2032, 2164, 962, 2030, 958, 954, 916, 915, 914, 913, 912, 911, 910, 909, 907, 864, 2266. 852, 853, 850, 851, 847, 833, 830, 831, 832, 887, 889, 890, 892, 893, 894, 895 896, 898.

Thana Tamluk, village Radhaballabhpur, jurisdiction list No. 137.

Cadastral plot in part.—4.

Thana Tamluk, village Nayabasan, jurisdiction list No. 89.

Cadastral plots in full.—665, 666, 667, 668, 669. 670, 624, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 475, 476, 474, 473, 472, 471, 470, 469, 468, 467, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 464, 466, 463, 465, 462, 461, 529, 528, 525, 524, 521, 520, 153, 33, 31, 32, 30, 27, 28, 1095, 1094, 1093, 1092, 1091, 1090, 23, 24.

Cadastral plots in part.—661, 633, 632, 626, 625, 623, 622, 595, 594, 589, 588, 587, 586, 582, 530, 527, 526, 523, 522, 519, 505, 504, 1044, 1023, 1022, 703, 182, 184, 185, 186, 177, 176, 36, 26, 25, 16, 17, 20, 22, 21.

Thana Tamluk, village Damodarpur, jurisdiction list No. 90.

Cadastral plots in full.—592, 604, 2, 131, 137, 602, 603, 128, 129, 126, 121, 600, 598, 599, 113, 111, 590, 591, 589.

Cadastral plots in part.—526, 130, 132, 136, 127, 601, 124, 122, 120, 117, 116, 115, 112, 14, 8, 5, 4, 3.

Thana Tamluk, village Astara, jurisdiction list No. 88.

Cadastral plots in full.—333, 315, 240, 239, 48, 49, 50, 51, 39, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 41, 42, 40, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 31.

Cadastral plots in part.—334, 318, 310, 311, 238, 152, 150, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 33, 32, 29, 28, 3, 2.

Thana Tamluk, village Pakurya, jurisdiction list No. 91.

Cadastral plots in full.—1112, 1111, 1110, 1109, 1108, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1072, 1073, 1071, 1248, 1142, 1250, 1141, 1247, 671, 670, 669, 667, 665, 662, 661, 1239, 651, 649, 648, 647, 640, 1231, 1232, 1230, 1233, 1229, 1228, 549, 1210, 1209, 1208, 427, 431, 433, 434, 1207, 1206, 426, 1205, 1204, 1203, 1201, 1202, 1198, 1197, 1196, 1195, 349, 1194, 1192, 1191, 1190, 1189, 1188, 1187, 1186, 1226.

Cadastral plots in part.—1143, 1144, 1145, 1140, 1244, 1243, 1113, 1097, 1099, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1107, 1085, 1084, 1083, 1082, 1081, 1077, 1070, 1056, 1054, 1052, 1051, 1047. 1048, 1049, 668, 666, 1241, 659, 1235, 646, 1224, 641, 639, 634, 633, 632, 628, 626 625, 618, 619, 620, 606, 603, 609, 572, 573, 575, 567, 566, 565, 564, 548, 547, 428, 550, 429, 430, 432 437, 438, 439, 440, 435, 456, 425, 424, 423, 421, 420, 392, 1199, 350, 348, 1193, 222, 221, 218, 217, 216, 215, 212, 208.

Thana Tamluk, village Khoskhana, jurisdiction list No. 87.

Cadastral plot in part.—725.

Thana Tamluk, village Mahishda, jurisdiction list No. 71.

Cadastral plots in part.—2253, 2170, 2169, 2168.

Thana Tamluk, village Raghunathpur, jurisdiction list No. 67.

Cadastral plots in full.—904, 905, 902, 901, 900, 899, 898, 897, 896, 647.

Cadastral plots in part.—1007, 1010, 1011, 964, 957, 908, 906, 907. 892, 894 895, 890, 882, 729, 713, 712, 711. 710, 709, 708, 707, 706, 690, 676, 672, 671, 667, 668, 666, 665, 641, 642, 643, 645, 660, 659, 658, 657, 655, 654, 652, 651.

Thana Tamluk, village Ichhabari, jurisdiction list No. 66.

Cadastral plots in full.—846, 847, 774, 816. 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 745, 744, 444, 443, 442, 746, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772.

Cadastral plots in part.—844, 845, 837, 823, 836, 824, 825, 828, 826, 815, 454, 775, 735, 736, 737, 450, 449, 445, 441, 440, 439, 437, 436, 747, 430, 429. 428, 424, 423, 422, 421, 273, 272, 269, 268, 266, 265, 263, 259, 258, 257, 256, 255, 254, 246.

Thana Tamluk, village Dhurpa, jurisdiction list No. 92.

Cadastral plots in full.—284, 276, 155, 143, 142, 114, 25, 24, 3.

Cadastral plots in part.—288, 287, 289, 285, 286, 283, 279, 278, 277, 275, 274, 271, 270, 267, 264, 263, 262, 157, 156, 154, 147, 144, 161, 141, 137, 136, 116, 115, 111, 109, 108, 107, 29, 28, 27, 26, 20, 21, 22, 4, 2, 552, 1.

Thana Tamluk, village Ghorathakura, jurisdiction list No. 65.

Cadastral plots in full.—590, 596, 589, 588, 580, 581, 578, 579, 575, 574, 571, 570, 567, 566, 532, 528, 523, 522, 519, 518, 444, 443.

Cadastral plots in part.—595, 597, 587, 582. 577, 576, 573, 572, 569, 568 565, 533, 517, 520, 521, 524, 527, 529.

Thana Tamluk, village Polanda, jurisdiction list No. 64.

Cadastral plots in full.—1616, 1617, 669, 670. 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624.

Cadastral plots in part.—685, 683, 682, 681, 675, 674, 668, 666.

Thana Tamluk, village Sonapetya, jurisdiction list No. 63.

Cadastral plots in full.—624, 623, 320, 322, 319, 316, 315, 314, 313.

Cadastral plots in part.—621, 622, 321, 323, 309, 310, 311, 312.

Thana Tamluk, village Rajgoda, jurisdiction list No. 100.

Cadastral plots in full.—121, 120, 119, 102.

Cadastral plots in part.—126, 125, 122, 114, 103, 101, 96, 95, 87, 86, 85, 84, 11, 554, 10, 9, 8, 7, 1.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle (Irrigation and Waterways Directorate), at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Midnapore.

ERRATA.

Burdwan.—No. 7228L.A.—10th September 1948.—In declaration No. 9628L.A., dated 30th December 1947, published at page 40, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th January 1948, in respect of land required by the East Indian Railway for staff quarters at Asansol Station at mile 131, Main Line (Barakar Extension), in the villages of Asansol and Asansol Municipality, district Burdwan, *read* "101·81 acres" *for* "96·49 acres" in line 26.

Birbhum. — No. 7429L.A.(P.W.). — 17th September 1948.—In line 9 of declaration No. 6685L.A.(P.W.), dated the 19th September 1947, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at pages 161-62, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required for the construction of the Mor Bakreswar Main Canal (portion covered by sheet No. 2 of village Singur), in the district of Birbhum, *read* "0·89 of an acre" *for* "1·06 acres".

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE,

Member, Board of Revenue, and
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal
(*ex-officio*).

Land Development

NOTIFICATION.

Hooghly.—No. 7478L.Dev.—20th September 1948 —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land in the villages of Konnagar, Bara Bahera and Khurda Bahera in the district of Hooghly, bounded on the east by the East Indian Railway lines; on the south by the Krishna-Rampur Road; on the west by mauza Nowapara; and on the north by mauza Rishra, is likely to be needed for public purposes, namely, the establishment of a model village and the settlement of immigrants from East Bengal, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Ordinance, 1948 (West Bengal Ordinance II of 1948), the Governor has authorised the Civil and Post and Telepraphs Accounts Co-operative Land Mortgage and Housing Society, Ltd., and their servants and workmen for the time being engaged on this undertaking, to enter upon and survey land and do all other acts required for the proper execution of their work as provided for or specified in the said section.

The general route to be taken for the survey will be from mauzas Konnagar [illegible] Rishra via Khurda Bahera and Bara Bahera.

By order of the Governor,

S. BANERJEE, Member Board of
Revenue and Secy. to the Govt.
of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Requisition.

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

No. 636/48.

Calcutta, the 12th August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under subsection (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector, 24-Parganas, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

4 (Old)/79 (New), Dum Dum Road/(entire) district 24-Parganas.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy

Rai Bahadur Bisweswar Das Daga, 401/7/A Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta, landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above, is directed to place the above property at my disposal an control on and from the 20th September 1948, a 3 p.m., when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property an prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

J. N. CHATTERJI,

Addl. Collector, 24-Parganas

The 8th September 1948.

No. 658/48.

Calcutta, the 24th August 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedul below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Wes Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act, V of 1947), the Provincial Government is please hereby to requisition the premises described in th Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of th said section the Governor is further pleased t direct the Collector, Nadia, to secure possession o and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with th requisitioning in accordance with the provisions o the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

Holding No. 75, Ward No. 3 (Circle D) withi Nabadwip Municipality, district Nadia.

By order of the Governor,

R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

No. 684/48.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

36/1, Turf Road, Bhowanipore (2 rooms with 1 kitchen on the front portion of the premises).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlady of the premises referred to in the Order above, is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 18th September 1948, at 11-30 a.m., or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 13th September 1948.

No. 686/48.

Calcutta, the 3rd September 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector, 24-Parganas, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

334, Diamond Harbour Road, Debdaruh Phatak, Behala, South Suburban Municipality, district 24-Parganas (ground floor).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

Sjta. Mrinalini Debi, widow of late Hari Charan Halder, 334, Diamond Harbour Road (upper flat), post office Behala, landlady of the premises referred to in the order above, is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 7th September 1948 at 3 p.m., when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

J. C. CHATTERJEE,
Additional Collector of the district of
24-Parganas.

The 4th September 1948.

No. 702/48.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1948

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

6/1, Judu Mitra Lane, Calcutta (3 bed rooms, 1 kitchen and 1 privy on the ground floor).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above, is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 25th September 1948 at 11-30 a.m. or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 16th September 1948.

No. 710/48.

Calcutta, the 13th September 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the Schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the Schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

25B, Townshend Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the Order above, is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 25th September 1948 at 3 p.m. or on any subsequent day when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.
The 15th September 1948.

DIRECTORATE OF FORESTS

Orders by the Director of Forests, West Bengal

No. 5808D.F.—17th September 1948.—Sri B. C. Roy Chowdhury, Assistant Forest Officer, Director, Bengal Forest School, is allowed leave on average pay, without medical certificate, for fifteen days, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 19th October 1948.

2. He is permitted to prefix the gazetted holidays, including Sundays, from the 7th October to 18th October 1948 to the leave, provided the conditions of rule 153 of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, are fulfilled.

No. 5853D.F.—20th September 1948.—Sri P. C. Roy, Senior Forest Ranger, Subdivisional Forest Officer, Siliguri Depot and Sawmill Subdivision, was allowed leave on average pay for twelve days, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from the 20th August 1948.

No. 5854D.F.—20th September 1948.—Sri I. B. Sarkar, Attached Officer, Kurseong Division, Siliguri, was temporarily appointed to hold charge of the Siliguri Depot and Sawmill Subdivision in addition to his own duties, with effect from 20th August 1948 to 31st August 1948, *vice* Sri P. C. Roy, Senior Forest Ranger, granted leave.

S. CHAUDHURI, Director.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 3515Edn.—13th September 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University has been pleased to nominate the following persons to be Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University:—

(1) Dr. Kshirode Chandra Choudhuri, M.B., Professor, Calcutta Medical College, *vice* Dr. Bijoy Chandra Mukherjee, M.B.

(2) Professor Sisir Kumar Mitra, Sc.D., Rashbehari Ghosh Professor of Physics, in the University College of Science, *vice* Sri Krishna Kanta Handiqui.

(3) Sri Apurva Kumar Chanda, M.A., I.E.S. (retd.), Additional Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Education Department, *vice* Dr. Snehamoy Datta.

(4) Dr. D. N. Ray, M.D., D.Sc., Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, *vice* Lt.-Col. C. L. Pasricha.

(5) Mr. Thomas C. Vicary, M.A., Principal, Union Christian Training College, Berhampore, *vice* Mr. J. W. Chippendale, resigned.

(6) Rev. W. J. Culshaw, B.A., B.D., Principal, Bankura Christian College, *vice* Mr. C. F. Ball, resigned.

By order of the Chancellor,
D. M. SEN, Secy.

Calcutta.—No. 3469Edu.—9th September 1948.—Dr. Sanat Kumar Basu is appointed substantively in the Bengal Senior Educational Service as Professor of (Pure) Mathematics, Presidency College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the post, *vice* Mr. S. M. Kerawala, resigned.

Calcutta.—No. 3470Edn.—9th September 1948.—Sri Anil Kumar Bhattacharyya is appointed substantively in the Bengal Senior Educational Service as Professor of Statistics, Presidency College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the post.

Hooghly.—No. 3476Edu.—10th September 1948.—Sri Phani Bhusan Mukherjee is appointed in the Bengal Educational Service as Professor of English, Hooghly Mohsin College, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the post, *vice* Sri Manju Gopal Bhattacharyya, retired.

This cancels the orders in notification No. 3290Edu., dated the 1st September 1948.

24-Parganas.—No. 3480Edn.—10th September 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act, 1930 (Bengal Act VII of 1930), it is hereby published for general information that the Governor has been pleased to approve under sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the said Act, the election of Dr. Amulyadhan Mukherjee as President of the District School Board of the 24-Parganas for the period from the 30th May 1948 until the vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of office of the elected and appointed members of the said District School Board whose names were published in notification No. 596Edn., dated the 6th September 1945, have been filled, unless in the meantime he ceases to be a member of the said District School Board.

Nadia-Calcutta.—No. 3485Edn.—10th September 1948.—Sri Kamal Krishna Ghosh, officiating Professor of English, Krishnagar College, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service as Professor of the subject at the Islamia College, Calcutta, with effect from 15th August 1947, *vice* Dr. Subodh Chandra Sen Gupta, promoted, but he will continue at the Krishnagar College until further orders.

Calcutta.—No. 3486Edn.—10th September 1948.—Sri Sadananda Chakravarty, officiating Professor of English, Presidency College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed substantively to that service and in the post with effect from the 15th August 1947, *vice* Sri Tarak Nath Sen, promoted.

Calcutta.—No. 3502Edn.—11th September 1948.—Sri P. C. Mahalanabis, F.R.S., I.E.S., Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, was granted leave for the period from 17th April 1948, or any subsequent date on which he availed of it up to the 28th June 1948, under Fundamental Rules 81(*b*)(*i*) and 82(*b*).

This cancels the orders in notification No. 1469Edn., dated the 7th May 1948.

Calcutta-Darjeeling.—No. 3524Edn.—13th September 1948.—Dr. Prakash Chandra Lahiri, Lecturer in Sanskrit, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, in the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service as Professor of Bengali and Sanskrit or Pali at the Darjeeling College with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the higher post, or until further orders.

Calcutta.—No. 3613Edn.—17th September 1948.—Dr. Sachchidananda Banerjee is appointed substantively in the Bengal Senior Educational Service as Professor of Physiology, Presidency College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties of the post.

Darjeeling.—No. 3575Edn.—15th September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint Mrs. E. Ricketts, M.L.A., to be a member of the combined Governing Body of the Victoria Boys' and Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, for the remainder of its term, *vice* Mr. J. W. Chippendale, resigned.

Darjeeling.—No. 3584Edn.—16th September 1948.—Mrs. Phyllis M. Papi is appointed to the Bengal General Service as Kindergarten Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, with effect from the 11th March 1947 or any subsequent date on which she joined her appointment, *vice* Mrs. Gladys Green, resigned.

Nadia.—No. 3591Edn.—16th September 1948.—Sri Kalihar Sarkar, Professor of Philosophy, Krishnagar College, is allowed leave on average pay for the period from the 9th September 1948 to the 1st October 1948 and again from the 17th November 1948 to the 22nd November 1948, under rules 184(*b*)(*ii*) and 188(*b*) of the Bengal Service Rules and thereafter leave on half average pay from the 23rd November 1948 to the 15th December 1948, under rule 184(*d*) of the rules, with the Puja Vacation of the College extending from the 2nd October 1948 to the 16th November 1948 included between the two periods of the leave under rule 191(*i*) of the rules.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 3449Edn.—8th September 1948.—*For* the name "Mrs. P. R. Baruah" occurring in the 2nd line of notification No. 1250Edn., dated the 19th April 1948, published on page 529 (first part) of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 29th April 1948, *read* "Mrs. Parukutty Baruah".

By order of the Governor,
D. M. SEN, Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nadia.—No. 3361Edn.—3rd September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons to be the members of the Governing Body of the Krishnagar College, for a period of three years commencing from the academic session 1948-49:—

(1) The District Magistrate, Nadia, President (*ex-officio*).

(2) Principal, Krishnagar College, Vice-President and Secretary (*ex-officio*).

(3) Sri Nanda Lal Bhattacharyya, B.L., Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor.

(4) Sri Ranajit Pal Choudhury.

(5) Janab Molla Abdul Halim, M.L.A.

(6) Mr. C. H. Lloyd, M.A. (Cantab.), Principal, C.M.S. School, Krishnagar.

(7) Pandit Laksmi Kanta Maitra, M.A., Member, Constituent Assembly of the Indian Union.

(8) Sri Tarak Nath Bandyopadhyay, Chairman, Nadia District Board.

(9) Sri Haripada Chattopadhyaya, M.L.A. (West Bengal).

(10) and (11) Two elected representatives of the teaching staff to be approved by the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.

2. The elected representatives of the teaching staff will hold office up to the end of the academic session 1948-49 and the rest up to the end of the academic session 1950-51.

Hooghly.—No. 3484Edn.—10th September 1948.—Sri Manju Gopal Bhattacharyya, Vice-Principal, Hooghly Mohsin College, in the Bengal Educational Service, acted in the Bengal Senior Educational Service as Principal of that College from 1st to the 4th May 1948, pending arrival of Dr. Parimal Roy.

By order of the Governor,
A. K. CHANDA, Addl. Secy.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2602P.S.C.—14th September 1948.—In partial modification of this office notification No. 1389P.S.C., dated the 1st June 1948, regarding the results of the First Half-Yearly Departmental Examination of Assistant Magistrates and other officers held on the 3rd May 1948 and the five following days it is hereby notified for general information that the officer named below having passed in the subject mentioned opposite his name has passed completely:—

2.—First or Lower Standard.

Agricultural Officer.

Name.	Subject in which passed.
Ajit Kumar Banerjee.	Accounts.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission,
West Bengal.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

Appointments and Transfers.

Burdwan.—No. 6338A.—16th September 1948.—Sri Lokendra Chandra Sen, Munsif of Burdwan (Sadar), is appointed temporarily to be a Munsif of Kalna in the same district during the absence, on leave, of Sri Santosh Kumar Chakrabatti.

Hooghly - 24-Parganas. — No. 6391A. — 17th September 1948.—Sri Bilash Chandra Banik, officiating Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of 24-Parganas, *vice* Sri Bimal Kumar Bhattacharji.

Hooghly.—No. 6396A.—17th September 1948.—Sri Nishakar Chaudhuri, officiating Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge (on leave), is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, *vice* Sri Bilash Chandra Banik.

Leave.

24-Parganas.—No. 6236A.—13th September 1948.—Sri Sankari Prasad Chatterji, Additional Munsif of Alipore, in the district of 24-Parganas, is allowed earned leave under rule 171(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for twenty-five days with effect from the 25th August 1948.

Howrah.—No. 6326A.—15th September 1948.—Sri Balaram Basak, Munsif of Howrah (Sadar), is allowed earned leave under rule 171(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for six days with effect from the 13th September 1948.

Murshidabad.—No. 6404A.—17th September 1948.—Sri Surendra Kumar Datta Gupta, Munsif of Jangipur, in the district of Murshidabad, is allowed earned leave, under rule 171(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for nineteen days, with effect from the 13th September 1948.

2. He is also permitted to affix the civil court vacation of 1948 to the leave.

24-Parganas.—No. 6408A.—17th September 1948.—Sri Krishna Pada Mukharji, Munsif of Basirhat, in the district of 24-Parganas, is allowed earned leave, under rule 171(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, for fifteen days, with effect from the 26th August 1948.

S. K. SEN, Registrar.

Original Side

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th September 1948.

Government of West Bengal in their letter No. 4556J., dated the 8th September 1948, having sanctioned the conversion of the post of the Clerk of the Crown into a whole-time pensionable post in the scale of Rs. 400—40—600 with effect from the date of appointment of an Assistant Registrar of the Court to the post, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, in modification of the order, dated the 6th August 1948 (published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I, page 1086, dated 12th August 1948), has been pleased to grant Mr. O. Moses, Barrister-at-Law, Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, leave for six months from 1st July 1948 to the 31st December 1948 under rule 287(*b*) on half average pay to the Supplementary Rules and has made the following acting arrangement with effect from the 1st July 1948 until further orders:—

Sri Sukumar Hazra, Assistant Registrar, Rs. 400—600, *vice* Mr. O. Moses.

Sri Monoj Kumar Ganguli, Assistant Registrar, Rs. 200—300, *vice* Sri Sukumar Hazra.

Sri Monmotho Nath Ganguly, Superintendent, Rs. 150—200, *vice* Sri Monoj Kumar Ganguli.

Sri Monmotho Nath Ganguly will draw the unrevised pay of Rs. 300 per mensem fixed.

By order,

P. K. BOSE, Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

No. 1326M.—13th September 1948.—In accordance with section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that the Commissioners of the Bankura Municipality in the district of Bankura at a special meeting held on 13th August 1948 duly elected Sri Chand Ratan Rathi as the Vice-Chairman of the municipality in place of Sri Ashokananda Bose, resigned.

No. 1308M.—9th September 1948.—In partial modification of this office notification No. 2101M., dated the 20th November 1946, published at page 1770 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 12th December 1946, it is hereby notified for genera information that Sri Basanta Kumar Maitra, a Commissioner of the Burdwan Municipality, i appointed a member of the Advisory Committee o the Burdwan Fraser Hospital in the district o Burdwan, in place of Sri S. K. Bose.

No. 1324L.S.-G.—15th September 1948.—It i hereby notified for general information that under rule 20(*b*) read with rule 23 of the rules for the management of charitable hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, Sri Hare Krishna Chakravarty has been appointed to be a member of the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Khalsini in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Sri Satish Chandra Mukherjee resigned.

No. 1336M.—14th September 1948. In accordance with section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that the Commissioners of the Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality in the district of Hooghly at a special meeting held on 10th August 1948 duly elected Sri Abani Nath Nandy as the Chairman of the municipality in place of Sri Narendra Nath Sen, resigned.

No. 1758J.G.—15th September 1948.—Sri Jiban Krishna Ganguli, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Tamluk, in the district of Midnapore, is transferred to the Ghatal subdivision of the same district for employment as Circle Officer, Chandrakona.

This transfer is made in the public interest.

No. 1764J.G.—16th September 1948.—Sri Jogendra Lal Banerji, temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Tamluk in the district of Midnapore, is appointed in the same subdivision of the district to act as Circle Officer, Tamluk.

This appointment is made in the public interest.

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

ERRATA.

Burdwan, the 14th September 1948.

In the schedule of the notice under rule 75A(2) of the Defence of India Rules, published at page 1983, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 29th November 1945, for acquisition of lands fo remodelling Damodar Left Embankment in mauza Sonda, jurisdiction list No. 116, police-station Galsi, district Burdwan, requisitioned under orde No. 46D.I., dated 24th July 1945, the following corrections are made:—

In line 2, *read* part of cadastral survey plot Nos. 809, 810, 812-814, 823, 824, 829-833, 865-870, 872 and 875 *instead* of full plots and *delete* plot Nos. 808, 811, 862, 863, 871, 873 and 874 from it.

In lines 11-12, *read*, 38·655 acres *for* 41·79 acres.

In the schedule of the notice under rule 75A(2) of the Defence of India Rules, published at page 1983, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 29th November 1945, for acquisition of lands for remodelling Damodar Left Embankment in mauza Gopalpur, jurisdiction list No. 121, police-station Galsi, district Burdwan, requisitioned under order No. 48D.I., dated 24th July 1945, the following corrections are made:—

In lines 2-3, *read* part of cadastral survey plot Nos. 276-278, 282, 291, 292, 303, 306 and 315 *instead* of full plots.

In line 8, *read* 31·20 acres *for* 32·35 acres.

In the schedule of the notice under rule 75A(2) of the Defence of India Rules, published at page 1982, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 29th November 1945, for acquisition of lands for remodelling Damodar Left Embankment in mauza Dumur, jurisdiction list No. 120, police-station Galsi, district Burdwan, requisitioned under order No. 47D.I., dated 24th July 1945, the following corrections are made:—

In lines 1-4, *read* part of cadastral survey plot Nos. 549, 550, 553-555, 572, 573, 762-764, 840, 846-848, 888, 889, 893 and 912 *instead* of full plots.

In line 3, *delete* plot Nos. 844, 845.

In line 10, *read* 29·96 acres *for* 30·97 acres.

B. K. BANERJEE,
District Magistrate, Burdwan.

Notices under rule 9 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly (Election Expenses and Election Petitions) Rules, 1936.

Vishnupur, the 4th September 1948.

Srijut Manindra Bhushan Singha, who was duly nominated as a candidate in respect of the by-election of the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency and subsequently withdrew from the candidature within the prescribed time fixed by Government of West Bengal, has duly lodged his return of election expenses with the necessary declaration before me on the 4th September 1948. The said return and the declaration can be inspected in the office of the undersigned from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during working days on payment of a fee of rupee one only, and an attested copy thereof or any part thereof may be obtained on payment of a fee of rupees two only.

Vishnupur, the 9th September 1948.

Srijut Sasthidas Sarkar, who was duly nominated as a candidate in respect of the by-election of the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency and subsequently withdrew from the candidature within the prescribed time fixed by Government of West Bengal, has duly lodged his return of election expenses with the necessary declaration before me on the 8th September 1948. The said return and the declaration can be inspected in the office of the undersigned from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during working days on payment of a fee of rupee one only, and an attested copy thereof or any part thereof may be obtained on payment of a fee of rupees two only.

Vishnupur, the 9th September 1948.

Srijut Asokananda Basu, who was duly nominated as a candidate in respect of the by-election of the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency, has duly lodged his return of election expenses with the necessary declaration before me on the 8th September 1948. The said return and the declaration can be inspected in the office of the undersigned from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during working days on payment of a fee of rupee one only, and an attested copy thereof or any part thereof may be obtained on payment of a fee of rupees two only.

Vishnupur, the 10th September 1948.

Srijut Bhabataran Chakravarty, who was duly nominated as a condidate in respect of the by-election of the Bankura East (Rural) General Constituency and subsequentlcy withdrew from the candidature within the prescribed time fixed by Government of West Bengal, has duly lodged his return of election expenses with the necessary declaration before me on the 9th September 1948. The said return and the declaration can be inspected in the office of the undersigned from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during working days on payment of a fee of rupee one only, and an attested copy thereof or any part thereof may be obtained on payment of a fee of rupees two only.

J. K. MAJUMDAR, Returning Officer.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range

Chinsura.—No. 7180.—18th September 1948.—Sri Kalidas Chakrabatti, Armed Inspector, Midnapore, is granted seven days' leave on average pay, under rule 184(*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, with effect from the date he avails himself of it.

H. N. GUPTA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

Presidency Division—Calcutta

No. 792J.G.—11th September 1948.—It i hereby notified for general information that i exercise of the powers conferred on me by rul 56(2) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I 7th Edition, as amended, I appoint Miss Smrit Sen to be a non-official visitor of the Basirha Sub-Jail, in the district of 24-Parganas, for period of two years, with effect from the date o this notification, *vice* Miss Monorama Chakravarty whose appointment is hereby cancelled under rul 57 of the Jail Code, referred to above.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner

NOTIFICATION.

Jangipur, the 16th September 1948.

It is hereby notified that Khan Bahadur Ekramul Huq, a candidate for by-election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Jangipur Rural Muhammadan Constituency, has lodged on 15th September 1948 his return of election expenses and the declaration in respect thereof as required under sub-rules (*1*) and (*2*) of rule 7 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and the West Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Election Expenses and Election Petitions) Rules, 1947. It can be inspected in the Jangipur Subdivisional Office (Murshidabad), on payment of fee of rupee 1 only between the hours 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. for one week from the date of publication of this notification in the gazette.

G. C. MANDAL,
Returning Officer and Subdivisional Officer,
Jangipur.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, West Bengal.

Calcutta.—No. R 13—48.—18th August 1948.—Sri Anilendra Narayan Sarkar, Inspector, is granted one month's leave on average pay, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Calcutta.—No. R 13—48.—28th July 1948.—Sri Anilendra Narayan Sarkar, Inspector, is granted twenty-eight days' leave on average pay, on medical certificate, with effect from 4-7-1948, p.m.

Sub-Inspector Sital Prasad Sarkar is promoted to act as Inspector with effect from 15-7-1948, a.m., *vice* Sri Amulya Ratan Samajdar, Inspector, promoted to the rank of officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Calcutta.—No. R 13—48.—13th September 1948.—Sri Pulin Bihari Banarji, Honorary Inspector is granted one month's leave on average pay on medical certificate with effect from 1-9-48, a.m.

H. N. SARKAR, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

Presidency Division—Jalpaiguri

No. 560J.—11th September 1948.—Sri Upendra Chandra Choudhury, Sub-Deputy Collector, Malda, was allowed leave on average pay for nine days under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part 1, with effect from 2nd July 1948.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range

Jalpaiguri.—No. 5591.—16th September 1948.—With the approval of the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal, the orders contained in Range order No. 242, dated 12th June 1948, published in notification No. 4014, dated 17th June 1948, of the "Calcutta Gazette", dated 24th June 1948, relating to the absorption of Sri Girija Bhushan Ray, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police to Jalpaiguri in an existing permanent vacancy of Inspector there, are hereby cancelled.

Sri Amulya Mohan Chakrabatti, Inspector, on leave, is posted, on paper, to Jalpaiguri from the Calcutta Police to fill an existing permanent vacancy of Inspector in the district.

Sri Mukunda Lal Basu, Officiating Inspector of Jalpaiguri will continue to act as Inspector, *vice* Sri Amulya Mohan Chakrabatti, Inspector, proceeded on leave from the Calcutta Police.

With the concurrence of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range, Chinsura, Sri Satya Narayan Chatarji, Inspector, formerly of Dinajpur, now officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police in Hooghly, is posted, on paper, to West Dinajpur, *vice* Sri Ramani Ranjan Singh, Inspector of the latter district, retired.

The above posting is sanctioned in the interests of the public service.

H. L. SAHA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 21664/2E/2/48-49C.T.—15th September 1948.—Mr. A. R. Mukherjee, M.Sc., Income-tax Officer, District I(1), Calcutta, was allowed, under Fundamental Rule 81(*b*)(*ii*), leave on average pay for seven days, with effect from 3rd August 1948 to 9th August 1948. It is certified that the officer was likely to return on the expiry of his leave to the post from which he proceeded on leave.

No. 22049/2E/7/48-49C.T.—17th September 1948.—Mr. K. S. V. Raman, Fourth Additional Income-tax Officer, Companies District II, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th September 1948, *vice* Mr. L. T. M. Fink, proceeding on leave.

S. NARGOLWALA, Commissioner.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1948.

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

Land Sale Notices

NOTIFICATION B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1948, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 10th January 1949 at 12 noon for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1466	Mahal Barbanshi, pargana Khandar.	19,084 9 0		Residuary account—5 as. 6 gds 2 c. 2 kt. share of Nayanchak, Govindapur, Mahammadpur, Madhabpur, Bara-Matkadpur, Chhota-Matkadpur, Salajpur. 2 as. 13 gds. 1 c. 1 kt. of Chandagobra. 10 as. 13 gds. 1 c. 1 kt. of Chaksofi, Koptipur, Kolanda, Bar-Govinda, Part II, Chak-Puran, Bar-Budhi, Barbanshi, Chakrampal, Nibra, Nibra (Para-Atmarambar), Kanchanpur, Bhimramchak, Chakdandi, Durlavchak. 1 a. 6 gds. 2 c. 2 kt. of Chandkuri (Para-Khoramchak), Chandkuri (Para-Sanchar-Kist). 5 as. 6 gds. 2 c. 2 kts. of Rautmoni. 7 as. 11 gds. 2 kt of Chak Maoya alias Mayachak, Junbalida-Batitaki.	Jatindra Kumar Nag and others.	1,904 12 3	..	3,068 3 9 January 1947 to June 1948.	L. R.—149 8 5 September 1948. Cess—41 13 0 September 1948 and 487 2 5 up to June 1948.

N.B.—This estate is being advertised for sale for arrears of revenue and other demands which were due on or before the 31st Jaistha 1355 B.S., and of which the latest date of payment was 28th June 1948.

Midnapore, the 4th September 1948.

[ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

NOTIFICATION A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector, Nadia, on the 25th September 1948 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue (and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of revenue).

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Touzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of the proprietor of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
834	Mahatpur, pargana Mahatpur.	15,097 3 2	Whole	....	Maharani Jyotirmoyee Debi, mother and guardian on behalf of minor Maharaj Kumar Sourish Chandra Roy Bahadur.	..	14,684 8 1	..

N. B. This notice is issued in respect of instalments of revenue due on or before the 31st Jaistha 1355 B. S., the latest date of payment of which was the 28th day of June 1948.

[ILLEGIBLE], *for* Collector.

Krishnagar, the 8th September 1948.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 16 of 1948.

Re A. K. Aziz alias A. A. Khan, residing at No. 5, Marquis Street, in the town of Calcutta, within the aforesaid jurisdiction and working for gain as a public servant in the employment of the Province of West Bengal designated as the Provincial Steel Controller but now under an order of suspension, ex parte the creditor.

P. C. Ghose & Co., creditor's solicitors.

ON the 17th day of August 1948 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

M. A. HAQUE, Official Assignee.

Dated this 13th day of September 1948.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the undermentioned insolvents that owing to their not having applied for their discharge within the prescribed time of eighteen months from the dates of Orders of Adjudication made against them, Friday, the 19th day of November 1948, at 12 noon has been fixed by the Registrar-in-Insolvency for the hearing by him of any applications under section 41 of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act of 1909 (III of 1909), and rule 142A made thereunder for Orders of Annulment of the respective Adjudication Orders.

Serial No.	Adjudication Order.		Names of insolvents.
	No.	Date.	
1	68	30-5-39	Irwin Edmond Aukim.
2	74	14-6-39	Bertram Stanislaus Philipsz.
3	75	15-6-39	Mrs. Mira Rani Upson.
4	77	21-6-39	Cyril Joseph Francis.
5	80	26-6-39	S. Kerr alias Stewart Kerr.
6	84	4-7-39	Edwin Joseph Starling.
7	85	4-7-39	Solomon Meyers.
8	88	12-7-39	Walter Malcolmn Dashwood.
9	93	24-7-39	Charles Arthur Dilks.
10	95	9-8-39	Stanislaus Joseph De Silva.
11	96	11-8-39	Norendra Nath Mukherjee.
12	98	14-8-39	Mrs. Irene Mary Blake.
13	101	29-8-39	Ayas Kanta Mondal.
14	106	12-9-39	Frederick Augustus Belletty.
15	108	22-9-39	Mohendra Nath Dutt.
16	109	26-9-39	Jatindra Nath Dutt.
17	112	3-10-39	Sarat Chandra Mukherjee.
18	114	5-10-39	Joseph Hay Reuben Joseph.
19	118	27-11-39	Long Shin Hugh.
20	125	14-12-39	Sudhir Kumar Bose.
21	127	15-12-39	Nagardas Kheddidas Shah.
22	129	22-12-39	Motilal Sain.

M. A. HAQUE,
Official Assignee.

6, Council House Street,
Calcutta, the 17th September 1948.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act

and

In the matter of the National Union Bank, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by and under the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 30th day of August 1948 presented to the said Court by Sri Hrishikesh Sinha of No. 3, Bhabanath Sen Street, Calcutta, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 15th day of November 1948; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or advocate for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the prescribed charge for the same.

DUTT & SEN,
Attorneys for the petitioner,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated the 10th September 1948.

NOTE.—Rule 57 provides that any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 15th day of November 1948.

(418—1)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act (Act VII of 1913)

and

In the matter of the Eastern Paper Mills, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 6th day of September 1948 presented to the said Court by Swadesh Ranjan Das residing at 41A, S. R. Das Road, Calcutta, one of the shareholders of the said Company and also a creditor for the sum of Rs. 10,000, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on Monday, the 22nd day of November 1948; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or advocate for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the prescribed charge for the same.

R. C. KAR,
Attorney-at-Law and Attorney
for the petitioning creditor.

7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 6th day of September 1948.

NOTE.—Rule 57 provides that any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 22nd day of November 1948.

(422—1)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act

and

In the matter of P. C. Chanda & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by and under the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 13th day of September 1948 presented to the said Court by Calcutta National Bank, Limited, having its registered office at P.2, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta, a creditor of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on Monday, the 22nd day of November 1948; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his attorney or advocate for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the prescribed charge for the same.

DUTT & SEN,
Attorneys for the petitioner,
Calcutta National Bank, Limited.

6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 17th September 1948.

NOTE.—Rule 57 provides that any person who intends to appear at the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed notice in writing of intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be served or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than two clear days before the 22nd day of November 1948.

(436—1)

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF AT KATIHAR, DISTRICT PURNEA.

MONEY SUIT No. 135 OF 1948.

Sayed Mahmud Ali, son of Sayed Mohammed Ali, by caste Muslim, by occupation businessman, resident of Mangal Bazar, Katihar, district Purnea, plaintiff,

versus

The East Indian Railway, through its General Manager, 6, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 530 on account of price of goods shortly delivered to him booked as per P. W. Bill No. 32798, dated 15th August 1946, from Calcutta to Katihar, and 27th September 1948 is fixed for hearing of the suit;

You are hereby informed to appear personally, or through any agent, on the date fixed, to contest the claim, otherwise the suit will be heard ex parte in your absence. Given under my hand and seal of this Court, this 9th day of September 1948.

M. SAHAY,
Munsif, Katihar
(435—1)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Federal Public Service Commission will hold at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Madras, Nagpur and Patna a combined competitive examination commencing on 20th December 1948 for recruitment to—

(1) The Indian Administrative Service,
(2) The Indian Foreign Service,
(3) The Indian Police Service,
(4) The Indian Audit and Accounts Service,
(5) The Military Accounts Department,
(6) The Indian Railway Accounts Service,
(7) The Imperial Customs Service,
(8) The Income-tax Officers (Class I, Grade II) Service,
(9) The Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways,
(10) The Establishment Department of State Railways,
(11) The Indian Postal Service, Class I.

Age-limits.—21-25 years on 1st August 1948. Upper limit in each case relaxable by three years in favour of Scheduled Castes. **Educational qualifications.**—For I.A.S. and I.F.S.: A degree in Arts, Science or Commerce of a recognised University or its equivalent. For other services: A degree of a recognised University or its equivalent. **Full particulars** and application forms obtainable from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, P. O. Box No. 186, Council House, New Delhi. **Closing date** for applications with necessary certificates and a treasury receipt or crossed Indian postal orders for Rs. 82-8 (Rs. 20-10 in the case of Scheduled Caste candidates) 9th October 1948.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 49.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible. Upper age limit relaxable by three years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8 (Rs. 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 16th October 1948. The Commission may, at their discretion, remit the prescribed application fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide refugee and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so

1. **One temporary post of Officer-in-charge, Photo Studio, in the Press Information Bureau. (General Central Service Class II).—Age:** Preferably between 25 and 40 years. The age-limit will be relaxed in the case of candidates already employed in the Press Information Bureau. **Pay:** Rs. 720—40—1,000. **Qualifications:—(a)** Good General Education. Preference will be given to candidates possessing a Degree or Diploma from a recognised institute of Photography. (b) At least three years' supervisory experience in a photographic studio or in a responsible position in the process department of a Newspaper. (c) The candidate should be a good cameraman and have had experience of covering news assignments and of handling bulk work in the studio. He should be thoroughly conversant with all branches of Still-Photography.

2. **One permanent Deputy Director of Industrial Statistics under the Ministry of Industry and Supply.—Age:—** Preferably below 40 years but may be relaxed in exceptional cases. **Pay:—**Rs. 800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. Higher initial pay may be granted in special cases. **Qualifications:—Essential:** (i) A good Honours degree of a foreign University or a good M.A. degree of an Indian University in Economics, Mathematics, Physics or Statistics or an equivalent degree. (ii) Training in conducting research. (iii) Experience for three years in administering an Act dealing with economic or statistical matters. **Desirable:** Administrative experience for three years or more in a Government Department.

3. **One permanent post of Assistant Director, Training and Education, in the Civil Aviation Directorate.—Age:—** Preferably between 20 and 40 years. No age limit for Government servants. **Pay:—**Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 with a special pay of Rs. 100 per mensem. The question of discontinuing the special pay attached to the post is under review and the candidate selected will have to accept the Government's decision in the matter. Higher initial pay up to four advanced increments may be granted as a special case to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. **Qualifications:—** (a) Qualified pilot with multi-engine experience. (b) Experience in organization, administration and direction of training in a flying training or technical school preferably as a Chief Instructor. **Desirable:** Experience in Air Transport Operations or qualifications as a navigator.

4. **Eleven posts of Meteorologists (Grade II) in the Indian Meteorological Service Class I. Six posts are permanent and five temporary, likely to become permanent.**—Two posts reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates but may be treated as unreserved if no such suitable candidates are available. **Age:—**Preferably below 25 years, up to 30 years for persons with exceptionally high academic and research record. No age-limits for candidates in India Meteorological Department. **Pay:—For persons in continuous Government employ since 15th July 1931 and who have elected to remain on the old scales of pay:—** Rs. 400—50—600—600—50—850—E. B.—50—1,000—1,000—50—1,250. **For others:** Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E. B.—30—770—40—850. **Qualifications:—Essential:** A first class Honours Degree in Physics, Applied Mathematics or Physical Chemistry with research experience or a research Degree in these subjects. **Desirable:** (1) Ability to do independent research work in Meteorology or Geophysics or Statistics. (2) Knowledge of German or French. (3) Administrative ability.

5. **One temporary Inspector (Technical) in the Office of the Chief Adviser Factories, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.**—Post reserved for Scheduled Caste candidate but will be treated as unreserved if no such suitable candidate is available. **Age:**—Preferably between 25 and 35 years. **Pay:—**Rs. 275—25—500—E. B.—30—650—E. B.—30—800. Higher initial pay not exceeding Rs. 500 may be granted as a special case to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. **Qualifications:—**(a) A degree of a recognised University in Electrical and/or Mechanical Engineering or equivalent qualification. (b) At least five years' practical experience in the designing and installation of electric lighting, ventilation and humidity control in Factories and Workshops.

6. **Two temporary posts of Examiner, Inspection, Testing, Central Stationery Office, Calcutta.—Age:—**Preferably between 25 and 30 years. Upper age-limit relaxable up to 35 years in special cases and up to 45 years for Government servants. **Pay:—**Rs. 150—10—300—E. B.—20—400. Subject to revision in the light of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations. **Qualifications:**—(a) Degree in Applied Chemistry or Engineering from a recognised University. (b) At least three years' practical experience of testing and inspection of stationery or allied stores.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 66.

APPLICATIONS are invited from male candidates to fill a post of Professor of Chemistry in the Bengal Senior Educational Service.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among the candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Persons holding substantive appointments or appointments on probation against substantive vacancies in the Education Department, Government of West Bengal, are eligible to apply.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 300—50/2—700—75/2—1,000 (efficiency bar after 14th and 18th stages).

The initial pay of Departmental Officer, if selected for appointment, will be regulated under the normal rules of the department. Otherwise, the initial pay of a candidate will be determined on the basis of his age as follows:—

	Stage of the scale.
	Rs.
25 or under ...	300
26 ...	300
27 and 28 ...	350
29 and 30 ...	400
31 and 32 ...	450
33 and 34 ...	500
35 or over ...	550

The selected candidate will be on probation for two years. If his mother-tongue is not Bengali, he will be required to pass the Departmental Examination in Bengali (Higher Standard) during the period of probation.

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India will also be eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment. Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal;

(ii) he should not ordinarily be more than 45 years of age on the 1st October 1948. The age limit may be relaxed in the case of a candidate possessing exceptionally high qualifications. The age restriction will not apply to permanent Government servants;

(iii) he must hold a First Class Master's degree of an Indian or Foreign University, or a First Class Honours degree of a Foreign University, or a Doctorate Degree of an Indian or a Foreign University with a First Class Honours or Second Class Master's degree in the subject. In addition, he must be able to produce evidence of having conducted significant research work in the subject. Experience of teaching Honours or Post-Graduate Classes in the subject will be an additional qualification. Preference will be given to a candidate who has specialised in Physical Chemistry.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House (top floor), Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 5th October 1948.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt." Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 8th September 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 67.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a post of Assistant Engineer, Town Planning, under the Department of Health and Local Self-Government, Government of West Bengal. The post has been created for a period of three years.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Persons already in Government service are eligible to apply.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 150—25—200—50/2—450—25/2—550—650. The selected candidate will be entitled to draw dearness and other allowances as will be admissible to him.

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) he must hold the B.E. (Civil) degree of the Calcutta University or its equivalent degree of other Universities;

(ii) he must have experience in civil engineering works preferably in design and construction of roads, sewers and water supply installation for at least five years;

(iii) he must not be over 35 years of age on 1st October 1948;

(iv) he must be a native of, or permanently domiciled in West Bengal, or a subject of the native state of Tripura or Cooch-Behar. A candidate from East Bengal is also eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House (top floor), Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 20th October 1948.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt." Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 13th September 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 68.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a gazetted post of Banking Expert, Co-operative Directorate, West Bengal, who will be ex-officio Managing Director of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. The appointment to the post will be made on contract for five years in the first instance. The contract may be renewed on expiry of the period.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Persons already in Government service are not eligible to apply.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 1,000—100—1,500 per month. The officer may be allowed the benefit of contributory provident fund. Leave will be governed by the leave terms in Rule 226 of Bengal Service Rules (Part I).

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) he must be a graduate with eight years' experience of Commercial Banking in all its branches. Preference will be given to a candidate having also experience of the Co-operative movement;

(ii) he must be between 30 and 40 years of age on 1st October 1948;

(iii) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India is also eligible to apply, provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House (top floor), Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 31st October 1948.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt." Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 13th September 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 69.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill 21 vacancies in the temporary cadre of Assistant Engineers in the Directorate of Works and Buildings, Government of West Bengal. The Assistant Engineers will be required in connection with road development work of the Province.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointments will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs. 150—25—200—50/2—450—25/2—550—50/2—650 (efficiency bar after 16th stage). The Assistant Engineers will be granted an initial pay of Rs. 200 per month. Higher initial pay in the scale may also be allowed in accordance with past service rendered before appointment, if claim for more than five years' past service in equivalent positions is established. In counting past service, every completed year of service under Government will be reckoned as one year and that under non-Government offices will be reckoned as half-year. Claims regarding past services should be established with original certificates from previous employers.

Ad-interim increase in pay and dearness allowance at the rates sanctioned by the Government from time to time will also be admissible so long as the concessions remain in force.

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications:—

(i) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan, or of any other territory adjacent to India will also be eligible to apply, provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment;

(ii) he must not be more than 27 years of age on the 1st November 1947;

(iii) he must hold a degree in Civil Engineering of Calcutta University or any other equivalent degree or diploma.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House (top floor), Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the **25th September 1948. Applications in plain paper giving** full details will also be accepted, but the candidate must submit his application in form before interview.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt." Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 14th September 1948.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 70.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a temporary post of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies on a pay of Rs. 300 per month plus allowances as may be admissible. The post is terminable by Government on thirty days' notice without assigning any reason. Women are eligible to apply.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Temporary Government servants may apply provided they are in receipt of a pay of not less than Rs. 250 per month.

(2) **Qualifications.**—A candidate must—

(i) have passed the Senior Cambridge (Honours) Examination or the I.A. or I.Sc. Examination of an Indian University;

(ii) have at least five years' experience in Secretariat work under Government, or in a commercial firm;

(iii) possess a speed of at least 140 words in Stenography and 40 words in typewriting;

(iv) possess knowledge in filing, docketing, etc.;

(v) be between 30 and 45 years of age on 1st September 1948;

(vi) be an Indian subject or a subject of an Indian State.

(3) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House (top floor), Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946. They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 20th October 1948.

(4) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character.

(5) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt." Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded

(6) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(7) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

(8) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service.

B. N. BANERJEA, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, West Bengal.

Alipore, the 15th September 1948.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF BURDWAN.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 1 OF 1948.

WHEREAS Messrs. Nilkantha Ray Ramapada Ray of Alamgunj mahalla in the town of Burdwan and 18 others have applied to this Court by a petition on 4th September 1948 to declare (1) Ramdas Ram, (2) Shyam Behari, (3) Mithuram, (4) Ramlagina Ram, (5) Ananda Behari and (6) Bepin Behari Ram, Proprietors of the firm Raghunandan Ram Ramdas Ram of Dokti, police-station Baioria, district Balia, now residing at Nutanganj in the town of Burdwan, as insolvents under the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, this is to give notice to the creditors that the Court has fixed the 8th November 1948 for hearing of the aforesaid application.

N. RAY, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 17th September 1948.

(430—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 19 OF 1948.

Sk. Ebrahim of 4, Convent Lane, police-station Entally, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To creditors.

ON the 3rd day of September 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 24th day of September 1948, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. M BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 6th September 1948.

(431—1)

IN THE 4TH COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 27 OF 1944

Sarat Chandra Sen of 6, Rajabagan Lane, Cossipore, post office Ghughudanga, 24-Parganas, insolvent.

To creditors.

ON the 3rd day of September 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 5th day of November 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M M. BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 14th August 1948.

(434—1)

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between Messrs. Bijay Prasad Dutta, Bankim Behari Ghosh and Rashbehari Banerji under the name and style of India Drugs Laboratory at P-7, Beliaghata Main Road, Calcutta, has been dissolved on the 23rd August 1948 by mutual consent of all the partners. Sri Bijay Prasad Dutta having purchased from Messrs. R. Banerji and B. Ghosh all the rights, title, interest and goodwill of the said partnership has now become sole proprietor of the said business and shall be solely liable for all debts and liabilities of the said business up to the date of dissolution.

For and on behalf of all the partners,
A. MITRA & CO.,
Company Consultant,
5/2-F, Raja Rajbullav Street, Calcutta.

(424—1)

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that the partnership between the undersigned and Rabindra Nath Coondoo in the business of hardware and metal dealers, carried on by them at No. 91, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, under the name and style of "H. P. Coondoo & Co." has been dissolved on and from the 16th day of August 1948.

AMAR NATH COONDOO.

Dated this 16th day of August 1948.

(139—1)

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and applications for payment of their value have been received from the persons/party whose names are shown against the numbers. Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D.11/48-49	A/7-472749	100	Sri Rama Shanker, Dixit, Deputy Post Master, Kanpur (U. P.).
W.D.12/48-49	A/30-647682	100	Janab M. H. Abdul Karim Petiwala, Kazipura, Duncan Cross Lane, Bombay 8.

M. M. MEHRA, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 14th September 1948.

LOST RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered D/A 1697, dated 16th August 1947, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, to Calcutta Industrial Bank, Ltd. (since gone into liquidation) on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Note. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, and the official liquidator of the said Bank is about to apply for surrender of the security:—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
231892	3½ per cent., 1842-43	1,000	Calcutta Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Name of the advertiser—A. B. Gupta, Official Liquidator.

Address—Windsor House, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.

(390—1)

LOST RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered 4502, dated 7th September 1946, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities:—

G. P. Notes Nos.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
CA 008298 ..	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	1,000	Ranaghat Mitra Sabha.
CA 006760 ..	Ditto ..	200	
259634 ..	Ditto ..	400	
CA 000843-44 ..	3½ per cent., 1865.	100 each	
CA 000845 ..	Ditto ..	200	

Name of the holder—Ranaghat Mitra Sabha.

Residence—Ranaghat (Nadia).

(432—1)

LOST RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered 1B/185, dated 23rd March 1948, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities:—

G P. Notes Nos.	Loan.	Amount. Rs	Holder's name.
CA 023280-81	3 per cent Con. 1946	1,000 each	Jamuna Dassi.
CA 023067	Ditto	100	
CA 023153	Ditto	500	

Name of the holder—Sm Jamuna Dassi.

Residence—22/3, Jhama Pooker Lane, Calcutta 9

(425—1)

LOST.

THE Government Promissory Note No CA019356 of the three per cent Victory Loan of 1957 for Rs 1,000 originally standing in the name of Reserve Bank of India and last endorsed to Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd., the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Signature of the advertiser—The Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Residence—18, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(396—3)

LOST.

THE Government Promissory Note No CA008568 of the three per cent. Second Victory Loan of 1959-61 for Rs. 25 000, originally standing in the name of Reserve Bank of India, and last endorsed to Uma Rani Sarkar, the proprietress by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Signature of the advertiser—Uma Rani Sarkar.

Residence—14/2, Bhaba Nath Sen Street, Calcutta.

(420—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF FARMERS' CORPORATION OF BENGAL, LTD.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of Farmers' Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., held at P2, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta, on the 8th September 1948, the following resolution was passed as a special resolution:—

"(1) Resolved that Farmers' Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., be wound up voluntarily.

(2) Resolved that Mr H C. Das, R.A., of 1/1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company on a remuneration to be decided later on by a meeting of the shareholders of the Company "

S M BHATTACHARJEE,
Chairman.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1948.

(417—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACTS, 1913-36

AND

IN THE MATTER OF CLIVE INVESTMENT CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 209G of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that meetings of the members and creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held on Wednesday, the 27th October 1948, at 10-30 a m and 10-45 a.m., respectively, at B4, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, when the liquidators will lay before the meetings an account of their acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the year from 1st September 1947 to 31st August 1948 and a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the position of the liquidation

GEORGE R CROOKS,
for self and co-liquidators

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

(419—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. AUTO STORAGE AND BATTERY CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

AT the extraordinary general meeting of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, Calcutta, on the 21st day of August 1948, the following resolution was unanimously passed as an extraordinary resolution.—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company is wound up voluntarily and that Mr. S K Mookerjee, G D A., R A., of No. 12, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up "

S. G. PANDIT, Chairman.

6/1, Akrur Dutta Lane, Calcutta, the 7th September 1948.

(420—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF SHAIK FASIULLA & CO., LIMITED.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the abovenamed Company duly convened, and held at 29, Rosemary Lane, Howrah, on the 30th day of August 1948, the following resolution was duly passed as a special resolution, viz.:—

"Resolved unanimously that the Company be wound up voluntarily and Mr B Mukharjea, B.Sc., G D A., R A., of 17, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, be hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration of Rs. 100."

SHAIK KAMRUDDIN, Chairman.

(421—1)

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE XXXII OF 1945,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF BENGAL TEXTILES ASSOCIATION,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-36.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs B P Khaitan and U P Mookerjee of No 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, and 77, Ashutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta, respectively, have, by an order, dated the 30th of August 1948, been appointed Official Liquidators of the abovementioned Company with joint and several powers.

Dated this 15th day of September 1948.

CHARU CHUNDRA BOSU,
Attorney-at-law and Attorneys for the said
Official Liquidators, 9, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.

(427—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL MINERALS AND INDUSTRIES, LTD.

NOTICE

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the National Minerals and Industries, Ltd., will be held at 12-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th October 1948, at 68-D, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the registered office of the Company, at which the extraordinary resolution for creditors' voluntary winding up of the above Company will be proposed and decided upon.

AGENDA.

(1) Extraordinary resolution for creditors' voluntary winding up.

(2) Approval of the statement of the position of the Company's affairs and of the list of creditors and their claims to be laid before the meeting of the creditors

(3) Nomination of a creditor for presiding over the creditors' meeting to be held on the 6th October 1948.

(4) Appointment of a liquidator.

(5) Any other matter as may with the leave of the Chairman of the meeting be brought up

By order of the Board of Directors,
S N BHATTACHARJEE Managing Director.

68-D, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 13th September 1948.

(428- 1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL MINERALS AND INDUSTRIES, LTD.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the creditors of the National Minerals and Industries, Ltd., of 68-D, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, is hereby summoned to be held and the same will be held at 2 p.m on Wednesday, the 6th October 1948, at the above registered office of the Company at which the resolution for creditors' voluntary winding up of the above Company will be proposed and decided upon.

AGENDA:

(1) Resolution for creditors' voluntary winding up.

(2) Appointment of a liquidator.

(3) Any other matter as may with the leave of the Chairman of the meeting be brought up.

By order of the Board of Directors,

S. N. BHATTACHARJEE, Managing Director.

68-D, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 13th September 1948.

(429—1)

ESTATE CHARLES FRANCIS FITCH, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the creditors and all persons interested in the Estate of Charles Francis Fitch, late of Dilkusha Gutch Common Semley in the County of Wiltshire, England, who died at Dilkusha Gutch Common Semley in the County of Wiltshire, England, on the 30th day of May 1947 and Letters of Administration with copy Will annexed thereto to whose Estate were granted by the High Court, Calcutta, on the 4th day of August 1948 are hereby required to submit particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of November 1948 after which date the Administrators will distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.

ORR, DIGNAM & CO.,
Solicitors to the Administrators.

29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 7th day of September 1948.

(423—1)

ESTATE PETER GLANVILLE NOTLEY, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925, and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the creditors and all persons interested in the Estate of Peter Glanville Notley, late of Hotel Esplanade, the Esplanade, Perth, Western Australia, formerly of Pretoria Street, Calcutta, who died at the Mount Hospital, Perth, aforesaid, on the 1st September 1947, and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted by the High Court, Calcutta, on the 13th day of August 1948, are hereby required to submit particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th October 1948, after which date the Administrator will distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.

ORR, DIGNAM & CO.,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 16th September 1948.

(437—1)

ESTATE OF MICHAEL WILLIAM FLETCHER, OTHERWISE MICHAEL WILLIAM FLEISCHER, DECEASED.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the creditors and all persons interested in the estate in India of Michael William Fletcher, otherwise Michael William Fleischer, formerly of Ommaroo, Havre-des-Pas, St. Helier, Jersey, but late of L'Anciennite, St. Aubins, Jersey, in the Channel Islands, who died at the General Hospital, Jersey, aforesaid, on the 27th day of July 1940 and Letters of Administration (with copy Will and Codicil thereto annexed) to whose estate in India were granted by the High Court, Calcutta, to the Mercantile Bank of India (Agency), Ltd., of 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on the 1st day of September 1948, are hereby required to submit particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of November 1948, after which date the Administrator will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims, of which notice shall then have been received.

ORR, DIGNAM & CO.,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 15th September 1948.

(438—1)

ESTATE OF LT.-COL. CROFTON BURY VANDELEUR, D.S.O., DECEASED.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the creditors and all persons interested in the estate in India of Lt.-Col. Crofton Bury Vandeleur, D.S.O., late of Inverclyde, Bothwell, in the County of Lanarkshire, Scotland, who died at Glasgow, in the County of Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the 26th day of September 1947 and Letters of Administration (with copy Will and Codicil thereto annexed) to whose estate in India were granted by the High Court, Calcutta, to the Mercantile Bank of India (Agency), Ltd., of 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on the 24th day of August 1948, are hereby required to submit particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of November 1948, after which date the Administrator will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims, of which notice shall then have been received.

ORR, DIGNAM & CO.,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 15th September 1948.

(439—1)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

5, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 9-30 a.m to 1-30 p.m.

Persons above 18 years of age are eligible to make use of the Library, which is a free lending Library, open to any one residing in any part of the Dominion of India. There is no subscription to pay; but security in cash is essential.

B. S. KESAVAN, Librarian

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Printing of the "Calcutta Gazette" during the Durga Puja, Id-uz-Zuha and Lakshmi Puja holidays from 7th October to 18th October 1948.

SPECIAL arrangements will be made for printing the "Calcutta Gazette" during the Durga Puja, Id-uz-Zuha and Lakshmi Puja holidays as follows:—

For the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 7th October 1948.

All MSS. of notifications, declarations, etc., that are to appear in Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be received in the Press not later than 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th September 1948, and all proofs must be returned to Press by 12-30 p.m. on Monday, the 4th October 1948, positively.

Advertisements, notices, etc., intended for publication in Part II of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be accepted in the Press up to 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th September 1948, and all proofs must be returned and cost deposited by 5-30 p.m on Thursday, the 30th September 1948.

Proofs of all other matter must be returned to Press not later than 12-30 p.m. on Monday, the 4th October 1948.

For the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 14th October 1948.

All MSS. of notifications, declarations, etc., that are to appear in Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be received in the Press not later than 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th September 1948, and all proofs must be returned to Press by 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th October 1948, positively.

Advertisements, notices, etc., intended for publication in Part II of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be accepted in the Press up to 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th September 1948, and all proofs must be returned and cost deposited by 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th October 1948.

Proofs of all other matter must be returned to Press not later than 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th October 1948.

A. K. GUHA,
Supdt., Govt. Printing, West Bengal.

West Bengal Govt. Press, Alipore, the 23rd September 1948.

Registered No. C207

No. 39 of 1948.

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1948.

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SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crops, etc., for the week ending the 8th September 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province. The weather was on the whole favourable. Aman transplantation was completed in almost all the subdivisions. Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair. Fodder was insufficient in five subdivisions and cattle-disease was reported from one subdivision. Wages of labourers varied from rupee one and two annas to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food.
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7		9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar ..	(n)	2 7/16	2 7/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diamond Harbour.	2 96	2 3/16	2 3/16	Seasonable ..	Aman transplantation over.	Sufficient	....	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2, high
Barrackpore ..	4·94	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Crops, 75 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8.
Barasat ..	3 37	1⅝	1 9/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation over, Aus and jute harvesting continue.	Ditto ..	Aman, 95 per cent. Aus, 60 per cent. Cane, 85 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Basirhat ..	1·52	1 15/16	1⅞	Favourable ..	....	....	Fair ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2.
Bongaon ..	(n)	(n)	(n)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nadia.										
Sadar ..	0 73	2⅛	1⅞	Seasonable ..	Aman healthy	....	Good ..	....	Nil ..	Rs. 2.
Ranaghat ..	..	1⅞	1⅞	Ditto ..	Aus and jute harvesting continue.	Sufficient ..	Fair ..	Sufficient ..	Cattle-disease reported from Digha and Daruppur.	Rs. 2.
Murshidabad.										
Sadar ..	1·13	2⅛	1 15/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	....	....	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2, high.
Lalbagh ..	3·52	1 15/16	1 15/16	Seasonable ..	Aus harvesting continues.	Available ..	Good ..	Available ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, normal.
Jangipore ..	2·56	2⅛	2 1/16	Seasonable, favourable.	Jute harvesting continues	Ditto ..	Aman, 75 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12, high.
Kandi ..	0·86	2⅜	2⅛	Cloudy, favourable.	Aman transplantation over.	Ditto ..	Cane fair ..	....	Nil ..	Rs. 1-4, normal
Burdwan.										
Sadar ..	3·41	2⅛	2⅛	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal.	....	....	Sufficient ..	Nil	Rs. 2.
Asansol ..	4 92	2⅜	2⅜	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sufficient ..	Good ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12.
Katwa ..	1·32	2 13/16	2 13/16	Favourable ..	....	Ditto ..	Aus, 75 per cent.	....	Nil	Rs. 1-12, high
Kalna ..	1·70	2⅛	2 3/16	Wet, favourable	....	....	Aus satisfactory.	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2, high.

(n) Report not received.

Districts and subdivisions	Total rainfall during the week	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops	Stage and progress of agricultural operations	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn).	Fodder condition	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4		6	7	8	9	10
Birbhum.										
Sadar	1 29	2 9/16	2 9/16	Seasonable, favourable.	Aman transplantation over	....	Cane good	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 2.
Rampurhat	1 70	2⅜	2¼	Cloudy, favourable.	Weeding continues.	....	Cane fair	....	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Bankura.										
Sadar	2 77	2⅜	2 7/16	Cloudy, favourable.	Weeding continues.	Sufficient	Crops, 70 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-4, normal.
Vishnupur	1 23	2⅜	2⅜	Favourable	Aman weeding commenced.	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs 1-10, normal.
Midnapore.										
Sadar	7 12	2 5/16	2 5/16	Seasonable, favourable.	Aman transplantation nearing completion.	Sufficient	.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-4, high.
Contai	5·68	2¼	2 7/16	Cloudy	....	..	..	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Tamluk	2 17	2¼	2 3/16	Wet, favourable	Aus reweeding and jute harvesting continue.	Sufficient	Aman fair, Aus, 95 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2, high.
Ghatal	3 32	2 7/16	2¼	Ditto	Aman transplantation normal but hampered, due to flood in some parts.	....	Unsatisfactory.	....	Nil	Rs. 2-8.
Jhargram	3·60	2⅜	2 5/16	Ditto	Aman plants growing	..	Aus fair	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-2, normal
Hooghly.										
Sadar	2·74	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Aus good .	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Serampore	6·08	2 7/16	2 7/16	Unfavourable	Aman transplantation nearing completion and jute harvesting continues.	...	Aus, 75 per cent.	....	Nil	Rs. 2-4, high.
Arambag	1·00	1 15/16	2	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient	Cane, 60 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Howrah.										
Sadar	5·90	2 7/16	2 7/16	Moist, favourable.	Jute harvesting continues.	Insufficient	Fair	Insufficient	Nil	Rs 2-4.
Uluberia	(*n*)	1⅞	1⅞	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar	2·78	1⅞	1⅞	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	....	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 3, high.
Alipur-Duar	8·12	1 11/16	1 9/16	Ditto	Aman transplantation over....	Sufficient	....	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 3, high.
Darjeeling.										
Sadar	3·25	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation over.	Sufficient	Aman, 70 per cent.	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Kurseong	6 02	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable	Good	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8.
Siliguri	5·16	1⅞	1⅞	Ditto	Weeding of Aman commenced.	Ditto	Aman, 70 per cent.	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 2-8.
Kalimpong	3·66	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Paddy weeding continues.	Ditto	Millet fair	Ditto	Nil	Rs. 1-8, high.
Maldah	0·83	1¾	1⅞	Unfavourable	Aman transplantation and Aus harvesting over.	No demand	Unfavourable	Insufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-10.
West Dinajpore	0 33	2 11/16	2 11/16	Unfavourable	Aus harvesting and jute rotting continues.	....	....	Sufficient	Nil	Rs. 1-12.

(*n*) Report not received.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 14th September 1948.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, gur, etc., in the undermentioned marts of West Bengal for the first half of February 1948.

Marts.	Paddy local (best quality).			Paddy local (common quality).			Rice local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)
Burdwan	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)
Midnapore	(*n*)	(*n*)	6 2 0	7 10 0	7 12 0	5 12 0	(*n*)	(*n*)	12 8 0

Marts.	Rice local (common quality).			Wheat.			Raw cotton.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	26 0
Burdwan	15 8 0	15 0 0	12 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	14 8 0	14 8 0	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Coal.			Raw jute (weighted average).			*Gur* (sugarcane).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	..	..	1 8 0	38 6 0	37 1 0	33 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 8 0	22 0 0	20 0 0

(*n*) Not reported.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

Prices-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of West Bengal for the first half of February 1948.

Division and district.	Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
		Common rice.						Salt.		
		Average.			Cheapest.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Presidency Division.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
24-Parganas ..	1 Chetla Hat ..	(n)	1 14	2 7	(n)	2 2	2 7	8 1C	9 5C	5 50
	2 Mogra Hat ..	1 13	2 8	3 6	1 7	2 11	3 9	8 9	8 0C	5 13K
	3 Calcutta-Bellaghata ..	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	8 0C	5 5C
Nadia ..	4 Goari ..	1 15	1 12	2 5	2 0	1 14	2 9	5 13C	6 6C 8 0K	5 5CK
	5 Ranaghat ..	(n)	(n)	2 5	1 13	1 12	2 11	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Murshidabad ..	6 Berhampore ..	11 5	1 15	2 13	2 1	2 1	2 15	8 0C	8 0CK	6 6C
	7 Kandi ..	(n)	(n)	3 5	(n)	(n)	3 8	8 KC	8 0C	6 6K
	8 Jangipur ..	(n)	(n)	(n)	2 0	2 0	3 3	8 0C	8 0C	8 0K
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan ..	9 Sadar ..	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	5 5C	5 5C	5 5C
	10 Kalna ..	(n)	(n)	2 14	2 11	2 5	2 15	10 11C	12 13	5 5C
Birbhum ..	11 Suri ..	3 3	(n)	(n)	2 6	2 5	3 3	8 0C	10 11C 8 0C	6 6K
	12 Rampurhat ..	(n)	(n)	(n)	2 11	2 11	3 9	8 0C	8 0C	5 13C
Bankura ..	13 Sadar ..	2 9	2 9	2 15	2 11	2 11	2 15	10 11C	6 6C 8 0K	5 5C
	14 Vishnupur ..	(n)	(n)	3 5	2 1	2 6	3 9	9 2C	8 0C	5 13C
Midnapore ..	15 Sadar ..	(n)	(n)	2 15	2 11	2 11	2 15	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
	16 Contai ..	3 1	3 1	3 12	3 3	3 3	4 0	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Hooghly ..	17 Sadar ..	(n)	(n)	2 7	2 0	1 11	2 17	9 2C	9 9C	(n)
	18 Arambagh ..	2 6	2 1	2 9	2 7	2 2	2 15	6 6	6 6	5 5C
Howrah ..	19 Sadar ..	(n)	1 8	2 7	2 3	1 8	2 7	9 2C	10 11C	5 5C
	20 Uluberia ..	2 4	1 15	2 11	2 7	2 2	2 13	10 11	8 0C	5 5C
Presidency Division.										
West Dinajpur ..	21 West Dinajpur-Railbazar Hat.	2 14	2 15	(n)	2 15	3 0	3 8	5 5C	5 5C	5 5C
Jalpaiguri ..	22 Sadar ..	2 0	(n)	2 6	2 5	(n)	2 15	5 5C	(n)	5 13K 5 5C
Darjeeling ..	23 Sadar ..	(n)	(n)	2 15	(n)	(n)	2 15	4 0C	4 0C	5 5C
	24 Siliguri ..	(n)	(n)	(n)	1 12	1 13	2 8	5 5C	5 5C	(n)
Malda	25 Sadar ..	2 4	. 2 4	3 0	2 5	2 5	3 2	5 5C	5 5C	5 5C

C—Crushed. K—Karkach. (n) Not reported.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, gur, etc., in the undermentioned marts of West Bengal for the second half of February 1948.

Marts.	Paddy local (best quality).			Paddy local (common quality).			Rice local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)
Burdwan	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)
Midnapore	..		6 8 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	6 4 0	(*b*)	(*n*)	(*n*)

Marts.	Rice local (common quality).			Wheat.			Raw cotton.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)
Burdwan	15 8 0	15 0 0	12 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	14 8 0	14 8 0	11 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Coal.			Raw jute (weighted average).			*Gur* (sugarcane).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond-ing return of last year.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	..	..	1 8 0	35 5 0	38 6 0	31 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 8 0	13 8 0	20 0 0

(*n*) Not reported.

(*b*) No rice is available in the open market at the controlled wholesale price.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

Prices-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of West Bengal for the second half of February 1948.

Division and district	Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
		Common rice.						Salt.		
		Average.			Cheapest.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corre-sponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corre-sponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corre-sponding return of last year.
Presidency Division.		S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
24-Parganas ..	1 Chetla Hat ..	(n)	(n)	2 11	(n)	(n)	2 7	8 0O	8 0C	6 6 5
	2 Mogra Hat ..	1 14	1 13	3 6	2 0	1 7	3 9	8 0C	8 9C	5
	3 Calcutta-Belliaghata ..	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	(n)	5
Nadia ..	4 Goari	1 15	1 15	2 5	2 0	2 0	2 11	8 0C 9 2K	5 13C	5 50
	5 Ranaghat	1 13	(n)	2 5	1 14	1 13	2 15	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Murshidabad ..	6 Berhampore ..	2 4	1 15	2 13	2 7	2 1	2 15	8 0C	8 0C	6 6
	7 Kandi	2 14	(n)	3 9	3 2	(n)	3 10	8 0K	8 0CK	6
	8 Jangipur	(n)	(n)	(n)	2 5	2 0	3 3	8 0C	8 0C	8 0
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan ..	9 Sadar	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	5 5C	5 5C	5 5C
	10 Kalna	(n)	(n)	(n)	2 11	2 11	2 15	10 11K 9 2C	10 11C	5 5
Birbhum ..	11 Suri	(n)	3 3	3 6	2 7	2 6	3 9	9 2K	8 0C	6 6
	12 Rampurhat ..	(n)	(n)	3 6	2 11	2 11	3 9	8 0C	8 0C	(n)
Bankura ..	13 Sadar	2 8	2 9	2 15	2 13	2 11	2 15	8 0C	10 11C	(n)
	14 Vishnupur	2 7	(n)	(n)	2 11	2 1	(n)	9 2C	9 2C	(n)
Midnapore ..	15 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 15	2 11	2 11	2 15	8 0C	8 0C	5 18C
	16 Contai	3 1	3 1	3 14	3 3	3 3	4 0	8 0C	8 0C	6 6C
Hooghly ..	17 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 7	2 0	2 0	2 7	10 11C	9 2C	5 5
	18 Arambagh ..	2 9	2 6	(n)	2 11	2 7	(n)	8 0C	6 6	(n)
[illegible]rah ..	19 Sadar	1 13	(n)	2 7	2 0	2 3	2 7	9 2C	9 2C	5 5C
	20 Uluberia	2 0	2 4	2 13	2 2	2 7	2 15	10 11C	10 11C	5 5C
Presidency Division.										
West Dinajpur ..	21 Dinajpur-Railbazar Hat	2 14	2 14	(n)	2 15	2 15	(n)	5 5C	5 5C	(n)
Jalpaiguri ..	22 Sadar	1 15	2 0	2 2	2 5	2 5	2 7	5 5C	5 5C	5 5C 5 18
Darjeeling ..	23 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 15	(n)	(n)	2 15	4 9C	4 0C	5 5C
	24 Siliguri ..	(n)	(n)	(n)	1 12	1 12	2 4	5 5C	5 5C	(n)
Malda ..	25 Sadar	2 7	2 4	3 0	2 8	2 5	3 2	5 5C	5 5C	5 5

K—Karkach. C—Crushed.
(n) Not reported.

D. BASU,

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948. *for* Director of Agriculture, West Bengal

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

Commerce, Labour and Industries Department.

Labour.

ORDER.

No. 3443Lab.—20th September 1948.—Whereas under the Government of West Bengal, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, order No. 343Lab., dated the 15th August 1947, as subsequently amended by orders Nos. 418Lab., dated the 9th September 1947, 601Lab., dated the 4th October 1947, and 687Lab., dated the 17th October 1947, the industrial disputes that had arisen or were apprehended in the Jute Textile Industry in West Bengal between the employers of the Jute Mills specified in the schedule referred to in order, dated the 9th September 1947, aforesaid and their workmen as represented by the (1) Jute Mill Workers' Federation, Bengal, of 115-E, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta; (2) Bengal Chatkal Mazdur Union of 249, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta; (3) Bengal National Chamber of Labour of 51, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta; (4) Bansberia Mill Employees' Union, post office Bansberia, district Hooghly; (5) Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdur Union of 3/1, Kali Banerji Lane, Howrah, and such other registered Trade Unions as might have been permitted by the Tribunal hereinafter mentioned to be represented individually for legitimate reasons were referred for adjudication to Sri S. N. Modak, I.C.S. (Retd.), as Chairman and Sri Nagesh Chandra Chakravarti and Sri Matish Chandra Banerji, Additional District Judges, as members;

And whereas the said Tribunal has given the Award as shown in the Annexure hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the Award be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Award made by the said Tribunal shall bind the employers of Jute Mills aforesaid and their workmen as specified therein and shall remain in operation for a period of one year with effect from the 20th September 1948.

ANNEXURE

In the matter of Industrial Disputes in the Jute Textile Industry in West Bengal between the employers of 89 specified jute mills and their workmen

PRESENT:

Chairman.

Sri Satyendra Nath Modak, I.C.S. (Retired).

Members.

Sri Matish Chandra Banarji, *Additional District Judge.*
Sri Nagesh Chandra Chakravarti, *Additional District Judge.*

AWARD.

1. These disputes in the Jute Textile Industry in West Bengal between the employers of 89 specified jute mills as per list in Appendix I and their workmen as represented by certain specified Trade Unions as mentioned in paragraph 1(12) of this Award were referred to us for adjudication, under sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947), by the Government of West Bengal in the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries, by order No. 343Lab., dated the 15th August 1947. This order was amended by way of clarification by order No. 418Lab., dated the 9th September 1947, order No. 601Lab., dated the 4th October 1947, and order No. 687Lab., dated the 17th October 1947. The reference covers the entire Jute Textile Industry in West Bengal, and the parties to these disputes are the employers of all the 89 jute mills on one side and the workmen of these mills numbering 275,000 more or less on the other.

1(1). The Jute Textile Industry in respect of its size and position in the National Economy of the Union of India is next only to the Cotton Textile Industry. It is the premier industry in West Bengal. The Jute Textile Industry is located mainly in West Bengal over a stretch of about 60 miles on either side of the river Hooghly, from Bansberia to Uluberia on the west bank and from Halisahar to Birlapur on the east bank. There are some units in the industry in the Province of Bihar, the United Provinces, and Madras Presidency and in the Eastern States Agency. Out of 112 jute mills all over the Union of India, 101 (inclusive of 1 in French Chandernagore) are situated in West Bengal. In 1944 not more than 7·6 per cent. of the total number of workers employed in the industry were outside West Bengal, and there is no reason to consider that there has since been any appreciable change of this proportion of employees in West Bengal and outside. The development of the industry in West Bengal was due initially to European enterprise, and was mainly conceived to meet the requirements of overseas markets.

1(2). It will be interesting to note that there was a flourishing jute handloom industry in Bengal till about the middle of the last century, and it accounted for the entire volume of the exports of jute fabric from India. It is remarkable that in 1850-51, raw jute and jute goods produced by the handloom industry were exported to Europe, North America, Malaya, Ceylon, Arabia and other places to the extent of 793,299 maunds of raw jute and 9,035,713 pieces of gunnies and gunny cloth. (*Report of the Bengal Jute Enquiry Committee, 1934*, Volume I, page 74.)

1(3). This prosperity, however, was eclipsed by the growth of mechanical manufacture of jute products in Dundee and in the Calcutta industrial area. The decadence of the indigenous industry actually started in 1835, when the first jute mill was established in Dundee and jute goods manufactured by mechanical processes began to compete with the handloom products of Bengal threatening the indigenous industry to the limit of ultimate extinction; it was but hastened by the establishment of local power-driven industry. The first power-driven spinning mill was established at Serampore in 1855, but the weaving was done by hand until 1859, when power-driven looms were installed. The handloom industry gradually declined, but it held some ground till 1884, and ceased to exist nearabout 1885. It is reported that even in 1880 the fine products of the handloom industry accounted for Rs.2·6 lakhs out of the total value of Rs.113 lakhs exported during the year. (*Report of the Bengal Jute Enquiry Committee, 1934*, Volume I, page 75.)

1(4). The decline of the handloom industry synchronised with the expansion of the power loom industry. During the period 1860 to 1873, only five companies were operating with a total loomage of 1,250. In 1885 there were eleven companies with 6,700 looms. The industry grew steadily from year to year and from period to period, and at present in West Bengal there are 101 jute mills (including 1 in French Chandernagore) with 65,227 looms, and these account for 57 per cent. of the world's total loomage. (*Report of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee*, page 60.) Although manufacturing operations were taken up in Bengal much later than in many other countries, by 1910 the power loom production in India outstripped in productive capacity all other centres including Dundee.

1(5). The industry was organised by the manufacturers even at the early stages of its development. The Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association was formed in July 1884 for the improvement of the trade and internal discipline, and for collective action to promote and protect the interests of the members. This Association was renamed Indian Jute Mills' Association in 1902. In 1939 the Association expanded its organising responsibility by a voluntary agreement among its members in Bengal and outside relating to working hours for the adjustment of output to demand. According to the Review of Trade, the industry was placed on a stable foundation by this agreement. Out of 112 jute mills in the Union of India, 103 are members of the Association, and of these 97 are in West Bengal. Out of the total loomage in the Union of India, 95 per cent. is under the control of the Indian Jute Mills' Association. Out of 101 jute mills (including 1 in French Chandernagore) in West Bengal, 11 were under requisition by the Government of India on the date of this reference. The rest comprises the 89 mills located in West Bengal, involved in this reference, a list of which appears in Appendix I. It may be noted that the mills in the district of 24-Parganas as mentioned in the list are on the east bank of the river Hooghly, and those in the districts of Howrah and Hooghly are on the west bank.

1(6). There are groups of mills under the management of the same Managing Agents. Messrs. Bird and Co. manage 7 mills with a total loomage of 5,890, Messrs. Thomas Duff and Co. have under their management 4 mills with 6,334 looms, Messrs. Jardine Henderson, Ltd., control 4 mills with a loomage of 6,440, and Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., manage 9 mills with a total of 6,396 looms. These are the managing agents commanding the greatest number of looms in the industry. The Hukum Chand Jute Mill at Halisahar in 24-Parganas (Managing Agents: Ram

Dutt Ram Kissen Dass) commands the largest number of looms in a single mill, the number being 2,272 which is 3·47 per cent. of the total loomage in the entire industry in the Union of India.

1(7). Though there has been a remarkable expansion of the Jute Textile Industry in Bengal, ever since its inception lack of variety in the items of manufactured goods has all along been the distinctive character of the industry. No mentionable attempt appears to have been made to manufacture anything beyond hessian and sacking cloth. In confining their operations to only a few manufacturing processes, the jute mills have not only failed to expand the scope of the trade, but they have also been suffering from the evils of overproduction of the particular varieties manufactured by them. The restriction of the manufacturing processes to the production of practically two varieties of goods appears to have compelled the management to resort frequently to shorter hours and sealing of looms and this has been the consistent practice of the jute mills for the last 40 years or so. It may be mentioned that the jute fabric is also used in manufacturing shirtings, curtains, carpets and rugs, particularly in European countries and America. In those countries it is also blended with wool and the finer qualities are used for mixing with silk and for manufacturing imitation silk. The coarser qualities are used in cordage and the rejections and cuttings are utilised in the manufacture of paper. (Report of the Bengal Jute Enquiry Committee, 1934, pages 80 and 82.)

1(8). Jute is the pre-eminent commercial crop of undivided Bengal. It is cultivated in almost all the districts, although its cultivation is restricted to only 10 per cent. of the total net cropped area. Jute is also grown in the neighbouring Provinces of Bihar, Orissa and Assam. Undivided Bengal claimed about 90 per cent. of the total produce in all the Provinces taken together. (Report of the Bengal Jute Enquiry Committee, page 71.) The density of cultivation is, however, very low in all the jute-growing districts except Mymensingh, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, Pabna, Bogra and Rajshahi which account for nearly 80 per cent. of the total acreage of jute in undivided Bengal. (Report of the Bengal Jute Enquiry Committee, 1939, page 3.) After the partition of the old Province of Bengal on the 15th August, 1947, all these districts have been included in the Province of East Bengal in Pakistan. In 1941-42 jute and jute manufactures accounted for nearly 50 per cent. of the value of export trade of undivided Bengal and 25 per cent. of the value of export trade of British India. The importance of jute and jute manufactures as an earner of foreign exchange cannot, therefore, be overestimated. At the present stage after the partition, all the jute mills of undivided Bengal are now situated in West Bengal, while most of the jute-growing areas are in the Province of East Bengal in Pakistan.

1(9). The labour force in the jute mills is drawn from the landless agriculturists of West Bengal and East Bengal and of other Provinces who have been lured by wages higher than agricultural wages at home. In the initial stages, that is, till about the close of the last century, the labour was drawn principally from the agriculturists of the locality around the mills. With the expansion of the industry and with the spread of knowledge in the neighbouring Provinces that work was available in the factories in and about Calcutta, labourers from Bihar, U.P., C.P., and Madras began to seek work in them. Emigration from U.P. is estimated to have been the heaviest in West Bengal. ("The Indian Working Class" by Dr R. Mukherjee, page 3.) The Bengali Hindu and Muslim form only a small percentage of the total labour force in the jute mills in West Bengal, and they are mostly engaged in the Weaving Departments. The jute mill labour in Bengal is, therefore, of a heterogeneous composition hailing from different Provinces and speaking different tongues.

1(10). The rapid development of the industry and the increase of the landless class which migrated from rural areas for industrial employment hardly allowed adequate time for a smooth adjustment between the management and labour and produced conditions of employment that created perennial disputes and strikes resulting in inefficiency and loss of production. There were 226 strikes in jute mills in West Bengal during the period from 1938 to 1946 and the man hours lost in 1938 were more than 15 million and those in 1946 were above 34 million. In each of the intervening years there was a loss of 3 to 8 million man hours on account of these strikes. In 1929 there was a general strike affecting about 272,000 jute mill workers in West Bengal and lasting 11 weeks, directed against the employers' decision to increase the working hours from 50 to 60 per week. There was another general strike in 1938 involving 219,800 workers, and a loss of wages of about 35½ lakhs of rupees. The workers demanded restoration of the cut in wages effected in 1932. ("The Indian Working Class" by Dr. R. Mukherjee, pages 347 and 154.)

1(11). The discontent that flared up in strikes had its origin in the conditions of wages and of employment which were not considered by the workers as satisfactory. In their Report (1931), the Royal Commission on Labour in India have quoted the following evidence of the Government of Bengal: "Perhaps, in no industry in the world, situated in such a circumscribed area, is the wage position more inchoate. The mills, grouped under different managing agents, work under wage systems which have developed many idiosyncrasies during the long or short years of their existence. Even in mills under the same managing agents, there are differences which, to persons not acquainted with the position, seem incredible. For example, in two mills situated in the same area and separated from each other by little more than a boundary wall, under the same managing agents there is practically not a single entry of wages which is the same. In three mills under the same managing agents situated within a stone's throw of each other, the rates in one mill have for many years been higher than those in the other two mills. In other groups of mills, situated close to each other and under different managing agents the wage rates in individual mills are kept, or are supposed to be kept, strictly secret." The Commission felt the need of standardisation in jute mills and recommended that "the industry, which has all the advantages of a high degree of internal organisation on the employers' side should take early steps to investigate the possibility of standardisation of wage rates, both for time and piece workers, associating with it representatives of *bona fide* Trade Unions". (Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, pages 215 and 216.) Even now the question of standardisation of wages has not been taken up by the industry and it is undoubtedly a matter of great urgency. The Indian working class has been hit by the soaring cost of living and has been making insistent demands for favourable revision of wages and dearness allowance. The workers' demand better housing and sanitary conditions, improved medical, educational and welfare facilities. They are aggrieved that retiral benefits were not suitable to their needs. They want better security of service and more reasonable service rules. These are some of the principal grievances which have given rise to pronounced labour unrest in the Jute Textile Industry.

1(12). The Industrial Disputes Act (Act XIV of 1947), which lays down provisions for compulsory adjudication of industrial disputes by Tribunals, came into operation on 1st April 1947. On the 15th August 1947, the Province of West Bengal was created on partition of the old Province of Bengal and on that very date the Government of West Bengal in the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries referred the disputes in the Jute Textile Industry in West Bengal to us for adjudication. As already stated the 89 jute mills involved in this adjudication have been mentioned in the list under Appendix I. In accordance with the order of reference the workmen involved are represented by the following 5 Unions:—

(1) The Jute Mill Workers' Federation, Bengal, of 115E, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta.

(2) The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union of 249, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

(3) The Bengal National Chamber of Labour of 51, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

(4) The Bansberia Mill Employees' Union of P.O. Bansberia, district Hooghly.

(5) The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union of 3/1, Kali Banarji Lane, Howrah.

1(13). Notices were issued on the individual mills through their managing agents as well as on the five Unions on 10th October 1947. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation, the Bengal National Chamber of Labour and the Bansberia Mill Employees' Union filed their written statements on 3rd November 1947. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union and the Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union filed their written statements on 6th November 1947. All the individual mills including three non-member mills authorised the Indian Jute Mills' Association to represent them in the adjudication proceedings before this Tribunal, and in fact they were so represented throughout the proceedings. The Prabartak Jute Mills, however, addressed the Tribunal separately on the 8th June 1948, although it adopted the submissions made by the Indian Jute Mills' Association in the rest of the proceedings. The Indian Jute Mills' Association on behalf of all the jute mills filed a written statement on 25th November 1947. The Prabartak Jute Mills filed a separate written statement with regard to certain special features on the same date. A summary of demands made by the Unions, as prepared by the Indian Jute Mills' Association in tabular form and as filed before the Tribunal along with the Association's written statement, is appended to this award as Appendix II.

1(14). The appearances were as follows:—Sri N. Dutt Majumdar, Counsel, Sri P. K. Basu, Counsel, Sri S. K. Basu, Advocate, Sri D. L. Sen Gupta, Pleader, and Sri Phani Ghose, General Secretary of the Federation, appeared for the Bengal Jute Mill Workers' Federation. Sri Indrajit Gupta, Organising Secretary of the Union, Sri Sushil Roy, Sri Sudhin Pramanik and Sri Ajoy Das Gupta appeared for the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour was represented by Janab Shafaatullah Khan, General Secretary, Sri Rajani Mukherji, Vice-President, and Sri Jatindra Nath Mitra. The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union was represented by Sri Shib Nath Banerji, the President of the Union. The Bansberia Mill Employees' Union was represented by the General Secretary Sri Phani Bhusan Mallik, Sri Amiyadhan Mukherji and Sri Kunja Lal Bhattacharji.

1(15). Sri S. Chaudhuri, Counsel, Dr. H. G. Waight, Counsel, Sri P. P. Ginwala, Counsel, Sri S. C. Sen, Advocate, assisted by Messrs. Orr Dignam and Co., Solicitors, and Mr. J. Lee, Labour Adviser of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, Mr. J. J. B. Sutherland, Deputy Secretary, and Mr. W. D. Bryden, Acting Deputy Secretary of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, represented the Indian Jute Mills' Association in the proceedings before the Tribunal. Sri D. N. Chaudhuri, Director, and Sri N. K. Mukherji, Advocate, appeared for the Prabartak Jute Mills.

1(16). The issues, that is, the points in disputes, were settled on 5th December 1947, and the main hearing commenced on 5th January 1948, after the respective parties were given the opportunity of inspecting a number of documents filed. The hearing proper took place on 60 days with breaks in every week, to enable the Judges of the Tribunal to attend to work in connection with other individual industrial disputes. The Judges of the Tribunal inspected the Bengal Jute Mills and the Fort William Jute Mills at Howrah on 2nd December 1947, the Angus Jute Mills at Bhadreswar in Hooghly district on 12th March 1948, the Birla Jute Mills at Birlapur in 24-Parganas district on 24th March, 1948, the Howrah Jute Mills at Howrah on 12th May 1948, and the Prabartak Jute Mills at Belghurria in 24-Parganas district on 19th May 1948.

1(17). On the written statements filed by the parties concerned and on hearing their representatives the following issues were settled:—

(1) Recognition of Trade Unions by the employers.

(2) Standardisation of occupational nomenclature and categories of workers.

(3) Minimum basic wages for manual workers and clerks.

(4) Revision of piece rates.

(5) Grades of wages for manual workers and clerks.

(6) Revision of dearness allowance.

(7) Bonus (1) for past years and (2) for the future. Profit-sharing bonus.

(8) Payment for period of involuntary unemployment.

(9) Procedure for retrenchment and payment of compensation.

(10) Revision of working hours and of spread-over period.

(11) Abolition of contract labour and sardar system.

(12) (*a*) Standing orders and rules of service.
    (*b*) Security of service.
    (*c*) Probationary period.

(13) Rules of—
    (*a*) Leave,
    (*b*) Maternity leave,
    (*c*) Holidays.

(14) Provision for Provident Fund, Gratuity and Pension.

(15) Housing and house allowance.

(16) Revision of medical facilities.

(17) (*a*) Improvement of working conditions and sanitary arrangements.
    (*b*) Provision against occupational diseases and hazards.

(18) Cheap canteen.

(19) Provision for rest and recreation.

(20) Provision for crechès.

(21) Arrangements for educational facilities for adult workers and their children.

(22) (*a*) Free supply of implements to mechanical workers and carpenters.
    (*b*) Free supply of uniforms to durwans and drivers, and members of crews on launches.

(23) Revision of system of recording attendance.

(24) Representatives of the employees to be taken in the administration.

(25) Relieving clerks and filling of vacancies.

(26) Specific cases of victimisation, as per list (as given under Appendix III).

(27) Nationalisation of Jute Textile Industry.

(28) Re-absorption of workmen in mills derequisitioned.

(29) The case of Prabartak Jute Mill.

1(18). Issue No. 9 (Procedure for retrenchment and payment of compensation) and Issue No. 26 (Specific cases of victimisation as per list) were heard in part on 18th, 23rd and 24th February 1948. Further proceedings in respect of these two issues were stayed by the High Court of Calcutta by a prohibitory notice in a proceeding for a writ of *certiorari* started by the Presidency Jute Mill, which is one of the mills involved in this reference. The notice was issued by the High Court on 8th March 1948, and was served on the Tribunal on 5th April 1948. The proceedings with regard to Issues Nos. 9 and 26 have accordingly been stayed. We are refraining from giving any award in respect of these two issues. The Tribunal will consider the other issues and give awards in respect of those issues only.

ISSUE No. 1.—Recognition of Trade Unions by the employers.

2. We now proceed to consider the issues one by one and take up Issue No. 1 relating to the question of recognition of individual Trade Unions by the respective employers. The claim regarding recognition was put forward by all the Unions appearing before us. During the hearing, however, Janab Shafaatullah Khan on behalf of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour withdraws, by a formal application, the claim for recognition. Sri S. K. Basu, Advocate, on behalf of the Jute Mill Workers' Federation, however, insists that the claim should be considered by the Tribunal. It has been contended by Sri S. Chaudhuri, Counsel, on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills Association that the question of recognition of Trade Unions is not an industrial dispute. The first question, therefore, is whether the subject-matter of this issue constitutes an industrial dispute at all within the meaning of section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Chairman of this Tribunal had an occasion to give a decision on this point in considering Issue No. 12 in the matter of an industrial dispute between the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., and its employees, the relevant award having been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Government of West Bengal, Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries, order No. 756Lab., dated the 5th November 1947. We have carefully considered that decision and we agree generally with the view taken by the Adjudicator in that award. The question is whether the claim for recognition is an industrial dispute or in other words whether the Tribunal has jurisdiction to make an award on an issue of recognition of Trade Unions. If the Tribunal has no such jurisdiction, we cannot proceed any further. Under section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, an "industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference between employers and workmen which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour, of any person. The question of recognition of a Trade Union may undoubtedly form a subject-matter of a dispute between employers and workmen. But in order that the dispute may

constitute an industrial dispute, it must be connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour of any person. On carefully considering the matter we fail to see any connection such as is required in order to convert a dispute into an industrial dispute. It has been argued by Sri S. K. Basu on behalf of the Federation that the workers have a right of collective bargaining to be exercised through recognised Trade Unions and as the Trade Union concerned is to do the bargaining, a matter of recognition of the Union by the employer is an industrial dispute. This contention, to our mind, is not sound. The right of collective bargaining is an inherent and fundamental right of the workers and cannot form the subject-matter of a contract of employment nor can it be, or be connected with, any term of employment. We must, therefore, unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that a claim of recognition of Trade Unions by the employees is not an industrial dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act and this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to deal with the issue at all.

2(1). That a Tribunal set up under the Industrial Disputes Act has no jurisdiction to make an Award on an issue of this kind is presumably the reason why the Legislature thought fit to enact the Indian Trade Union (Amendment) Act XLV of 1947. The circumstances amply indicate that the Legislature was perfectly conscious of the position that a Tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act had no such jurisdiction, and it would not be legal for any authority under any existing Statute to make an order of compulsory recognition of a Trade Union by the employer concerned. The Indian Trade Union (Amendment) Act of 1947 is now on the Statute Book. This very necessary enactment provides for the machinery for dealing with questions of recognition of Trade Unions, in so far as it lays down provisions for setting up Labour Courts for the purpose and has provided for a definite procedure and has enjoined the consideration of certain conditions for recognition. It is perfecty clear that this Tribunal cannot take upon itself the task which the law requires a Labour Court to perform. We may state in passing that the Trade Unions which have appeared before us in the present proceedings do not comprise all the individual Trade Unions concerned in the Jute Textile Industry, and as the Trade Unions concerned have not appeared individually before this Tribunal it would not be practicable for us to consider the question of recognition of individual Unions, even if it were permissible for us, under the law, to do so. In the result we come to the conclusion that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to deal with Issue No. 1, and we accordingly reject the claim.

ISSUE No. 2.—Standardisation of occupational nomenclature and categories of workers.

3. We now pass on to deal with Issue No. 2 relating to the standardisation of occupational nomenclature and categories of workers in the different departments of a jute mill. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation, while dealing with the question of minimum basic wages in its written statement, referred to the division of workers into the categories "unskilled", "semi-skilled", and "skilled", and stressed the question of a proper standardised classification of workers. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union, in its written statement, demanded the classification of all categories of jute mill labour including the mechanical staff and durwans as "unskilled", "semi-skilled", "skilled" and "highly skilled" according to the degree of skill, qualifications, and risks demanded by their different occupations and fixation of wage-scales proportionately higher than the minimum for each category.

The demand was apparently made with the idea of introducing a basis for standardisation, throughout the Jute Textile Industry, of wages and rates for the same category of workers and types of work. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour, in its written statement, while dealing with the question of minimum basic wages indicated the division of workers into the distinct categories of "unskilled", "semi-skilled", "skilled", and "highly skilled". In course of the hearing the Unions generally insisted on standardisation of occupational nomenclature and the division of workers according to the degrees of skill required in pursuing the different occupations. The Unions insisted on the proposed standardisation not only in respect of the manual workers in the different departments of a jute mill but also in respect of members of the clerical staff. As regards the clerical workers we propose to deal with their case later on, and for the moment we shall discuss the question of standardisation in respect of the manual workers alone.

3(1). A list of occupations was filed by the Indian Jute Mills' Association as early as on 13th January 1948. Another fuller list was filed by the Association on 5th May 1948. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour filed a still fuller list with regard to the subject of standardisation of occupational nomenclature, and the representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association were asked to consider if they would agree to the fuller list presented by the Bengal National Chamber of Labour. Meanwhile we proceeded to examine on the spot all the occupations of not only manual workers but also of clerical workers with reference to the lists filed by the parties, and for this purpose we inspected all the departments of a jute mill with particular reference to the nature of the occupation pursued by each worker. We came back with the impressions obtained from our personal inspection of the minute details of the different occupations. On a subsequent date of hearing the Indian Jute Mills Association accepted the list of occupations furnished by the Bengal National Chamber of Labour, and in the light of our personal experience we were able to adopt that list with some additions as the final list showing a scheme of standardised occupational nomenclature. Information as to which categories of workers were piece-workers or time-workers was subsequently obtained in the presence of all parties concerned and was incorporated in the list. The final list of occupational nomenclature, as agreed to by all the parties concerned and as adopted by us, appears in Appendix IV. The list shows the various departments in a jute mill and the categories of workers who may be found employed there. The list is comprehensive as far as the entire industry is concerned. But it is not indicative of the complement found in a particular mill. In fact in the course of our local inspections we discovered that all categories of workers did not exist in all the mills, and in some concerns, particularly in the smaller mills, occupations were sometimes combined in one person. Apart from these divergences arising from different local conditions, we are satisfied that the list given in Appendix IV, which we have adopted and which shall form part of our award, represents a satisfactory scheme of standardised occupational nomenclature. The Indian Jute Mills Association in its written statement and in course of the hearing in the earlier part of the proceedings insisted, we believe rightly, on the appointment of assessors for advising the Tribunal on the question of standardisation of occupational nomenclature. Unfortunately, however, the Unions could not see their way to agree to the proposal, and eventually the idea of appointing technical assessors for the purpose fell through. We consider that technical assessors could have been immensely helpful to us for the purpose. But as matters stood we had to proceed even without technical assessors, as best as we could, and we are glad that a final list of standardised occupational nomenclature has emerged out of our discussions with the parties, and it is hoped that this list will be considered as satisfactory by all parties concerned. The failure to get the assistance of technical assessors was indeed regrettable with regard to the consideration of this issue. But we feel that it was infinitely more regrettable in the case of the issue of standardisation of wage rates, which subject we shall deal with later on.

3(2). The question has arisen as to whether we should divide the manual workers into definite categories like "unskilled", "semi-skilled", "skilled" and "highly skilled", or into a larger number of categories on any other basis. The representatives of the Unions were insistent that the former method should be adopted. They also insisted that wage rates should be standardised on the basis of a division of workers into categories of those varieties. It is noticeable that in paragraph 222 on page 124 of the Report of the Central Pay Commission, a definite reference has been made to these categories depending on degrees of skill. The Indian Jute Mills' Association opposed the idea on the ground that classification of workers on the basis of so-called degrees of skill was impracticable. We have carefully applied our minds to the subject in the light of our own observations in course of our watching the different categories of workers at work in the different departments of a jute mill. We are not unmindful of the opinion expressed by an authority like Sri S. R. Deshpande in his Report on an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India. On page 8, second paragraph, for instance, he observes as follows:—"Workers in the Batching Department with the probable exception of selectors are nearly all unskilled men. Jute cutters may also be classified as unskilled. In the Weaving Department, with the exception of coolies and sweepers, all the workers can be regarded as skilled. The same applies to the Spinning Department where with the exception of coolies, sweepers and shifter boys, the rest are regarded as skilled." With great respect to the author, we must say, in the light of our own observations on the spot and of what we have heard in course of the arguments advanced by the parties including representatives of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, that the views expressed in the paragraph referred to are more or less of a sweeping nature and do not fit in with the real factors governing the different occupations. On pages 26 and 27 of the Report, Sri S. R. Deshpande observes as follows:—"The actual framing of a standardisation scheme is a matter for technicians. If a layman, however, can venture on a suggestion it would appear that, while dealing with time-rate occupations at any rate, in spite of multiplicity of the occupations, it should be possible to tackle the issue without undue difficulty. It may look over-simplifying the issue but a possible approach to the problem appears to be first of all, to standardise the occupations then group them into half a dozen or even less number of classes according to the degree of skill and effort required and fix a minimum for the lowest-paid class which minimum should represent at the moment an equitable basis between capital and labour." We, however, feel that the term "skill" is very difficult to define, and it appears to us that the term is frequently being used in a sense which probably covers many ingredients other than what may strictly be called "skill" in the ordinary sense of the term. The Unions appearing before us, particularly the Jute Mill Workers' Federation and the Bengal National Chamber of Labour, presented a comprehensive list of proposed wage rates in accordance with the division of manual workers into specific categories of "unskilled", "semi-skilled", "skilled" and "highly skilled", with some subdivisions of these categories in some cases. We find that what is really meant by the term "skill" is not merely skill or dexterity or practical knowledge of how a particular piece of work is to be done, but it is also supposed to include several other ingredients such as the mental and physical application and attention required, the responsibility and mental and physical strain involved and other factors. We also find that it would be extremely difficult even for technical experts to divide the workers pursuing all these different occupations in a jute mill involving different degrees of dexterity, mental and physical application, responsibility, attention, strain, etc., into stereotyped categories under the headings of "unskilled", "semi-skilled", "skilled" and "highly skilled", etc. We feel certain that in attempting to devise a classification of this nature a great deal of arbitrariness is bound to come into operation, for the simple reason that there are many border line occupations which can be put equally well either in the lower category or in the next higher. On giving our most careful consideration to the whole question in the light of what we have personally observed and of the materials placed at our disposal we come to the unhesitating conclusion that it is neither practicable nor necessary for our purpose to classify the manual workers into categories depending on the element of so-called "skill". We have, therefore, decided to adopt a scheme of standardised occupational nomenclature as per Appendix IV, and we are of opinion that for the purpose of evolving a scheme of standardisation of wage rates it will be quite adequate. The result will be that for practical purposes each occupation will stand as a category by itself. How this will be the most practicable and helpful way of evolving a basis for standardisation of wage rates will be evident in subsequent portions of our Award in which we shall deal with the subject of wage rates for the different occupations.

3(3). We now come to the question of standardisation of occupational nomenclature in respect of the clerical workers. The Unions, particularly, the Bengal National Chamber of Labour submitted a tentative list of occupational nomenclature of the clerical staff. We had the occasion of testing this list on the spot during our inspection of the different departments of a jute mill. We find that all the occupations do not exist in all the mills, and in some mills, particularly the smaller ones, some occupations happen to be combined in one person. Apart from this aspect of the matter, the question is whether it is practicable or useful to introduce any standardised system of nomenclature in respect of the clerical workers. The members of the clerical staff work not only in the departments of a jute mill but also in offices outside the factory. It has been difficult for the parties to present a full list of occupations prevailing in all places where clerks are employed and it has not been possible for us also to obtain complete information. On giving very careful consideration to the whole subject we are of opinion that it is not really necessary for our purpose, in view of what we are going to direct in respect of the revision of wage rates regarding the clerical staff, to draw up a scheme of standardisation of occupational nomenclature in respect of clerical workers. What we mean will be evident from the later portions of our award in which we shall deal with the question of wage rates.

3(4). In the result, we do not propose to do anything more with regard to the subject-matter of standardisation of occupational nomenclature, and we adopt the scheme of standardisation of occupational nomenclature in respect of the manual workers alone as shown in Appendix IV and we make our award accordingly.

ISSUE No. 3.—Minimum basic wages for manual workers and clerks.

4. We next take up the question of minimum basic wages for manual workers and clerks under Issue No. 3. In considering this issue we shall naturally go into certain factors relating to the question of dearness allowance as in arriving at a standard of minimum wages for manual workers

or for clerical workers, we shall be required to decide upon the standard of total emoluments in the light of the prevailing circumstances including the element of increased cost of living. In dealing with the present issue, however, we shall leave aside the details relating to dearness allowance which will be more appropriately discussed under Issue No. 6. At the very outset we may briefly state the nature of the claims put forward by the different Unions regarding the subject of minimum basic wages. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation has demanded the fixation of minimum basic wages for each category of workers after proper standardised classification, and also the fixation of dearness allowance with room for future adjustment. The Federation has claimed that the minimum basic wages of manual workers including durwans should be Rs.40 per month and the minimum dearness allowance should be Rs.35 per month. It has also claimed that the minimum basic wages for middle class employees, that is, the clerical staff should be Rs.70 per month along with dearness allowance on a sliding scale, as laid down in the Report of the Central Pay Commission, depending on variations in the cost of living index figures. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has asked for fixation of minimum basic wages for an unskilled manual worker at Rs.40 per month, and for a clerical worker at Rs.80 per month, along with dearness allowance at a flat rate of Rs.45 per month. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour has asked for fixation of minimum basic wages for an unskilled manual worker at Rs.40 per month, for a semi-skilled manual worker at Rs.50 per month, for a skilled manual worker at Rs.60 per month, for a highly skilled manual worker at Rs.80 per month, and for a durwan at Rs.60 per month, along with dearness allowance at Rs.45 per month, which, it is urged, should not be linked with attendance. The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union has claimed minimum basic wages for an unskilled manual worker at Rs.40 per month, and for a clerical worker at Rs.80 per month, along with dearness allowance at Rs.45 per month. The Bansberia Jute Mill Employees' Union has asked for minimum basic wages for a clerical worker at Rs.80 per month and for a durwan at Rs.40 per month. The Indian Jute Mills' Association has agreed that the subject-matter of the present issue is pre-eminently a question to be determined by this Tribunal, and the need of increasing the prevailing scales of minimum wages or other wages is not denied. With regard to the fixation of wages on a basic of standardisation, the Association suggested the appointment of technical assessors for assisting the Tribunal. As already indicated, no agreement could, however, be reached on the question of appointment of assessors, and the Tribunal has had to proceed on its own account in the light of the facts and circumstances made available to it by the parties concerned.

4(1). At this stage we may consider the present state of things with regard to the scales of wages. We have already referred in paragraph 1(11) of our award to the observations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, on pages 215-16 of the Report, embodying a recommendation to the effect that the Jute Textile Industry should take early steps to investigate the possibility of standardisation of wage rates, both for time and piece-workers associating with it representatives of *bona fide* trade unions. We have already indicated that a scheme of standardisation of wages is a crying need of the hour, and in spite of difficulties we have taken upon ourselves the responsible task of erecting a wage structure, on a basis of standardisation, with regard to all categories of workers. The fixation of minimum basic wages along with a proper scale of dearness allowance is obviously the foundation on which such a wage structure can be built. The subject of Issue No. 3, therefore, is of the utmost importance, and we must come to a decision on this subject with the greatest care possible. Before proceeding any further, let us examine the standards of wages which are prevailing at the moment. We find the following observations on page 19 of Sri S. R. Deshpande's Report on an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India (1946) where he gives the result of his investigation in connection with 21 jute mills in West Bengal:—"Taking all the workers in the selected occupations, it will be seen that the basic wages of 20·07 per cent. lie within the wage group Rs.2-8 to Rs.3-8 per week, of 40·63 per cent. in the wage group of Rs.3-8 to Rs.5 per week, of 33·47 per cent. in the wage group of Rs.5 to Rs.8 per week and of 5·83 per cent. within the wage group of Rs.8 to Rs.9 per week and over." It appears that these were the prevailing standards of wages even after the increments to the extent of 10 per cent. allowed in 1939. Sri S. R. Deshpande's Report seems to indicate that the minimum basic wages prevailing in the industry were something like Rs.2-8 per week in or about the year 1945. It appears that from April 1946 increments to the extent of 15 per cent. of the basic wages were allowed. From the figures of wages which have been submitted to the Tribunal by the Indian Jute Mills' Association and which have not been controverted by the Unions on behalf of the workers, it appears that the minimum basic wages per month consisting of 4⅓ weeks or 208 working hours, prevailing at the present moment, amount to Rs.18. It further appears that while there is no system of dearness allowance called as such at present, an allowance called amenity allowance at Rs.4-8 per week or Rs.19-8 per month consisting of 4⅓ weeks or 208 working hours (amenity allowance being linked with attendance) is allowed, and further different items of food are supplied to the workers at concession rates from the mill ration shops, the cash value of the food concession being, on the average, something like Rs.2 per week or about Rs.8-10-9 per month. The value of the food concession allowed to the workers under the present arrangement is essentially a part of what we understand by dearness allowance, and the present amenity allowance is nothing but dearness allowance. Therefore, the dearness allowance, consisting of the amenity allowance and the value of the food concession, is something like Rs.28-2-9 or, roughly speaking Rs.28 per month. The minimum total emolument of the lowest paid manual worker, therefore, comes to Rs.18 *plus* Rs.28 or Rs.46 per month. The lowest claim put forward by the Unions in respect of the minimum total emolument of an unskilled manual worker is Rs.75 per month as against the present figure of Rs.46 per month. On behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association it has been conceded that some rise in the total minimum emolument is called for to meet the needs of the prevailing situation. To that end the Association has suggested that the scale of minimum basic wages in respect of an unskilled manual worker may be fixed at Rs.26 for a month of 26 working days or 208 working hours, which would work out to be a rate of 2 annas per hour. The Association has further suggested that there should be no increase in the standard of dearness allowance, consisting of amenity allowance and the value of food concession, which is being allowed at present. In other words the offer made by the Indian Jute Mills' Association is to the effect that the total minimum emolument of an unskilled manual worker should be roughly Rs.26 *plus* Rs.28 or Rs.54 per month as against the present scale of Rs.46 per month, a total rise of Rs.8 per month being allowed. Apart from other considerations which have been urged before us in support of the proposals made by the Association, it has been contended that the scale proposed compares very favourably with the standards which prevailed in or about the year 1939 prior to the War, when, we are told, the total emolument of the lowest paid worker was in the neighbourhood of Rs.13 per month. Assuming that the level of prices in recent times is in the neighbourhood of 3¼ times of the pre-war level, the scale of Rs.13 in 1939 would be equivalent to something like Rs.43 per month under the circumstances prevailing at present. It is further pointed out that the scale of total emolument proposed by the Association compares very favourably with the average income *per capita* in this country, which is said to be below Rs.100 per annum. The average worker's family may be taken to consist of four persons, namely, the worker, his wife, and two children, who may be taken to be equivalent to three adults or consumption units, on the very widely accepted supposition that the wife constitutes ·8 unit and the two children together constitute 1·2 units. Taking the average income *per capita* in India to be Rs.100 per annum, the total yearly income of the family would be Rs.400, or the total monthly income would be in the neighbourhood of Rs.34. The contention of the Association is that the offer of Rs.54 per month, by way of minimum total emolument, compares very favourably with the result we have obtained on the basis of average income *per capita* of the inhabitants of this country. The Association has, therefore, urged that we should accept the offer and fix the minimum basic wages of an unskilled manual worker at Rs.26 per month and maintain the present scale of dearness allowance.

4(2). Janab Shafaatullah Khan, on behalf of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour, has contended that the minimum total emolument of Rs.13 per month for the lowest paid manual worker which prevailed before the war was totally insufficient for meeting the actual needs of the worker and his family. According to his calculation the cost of living of an adult constituting one consumption unit in or about 1939, on the basis of the barest necessaries of life exclusive of cost of housing, clothing, etc., would amount to Rs.4-10 per month, the details of which are on the following lines: Re.1 for 10 seers of rice, 12 annas 6 pies for 5 seers of *atta*, 12 annas 9 pies for a little over 2 seers of *dal*, 6 annas 6 pies for a little over 1½ seers of *gur*, 8 annas 6 pies for a little over 1 seer of mustard oil, 1 anna 9 pies for a little over 1 seer of salt, 8 annas for fuel and 8 annas for miscellaneous eatables per month. Janab Khan has arrived at the figure of Rs.4-10 per month as the cost of food and fuel per month per adult, and our impression is that this calculation leans rather on the conservative side.

4(3). The Unions have drawn our attention to paragraph 76 on pages 40-41 of Volume I of the Report of the Court of Enquiry presided over by Mr. Justice Rau, constituted to investigate the question of dearness allowance for railway employees. The relevant portions of the paragraph run as follows:—"In a pamphlet on 'Balanced Diets' (Pamphlet No. 8) issued by the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association in 1935 and described by Sir Robert McCarrison (the then Director of the Nutrition Research Laboratories in Coonoor) as accurate in detail and the best pamphlet of its kind he had ever seen, the authors estimate the minimum cost of a balanced diet (including fuel for cooking) in Bombay city at Rs.5 per adult per month. This was at the wholesale prices then current in Bombay and the above monthly cost is described by them as 'very nearly the minimum that can be attained in cities like Bombay' to maintain the worker 'in a fairly healthy condition,' which we assume to be the same thing as the cost of minimum subsistence. The early part of 1935, when the pamphlet was issued, was a comparatively cheap period in Bombay, when the cost of living index stood at 98 or 99. From the evidence given before us we find that wholesale prices are usually about 10 per cent. lower than retail prices, and a corresponding percentage must be added on this account. At the average pre-war retail prices, the figure works out to Rs.5-13. We have seen references to later estimates which place the cost at a higher figure; but assuming for the present that the minimum cost during the year immediately preceding the War was no more than Rs[illegible]13 per adult per month in Bombay, it follows that any income which left a worker of that city, having a normal family of 4 members to support (equivalent to, say, 3 adults or consumption units, the father counting as one unit, the mother as ·8 unit and the 2 children together 1·2 units), less than about Rs.17-8 per month for food and fuel cannot be called adequate, whether that income accrued to him as the result of the Manmad scale or the Chandwani scale or the revised scale. Dr. Ackroyd, the present Director of the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, in his Health Bulletin No. 23 (1938 edition) prescribes a well-balanced and adequate diet whose cost works out to Rs.5 or Rs.6 per adult per month". The above calculations relate to a pre-war period, and the prevailing cost of living index at the time in question is said to be below 100. Although these calculations relate to the Bombay area, looking at the cost of living index figure prevailing at that time in that arrea we feel disposed to use these figures for our purposes with reference to our present issue in respect of the workmen in the Jute Textile Industry in the Calcutta Industrial area. It is noticeable that the minimum cost of a balanced diet including fuel was calculated to be Rs.5 per adult per month or rather Rs.5-13 per adult per month during the pre-war period. Dr. Ackroyd, who is accepted to be an authority on the subject of nutrition, has calculated that a well-balanced and adequate diet would cost, in pre-war days, about Rs.5 or Rs.6 per adult per month. During the hearing before us, Janab Shafaatullah Khan submitted calculations which would put the minimum cost of a bare diet including fuel at Rs.4-10 per adult per month. Janab Khan's calculation is not inconsistent with the above calculation in respect of a well-balanced and adequate diet. On the whole we are of opinion that it will be fair and safe to proceed on the figure of Rs.5 per month as the minimum cost of a proper diet including fuel for an adult in the pre-war period, say, in the year 1939.

4(4). With reference to this figure of Rs.5 per adult per month we may now proceed to calculate the total cost of living of an average manual worker's family. On page 15 of Dr. A. C. Roy Choudhury's Report on an Enquiry into the Standard of Living of Jute Mill Workers in Bengal (1930) in Table II under the wage group of Rs.20 and below Rs.30 which is relevant for our purposes, we find that it was found on investigation that the cost of food constituted 64·8 per cent. of the total cost of living, and the cost of fuel and lighting was to the extent of 7·9 per cent. of the total. Taking 3·2 per cent. to be the cost of fuel alone, the cost of food and fuel would be 68 per cent. We have come to the conclusion that the starting point of our calculation should be Rs.5 per month per adult as the cost of food and fuel. The total cost of food and fuel for a worker's family consisting of himself, his wife and two children, equivalent to 3 consumption units, would be Rs.15 per month. As this would constitute 68 per cent. of the total cost of living, the latter would work out to be Rs. 22-1 per month. Roughly speaking the pre-war cost of living of an average worker's family may be taken to be Rs.22 per month. Now comes the question of the degree of rise in the cost of living at the present time. Some figures of cost of living, presumably prepared by statisticians, have reached us. But in this Province there are no recognised statistical authorities whose calculations in respect of cost of living index figures are accepted universally, and we find that the circumstances here are quite different from those prevailing in Bombay, where the cost of living index figures prepared by fully recognised authorities are universally accepted. With great respect to the authors of the different figures of cost of living index which we have come across, we find ourselves unable to accept these figures exactly at their face value, and we feel that some allowance must necessarily be made for inaccuracies which may have crept into these calculations. We notice that at the present moment there is an upward trend in the cost of living index figures. The question is what should be taken as the cost of living index figure for manual workers, say about the middle of the year 1948, for practical purposes. In spite of the upward trend of the cost of living index figures at the present moment, we consider it reasonable to fix our attention on a figure which may be expected to be something like an average figure for some time before and some time after the present moment. On giving careful thought to the whole question, we have come to the conclusion that the cost of living index figure for manual workers, for our present purposes, may be taken as 325. Taking the base as 100 in 1939 we may now calculate the total cost of living for an average worker's family on the basis of Rs.22 per month. The cost being 3¼ times the pre-war cost, the total cost of living under present conditions would work out to be Rs.71-8, or roughly Rs.71, as against the present total emolument of Rs.46 per month for the lowest paid manual worker in the industry. This would indicate a gap of Rs.25 per month.

4(5). The next question is whether we shall decide to fill up this gap wholly or in part, and, if the latter, to what extent. The Indian Jute Mills Association has proposed that this gap should be filled only to the extent of Rs.8 by way of adding that amount to the existing minimum basic wages of Rs.18, and the Association has suggested that there should be no addition to the existing scale of dearness allowance inclusive of the value of food concessions. On the other hand we have to apply our minds to the question of allowing what is called a "living wage" to every worker, and to that end it will be necessary to examine carefully how far we can go towards the target of Rs.71 as the total monthly emolument for the lowest paid manual worker. In this connection it will be pertinent to refer to certian observations made in paragraphs 48 and 49 on pages 30-32 of the Report of the Central Pay Commission (1947) which runs as follows:—"Certain writers who have discussed the subject have held that on the pre-war level of prices, Rs.30 per mensem would have represented the standard minimum required by a working class family of three consumption units in certain parts of India. In other parts of the country where climatic conditions are milder throughout the year, the amount might be somewhat smaller (*see* Dr. Radhakamal Mookerjee's 'Indian Working Class', pages 161-172, where several relevant data and opinions have been collected). The calculation is, however, largely hypothetical. The application of the minimum wage rule has always been recognised to be subject to limitations imposed by the general economy of the country. It may be applied to correct inequalities in the distribution system but not in disregard of the total production capacity of the country or without reference to the national income. *** *** ***" In the words of the authors of the Bombay Plan, "no system of distribution however meticulously framed will help to raise the standard of living unless production is increased." How many of India's millions can to-day aspire to a physiologically adequate diet? Nutrition and health standards are affected both by the size and by the distribution of the total national income. Hence nutrition standards can be improved only by improvement of the total national income simultaneously with the adoption of policies tending towards its redistribution in favour of lower income classes. (*See* Worker's Nutrition and the Social Policy, I.L.O. 1936, page 114). *** *** *** We are convinced that the State must now take some step forward in the direction of giving effect to the "living wage" principle in dealing with its employees. The question is, to what extent. What the Bombay Plan lays down for industry is a counsel that the State also cannot afford to ignore, viz., that in the initial stages, the minimum wages should be related to the normal wage level prevailing in the country, but it must be revised from time to time till it corresponds with a reasonable standard of living. Dr. Mookerjee cites Sir John Orr to show that even in Great Britain there are marked deficiencies between current wages and the standards of the minimum wage, and he recommends that in India a cautious beginning should be made in laying down minimum wage standards. The "standard of living" like the "poverty line" is to a large extent a "relative" conception. It reflects national conceptions and these are, in turn, shaped by the national income. The poverty line may be drawn at the point below which an individual would be undernourished or it may be drawn well above the nutritional minimum, at a point where a choice of diet and the chance of some cultural life or recreation will also be possible. We think that at present we can only aspire to rise above the "poverty line" in the first sense. According to recent calculations, the annual *per capita* income in India, even during the most favourable periods, has been much below Rs.100. Anything like a general advancement of the remuneration rates of the public services must depend upon the general increase in public wealth (*see* Gladden "The Civil Services, its problems and future", 1945, page 133). The power of a family to live up to a certain level of nutrition may be secured not only by improving its money income but also by increasing the purchasing power of the money it gets. The latter method of helping the earner will involve steps to secure (1) increase of production, and (2) control of prices. The State must adopt both these methods ("Workers Nutrition and the Social Policy", I.L.O. pamphlet, 1936, page 107). Further, the purchasing power of the worker's income, such as it is, can be improved by the extensian of co-operation in the sphere of sale and purchase, as that will reduce the price demanded from the purchaser and further secure to him refund of the surplus in the shape of a share of the profits. *** *** *** Dr. Gadgil was one of the members of a Committee appointed to enquire into the conditions of textile workers in Bombay. It will be interesting to know what he has to say about it. While recognising the importance of bringing about as much improvement as possible in the remuneration paid to the lowest grades of employees, he adds "The main limiting consideration here is that of the financial resources of Government. It is hardly likely that a living wage of the type defined by the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee can immediately be granted to all Government employees." Referring to the Bombay Committee Report he said, "We had been asked to define 'living wage' and we have defined 'living wage' in certain objective terms; but there is no recommendation of any minimum or anything like that. The necessity of complying with a theoretical definition of 'living wage' cannot transcend financial limitations." He added that he could not agree with those who held that the minimum wage could not wait until the national income improved, *** *** ***. The Chief Commissioner of Labour recognised that the amelioration in the condition of poorly paid employees could only be attained by stages with the progressive increase in national income. We may next refer to the observations made by Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee, on pages 215-16 of "The Indian Working Class" (Second Edition), which run as follows: "There is nothing very unusual in such a wide gap between the standard of the minimum wage and current wages. For even in Great Britain where the average wage of industrial workers is 15 to 20 times greater than the industrial wage in India, Sir John Orr's well-known investigation has shown the marked deficiencies in terms of his norms for a considerable proportion of the British working class. Thus in India a cautious but systematic beginning has to be made in laying down minimum wage standards. This can be best done in the following manner:—

> By grading the wage regulations gently so as to prevent abrupt change of economic conditions. The Indian Minimum Wage Act may set a general minimum of Rs.20 per month for its first year, Rs.21 in the second year, and so on until at the end of ten years the norm is to become Rs.30."

4(6). We agree generally with the principles involved in the observations quoted above, and we are of opinion that the progress towards the desirable target should be by gradual stages. There should not be too great a gap between the standard of minimum wages fixed in a particular industry and the current level of wages in the locality and the industry should be given a proper chance to adjust and assimilate the new financial burdens imposed on it before any further burdens can properly be laid on it. The steps taken should be cautious in so far as it is necessary to maintain the existence and prosperity of the industry and its constituent units and it is not desirable to make labour too costly so as to produce a tendency for adjustment by way of retrenchment which would be a phenomenon eventually leading to conditions of unemployment. In the interest of both the industry and the working population we feel anxious to take such steps in the matter of fixation of minimum basic wages and dearness allowance as would not be ultimately harmful to either. The Jute Textile Industry, as we have already said, is the premier industry in West Bengal and we are bound to realise that our directions in this award may have far reaching effects on the entire economy of the Province. We can hardly fail to understand that the Jute Textile Industry cannot be compared with any other industry, such as, the Cotton Textile Industry, the Sugar Industry or the Steel Industry. Apart from other considerations the position is that the products of most other industries in this country have their markets within the country, while the products of the Jute Textile Industry have to find markets mostly in foreign countries. Jute goods manufactured here must compete with those manufactured abroad and also with possible substitutes like paper or cloth bags. The partition of the country has clearly ed to various complications, financial and otherwise, with regard to the vailability of raw jute. It is obvious, therefore, that various adjustments ve got to be made before one can feel like treading on firm and solid ound. We are anxious to see that capital invested in the Jute Textile dustry, both foreign and indigenous, does not feel nervous and does not think of migrating out of West Bengal, and to see the entire industry and all its constituent units maintaining a comfortable existence and prospering not only in their own interest but also simultaneously in the interest of the working population and of the people generally in this part of the country. At this stage, therefore, the question arises as to the extent to which the industry and its component units will be able to bear the extra burden. Sri M. P. Birla, Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, in course of his address before this Tribunal, presented a statement showing the profits which accrued to the industry during the years 1933 to 1947. We notice that the figures submitted to us, which are said to represent 90 per cent. of the Association on loomage basis, do not quite tally with the figures of profits made by the industry during the period 1928 to 1942 as shown on page 5 of Sri S. R. Deshpande's Report on Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India. Even then, from a general examination of the standard of profits already made during some of the past years, and on the basis of a general idea about the probable standard of profits which may be made now or in the future, we think it will be correct to say that the profits cannot be regarded as abnormal and the resources of the industry can by no means be said to be unlimited. The question of capacity of the industry and its constituent units, therefore, pre-eminently arises for our consideration just in the same way as in other cases of ordinary concerns. We have fully taken into consideration the standard of profits made available to us by the Chairman of the Association or by Sri Deshpande's Report, and we have done certain calculations for our own satisfaction. It has to be remembered that the standard of minimum basic wages and of dearness allowance which we shall fix will constitute the very foundation of the entire wage structure which we shall build in connection with certain other issues. In fixing this standard it will be necessary to bear in mind the other extra burdens which we shall impose in connection with other different issues relating to various amenities. It will be found in later portions of this award that we have imposed some extra burdens on the employers in the industry by way of providing for payments for periods of involuntary unemployment, improving the rules of leave and holidays to some extent, directing the establishment of cheap canteens, rest shelters, welfare or recreation centres, in practically all the jute mills and the establishment of creches in appropriate mills, and the improvement of medical facilities and educational facilities to some extent, and providing for benefits of provident fund and gratuity. It may be presumed that some further burdens are likely to be imposed on the employers in the direction of better educational facilities and also by the operation of the Employees' State Insurance Act. We have been unable to give any directions at the present stage regarding housing and house allowance, but it is not unlikely that some fresh burdens will be imposed on the employers with regard to this matter. We have left the question of profit-sharing bonus open in the absence of adequate data, but it is not unlikely that some fresh burdens in this direction may be imposed on comparatively prosperous concerns. Bearing all these things in mind and taking due notice of the principle of making progress towards the desirable target by gradual steps and not in a sudden jump, we have to consider how far we can go from the starting point of Rs.46 as the present minimum total emolument of the lowest paid manual worker towards the target of Rs.71 which we have found above. It is noticeable that the present rate of minimum emolument of a menial employee under the Government of West Bengal is Rs.51 per month, with an additional allowance of Rs.4 for an employee in the city of Calcutta. The gap of Rs.25 is not inconsiderable under the circumstances, and after giving our most anxious and careful consideration to all the factors which should be borne in mind in the interest of all concerned, we have decided to fix the minimum total remuneration at Rs.58-8 per month. This will mean a rise of Rs.12-8 per month in the emolument of the lowest paid manual worker. This standard of rise will permeate throughout the wage structure, as will appear in the award relating to the succeeding issues.

4(7). The next question is how we shall distribute the total emolument of Rs.58-8 between the basic wages and the dearness allowance. The Indian Jute Mills' Association has suggested only a rise of Rs.8 in the standard of basic wages, so that the new standard of minimum basic wages may be fixed at Rs.26 per month. Our decision means that there will be a further rise of Rs.4-8 per month. The question is whether we shall distribute this extra amount of Rs.4-8 between the two items or divert it to one of them. In this connection we may take into consideration the existing standard of disparity between the minimum basic wages of Rs.18 and the dearness allowance of Rs.28. The existing dearness allowance is considerably greater than the existing minimum basic wages, and the ratio between the basic wages and the dearness allowance is roughly in the neighbourhood of 125:200. We think that in view of the standard of rise in the cost of living index figures in recent years, the dearness allowance should continue to be greater than the minimum basic wages. If we fix the new minimum basic wages at Rs.26, the dearness allowance should be Rs.32-8. The ratio between the basic wages and the dearness allowance in that case would be roughly in the neighbourhood of 145:180. We think this is a fair distribution of the total emolument between the two items. Apart from this consideration, we have had to bring the case of Prabartak Jute Mills under Issue No. 29 into our calculations. We have come to the conclusion that the minimum basic wages in respect of manual workers should be the same in all the mills including the Prabartak Jute Mills which is a very small unit, and whatever consideration we may be able to make in favour of the

Prabartak Jute Mills should be in the sphere of dearness allowance and not in that of minimum basic wages. In view of all these factors we have come to the conclusion that the minimum basic wages for the unskilled manual worker should be fixed at Rs.26 per month consisting of 4⅓ weeks or 208 working hours, and these wages should be linked with attendance. We, therefore, direct that the minimum basic wages for the manual workers be fixed at Rs.26 per month. It may be noted that the minimum total emolument of Rs.58-8 is greater than the minimum total emolument of Rs.55, as fixed for the lowest-paid manual worker by the Central Pay Commission. It may be further noted that with regard to the lowest paid manual worker, apart from the expenditure on various other amenities which we have imposed or which may be imposed on the employers in the near future, the cash burden imposed on an employer amounts to Rs.26 as minimum basic wages plus Rs.32-8 as dearness allowance plus Rs.1-10 as employer's contribution to the provident fund, which give a total of Rs.60-2 per month, which we consider to be a satisfactory figure in view of all the circumstances considered together. We have thus laid the first mile-stone which is a considerable way forward on the path of progress, and we leave the rest of the path to be covered by a few more mile-stones to be laid in the future by way of conciliation or adjudication or through any other machinery.

4(8). The other portion of the minimum total emolument amounting to Rs.32-8 per month constitutes the minimum scale of dearness allowance. The question as to how this amount will be distributed between the dearness allowance proper and the value of the food concessions allowed will be considered in due course under Issue No. 6. Other questions relating to dearness allowance will also be considered under that issue.

4(9). We next proceed to consider what should be the minimum basic wages for clerks or clerical workers. It will be found from the Report of the Central Pay Commission that that body fixed the minimum basic wages of a clerical worker, who is ordinarily a literate person of some education if not of high education, at Rs.55 per month. We understand that the existing minimum scale of wages for clerical workers in the jute mills is ordinarily Rs.40 per month. We find from the written statement submitted to us by the Bansberia Mill Employees' Union in connection with the Ganges Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Bansberia, that the basic wages of the lowest paid clerical worker in that concern is Rs.27 per month. It will be found in later portions of our award that we are fixing a flat rate of dearness allowance at Rs.32-8 per month inclusive of the value of food concessions, and with regard to dearness allowance we are not adopting any sliding scale depending on varying cost of living index figures or on ranges of wages. So the minimum total emolument, on the basis of minimum basic wages to the extent of Rs.55 would be Rs.87-8. We are of opinion that under prevailing conditions of life, a literate clerical worker belonging to the middle class of society may reasonably claim this standard of minimum emolument. We, therefore, direct that the minimum basic wages for clerks or clerical workers shall be Rs.55 per month. This direction in respect of clerical workers, however, will not apply to the case of Prabartak Jute Mills which we shall, in due course, deal with under Issue No. 29.

ISSUE No. 4.—Revision of piece-rates.

5. We now take up the question of revision of piece-rates under Issue No. 4. It will appear from the scheme of occupational nomenclature as per Appendix IV, under Issue No. 2 that several categories of workers are

paid wages at piece-rates, some of them being paid both at piece-rates and at time rates. The purpose of the present issue is to consider whether the existing piece rates in respect of the appropriate categories of workmen in the different departments of a jute mill should be revised, and if so, on what lines. In so far as we have increased the minimum basic wages under Issue No. 3, it is inevitable that both the piece rates and time rates will have to undergo alteration in favour of the workmen. The subject of revision of piece rates bristles with a variety of technical complexities. For instance, the determination of piece rates for workmen in the Weaving Department involves consideration of various factors, such as the width of the cloth produced, the width of the loom used, the variations as regards porter and shots, the weight of the cloth produced, etc. In handling a matter like this, we would naturally like to be assisted by technical assessors. As we have already indicated elsewhere, the unfortunate position was that the appointment of technical assessors could not be agreed to by all parties concerned, though the Indian Jute Mills' Association was keen about such appointment in the beginning, and we also wished, in the interest of all concerned, to make such appointment. Eventually, no appointment of technical assessors could be made in the absence of any agreement on the subject. Towards the end of the proceedings the representatives of the Unions appeared to feel that it would have been better to appoint technical assessors. It was, however, too late at that time, and as it appeared that the appointment of technical assessors at that late stage might involve a further delay of several months the idea of appointing technical assessors was not seriously entertained and the only alternative for us was to proceed on the basis of such materials as might be made available to us by the Indian Jute Mills' Association and the representatives of the Unions. We have been anxious to make a start as regards standardisation of wages not only for time workers but also for piece-rate workers. We asked the Indian Jute Mills' Association to submit, with the help of the Association's technical experts, schemes of revision of piece-rates by way of standardisation, and gave the Association substantial time for that purpose. The Association submitted schemes in respect of different categories of piece-rate workers by instalments, and copies of these were made over to the representatives of the different Unions, who got ample opportunity of scrutinising them, and then we heard all the parties concerned with regard to the minute details. We found that the standards of piece-rates would depend intrinsically on the average standards of production, and it was necessary to scrutinise the Association's schemes with reference to the latter. We asked the Association and also the Unions to furnish us with figures relating to the average standards of production in respect of the different categories of piece-rate workers. Eventually, it was agreed that the Association would furnish these figures in respect of seven representative jute mills of different groups of managing agents, and the Association submitted figures of average production. Apart from the hearing of the different matters arising out of the schemes submitted by the Association, in the presence of all the parties, we have done certain calculations on our own behalf, and tested the Association's schemes on the basis of the figures relating to current average standards of production and of the figures of standardised basic wages determined by us in respect of the categories concerned as per Appendix VI under Issue No. 5. We have taken care to see that a piece-rate worker, working with diligence and efficiency and maintaining the average standard of production, does not earn less than the standard of basic wages which we have indicated in Appendix VI under Issue No. 5. In carrying out this scrutiny, we have made alterations in the schemes submitted by the Association in respect of some of the particulars, while in respect of other particulars we have been satisfied that the standards of piece-rates incorporated in the Association's schemes are correct and fair and we have accordingly adopted them.

5(1). At a very late stage of the proceedings, the spokesman of one of the Unions raised the contention that the issue under consideration did not involve standardisation of piece-rates. We may state at once that when we framed the issue under the heading "Revision of piece-rates". standardisation was at the back of the mind of every one concerned. Of course the practicability of such standardisation would have to be considered after hearing all the parties concerned. We have been aiming at standardisation of wage rates, wherever practicable, throughout the proceedings, and after being furnished with certain materials and after hearing the parties concerned we have come to the conclusion that it is practicable to make a start as regards standardisation of piece-rates, and that is the way in which we propose to make a revision of the existing piece-rates. In the absence of expert assistance, we cannot indeed say that the schemes of standardisation of piece-rates adopted by us must necessarily be perfect, but we are satisfied that these are workable schemes with which we can make a start which is so desirable.

5(2). Before we proceed to set forth the schemes of standardisation of piece-rates with regard to different categories of workers attached to the different departments of a jute mill, it may be useful at this stage to give some short comments regarding the manner in which we have dealt with the schemes submitted by the Indian Jute Mills' Association, and the items in respect of which we have made certain alterations. In setting forth the schemes relating to piece-rates we have followed the arrangement of the departments as shown in the list of occupational nomenclature in Appendix under Issue No. 2. In the Batching Department, we have maintained rate suggested by the Association as regards cutting bale openers and selectors. We have agreed to the same rate for these two categories, although selectors appear to be workers of higher skill, inasmuch as the output of selectors is greater than that of cutting bale openers. As regards the Winding Department, we have adopted the Association's scheme as regards reelers after scrutinising the figures. As regards hessian warp winders we have changed the Association's figure of 3·9 annas per 100 lbs. into 4·2 annas. Similarly, as regards sacking warp winders including dyed yarn winders, we have changed the figure of 3·5 annas per 100 lbs. into 3·6 annas. As regards bundlers, hessian weft winders and sacking weft winders, we have maintained the Association's figures after scrutiny. We have not thought fit to direct any abolition of dyed yarn winders at the present stage, as we find that generally speaking piece-rates are more advantageous for diligent and efficient workers. In the Beaming Department, work is done collectively by the first beamer and other beamers, and the total earnings per machine are divided among the workers, who are generally four and sometimes three in number. On scrutiny we find that the Association's figures with regard to beamers are acceptable, but for slight mistakes which have been corrected. The rate for hessian beaming is 12·5 annas and not 13 annas per 1,000 yards of 400 threads and the rate for sacking beaming is 10·83 annas and not 10·625 annas per 1,000 yards of 400 threads. As regards the Association's figures relating to the Weaving Department, we have made some slight alterations in the rates in consequence of our scrutiny. As regards hessian weaving, we find from the figures of standard production supplied to us by the Association, that the current average standard production is 8·42 cuts of 100 yards laid (=94 yards finished), and not 8·64 cuts as previously suggested by the Association. We have co-ordinated the piece-rates with the standard of basic wages for hessian weavers as shown in Appendix VI under Issue No. 5, and we have come to the conclusion that the rates for the standard fabric for looms of different reed spaces, as suggested by the Association, should be altered. We have accordingly raised the rates of 19·00, 19·87, 20·73, 23·41, 27·40, 33·25 annas per cut to 19·48, 20·37, 21·25, 24·00, 28·00, 34·00 annas per cut respectively. In other respects we have maintained the scheme submitted by the Association. Similarly with regard to the sacking weaving piece-rates (plains), we find from the figures submitted to us by the Association that the current average standard of production is 13·7 cuts and not 13·9 cuts per week. On the basis indicated we have changed the proposed rate of 13·22 annas per cut to 13·41 annas per cut. In other respects we have maintained the Association's scheme regarding sacking weaving piece-rates (plains). As regards sacking weaving piece-rates (twills) we have adopted the same piece-rate as in the case of sacking weaving (plains). In other respects we have maintained the scheme regarding sacking weaving piece-rates (twills) submitted by the Association. As regards hessian and sacking line sardars, no scales of piece-rates need be determined separately as piece-rates applicable to line sardars will depend on a certain percentage of the wages earned by the weavers on the basis of the rates fixed by us. As regards the Finishing Department, piece-rates apply to lapping machine feeders and lapping machine receivers. We do not think there is any sufficient ground for abolishing the system of piece-rates along with time-rates in respect of these categories of workers at the present stage. On scrutinising the figures we have decided to maintain the schemes of piece-rates in respect of lapping machine feeder and lapping machine receivers, as submitted by the Association. Coming to the Sewing Department, we note that in course of the hearing all parties concerned have agreed that helpers as piece-rate workers may be abolished, and this category of workers may be maintained only as time-rate workers. We are of opinion that in consideration of the kind of work done by these helpers in the Sewing Department, there is no need to retain them as piece-rate workers, inasmuch as they are merely coolies and they may very well be paid on the same scale as ordinary coolies on the time-rate basis. We, therefore, direct that the system of helpers as piece-rate workers be abolished, wherever it may exist at present. As regards sewing machine operatives including spliced bag joiners, hemming machine operatives and hand sewers (which expression will include darners and cornering and bundling workers) we have decided, on scrutiny, to adopt the scales of piece-rates proposed by the Association. As regards the Packing Department, piece-rates apply to first pressmen and pressmen, the system being that a group consisting normally of four pressmen including a first pressman works collectively at one machine, and the first pressman usually gets one rupee or so more per week than the other pressmen. On scrutiny we have decided to adopt the schemes of piece-rates proposed by the Association in respect of pressmen including first pressmen.

5(3). Subject to our directions with regard to piece-rates in respect of the Prabartak Jute Mills under Issue No. 29, we direct that the schemes of piece-rates in the various departments as incorporated in Appendix V under the present issue shall apply to all the jute mills involved in this reference.

ISSUE No. 5.—Grades of Wages for Manual Workers and Clerks.

6. We next pass on to consider Issue No. 5 relating to grades of wages for manual workers and clerks. Although the issue speaks of grades of wages, its real purport is standardisation of wages in respect of both manual workers and clerical workers. The expression "grades" has been used in

the issue in so far as the Unions representing the workers have pressed for time-scale grades for both manual and clerical workers on the basis of standardisation of wages. Having regard to what we have already said in paragraph 1(11) in the preliminary portion of our award and in paragraph 4(1) under Issue No. 3 relating to Minimum Basic Wages, with reference to the observations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India on pages 215-16 of its Report, we have no doubt that schemes of standardisation of wages should be introduced as far as practicable. The only question is how far we can proceed in the matter of standardisation of wages with regard to different categories of manual workers and also the various types of clerical workers. As regards the manual workers we have not unfortunately been furnished with sufficient data regarding the categories of workers other than those who work in connection with the different processes in the jute textile factory proper including the jute handling department, that is to say, in the departments of Batching, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Beaming, Weaving, Finishing, Sewing, Packing and Jute Handling. With regard to workers like mill *mistris*, factory *mistris*, workers in the General Workshop, members of the boilers and engine room staff, durwans, Gurkha durwans, members of crews of cargo boats, ferry boats and launches, drivers and cleaners of lorries and cars, we find that the rates of wages vary very widely from mill to mill, and we have not been furnished by any of the parties with adequate data on the subject of average wages. In the absence of proper data and in the light of the very wide variations prevailing, we have not been able to arrive at any schemes of standardisation with regard to these categories of manual workers. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with a scheme of increment in wages with regard to them and this scheme we shall give in due course in a later portion of our award under the present issue. With regard to manual workers in the departments of the jute textile factory proper, which we have mentioned above, we have of course decided to introduce a scheme of standardisation.

6(1). The Unions have asked for fixation of time-scale grades for such manual workers. We have given our careful thought to the whole question and have not been able to reconcile ourselves to any idea of fixing time-scale grades for the manual workers referred to. We notice that no time-scale grades for manual workers in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry have been fixed by the Tribunal concerned. It has not been brought to our notice that time-scale grades with regard to manual workers exist in any comparable industry. In this connection it may be pertinent to refer to the award of Sri K. B. Wassoodew (Retired Judge, High Court) in the matter of the trade dispute between the Mazagaon Dock, Ltd., Bombay, and its employees, as published on page 1721 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated May 23, 1946. The learned Adjudicator observes in paragraph 15 of the award as follows: "The advantage of having a well graded time-scale with efficiency bar after certain wage levels have been reached, cannot be denied. That conduces to better efficiency and higher standard of work and there is greater incentive to gain skill for obtaining promotion. An automatic rise in wage rates on a pure time-scale basis after a certain period is, in my opinion, harmful both to the employer and to the employee." We may also refer to the award of Dewan Bahadur D. G. Kamerkar, in the matter of the trade dispute between the Cooper Engineering, Ltd., Satara Road, and its employees, as publised on page 3661 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated December 12, 1946. In paragraph 6 of the award the learned Adjudicator observes as follows: "The first point for determination is whether there should be scales of wages for all categories of workers and, if so, what. The workers insist on a time-scale being fixed providing for a minimum basic wage and the maximum, with certain stated annual increments between the two. The Company declines on the ground that it is neither feasible nor practicable to fix up any time-scale of wages, as the Company is not certain as to what the future prospects of the Engineering Industry can be in the post-war period. It contends that it cannot make any financial commitments without any certain basis for ascertaining whether such additional expenditure can be borne with safety to the sound working of the concern in the years in which such increments might fall due. On a consideration of the grounds urged on either side, I answer this point in the negative. I am much impressed with the argument that in private industrial enterprises automatic promotions by stages are not advisable as such enterprises stand or fall with the efficiency of their workers and efficiency does not necessarily increase among workers with the amount or period of work they put in." We agree generally with the spirit of the observations quoted. In our present case, the Indian Jute Mills' Association has opposed the idea of introduction of time-scale grades for manual workers. After giving careful consideration to all aspects of the question of time-scale grades, in the light of what we have heard during the arguments on both sides and of what we have personally observed with regard to the nature of the work of the different operatives in course of our inspections of some of the jute mills, we do not feel satisfied that the quality of work of an operative, in respect of his skill or practical knowledge or his capacity to apply himself mentally or physically or to exercise responsibility or to bear mental or physical strain, necessarily increases with the progress of time spent in service. Looking at the matter from this point of view and from other angles which should be taken into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that time-scale grades of wages would not be suitable in respect of the manual workers employed in the jute textile factory.

6(2). The question therefore is on what lines we should fix the scale of wages for the different types of manual workers pursuing different occupations. We have already specified the different occupations in the scheme of standardised occupational momenclature as per Appendix. 'a' under Issue No. 2. It is necessary now to consider the basis on which we may fix the standards of basic wages in respect of the different types of workers pursuing these different occupations. We have already determined the minimum basic wages to be Rs.26, as per our award under Issue No. 3. Any scheme of determination of standards of wages in respect of the different types of workers must be based on the minimum basic wages thus determined. With regard to the question of laying down a scheme of standards of wages in respect of the different types of manual workers, we have felt that the appointment of technical assessors was essential. We need not dilate here on the circumstances under which such appointment could not be made, as we have already referred to that subject more than once. The question has arisen as to the manner in which we should differentiate between one type of worker and another in order to determine the difference between the scale of wages appertaining to one type and that applicable to another. In the light of what we have heard in course of the arguments and what we have personally observed in the mills in course of our inspections, we appreciate the position that the difference between the scales of wages applicable to one type of workers and another should depend on the difference between the amounts of skill or practical knowledge, the mental and physical application and attention required, the responsibility and the mental and physical strain involved and other factors which come into play in the actual carrying out of the occupations concerned. In so far as we have not had the advantage of being assisted by the advice of technical assessors we were called upon to apply our own judgment to the question and come to a decision. On the side of the Indian Jute Mills' Association it has been argued that the existing differentials in respect of the varying scales of wages applicable to the different types of workers should be maintained. The Association has submitted statements showing the minimum standard, the maximum standard, and the average standard of wages applicable to each type of worker. The standards of wages vary from mill to mill, but it has been possible to evolve something like an average standard out of the ranges of wages between the minimum and the maximum. The representatives of the Unions have not furnished any separate statements relating to the existing state of things. We have already indicated that it is not practicable to consider the proposed time-scale grades which the Unions incorporated in certain statements presented to us. In the absence of other relevant materials, we have applied our minds to the question as to whether we can adopt the existing differentials, as incorporated in the Association's statements with some modifications, where necessary. At this stage we may state briefly how these differentials have been arrived at. The Association has calculated a figure of existing average wages with regard to each type of worker. From this figure an amount of Rs.17·74 representing the present minimum basic wages (which has been taken to be roughly Rs.18 in connection with Issue No. 3) has been deducted, and the result has been shown as the existing differential applicable to the particular occupation. If the existing differential is maintained, all that is necessary is to add the differential in a particular case to the figure of Rs.26 which we have determined to be the new minimum basic wages as per our award under Issue No. 3. In this way standards of basic wages in respect of the different types of occupations have been arrived at. The question before us is whether there is sufficient justification for adopting the existing differentials arrived at in this manner as proper guides for determining the differences between the scales of wages which should be applicable to the different types of occupations. We realise that a policy of adoption of the existing differentials arrived at in the manner aforesaid is not an ideal policy to adopt. But, as matters stand, under the present circumstances, we must proceed to evolve a scheme of standardisation of wages even with the against inadequate materials placed at our disposal. The existing differentials have come into being as the result of various factors, economic and otherwise, which have come into play through a number of years, and behind these differentials there are elements of some sort of a historical background. In that view of the matter, the idea of adopting these differentials cannot be entirely thrown out of consideration. In the absence of any better materials, the representatives of the Unions also, in the concluding stages of the proceedings, were anxious to see that a scheme of standardisation was arrived at even on the basis of the existing differentials. We have accordingly come to the conclusion that we should adopt, for our present purposes, these figures of existing differentials with slight modifications, where necessary. The scheme of standardisation of basic wages applicable to the manual workers in the departments of Batching, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Beaming, Weaving, Finishing, Sewing, Packing and Jute Handling, which we have decided upon, is set forth in Appendix VI under the present issue. In formulating this scheme we have adopted the existing differentials shown in the statements submitted by the Indian Jute Mills' Association, with slight modifications, where necessary. We have arrived at figures of basic wages in respect of the different types of workers in the different departments, in terms of rupees per month consisting of 4⅓ weeks or 208 working hours, by pursuing a process of rounding off so as to make each figure correspond to a rate expressed in annas and whole pies per hour. In doing so we have arrived at figures of rupees with decimal fractions which may be converted into rupees, annas and pies as may be necessary.

6(3). It is probable that the standards of basic wages which we have determined with regard to the abovementioned manual workers may have the effect of reducing the existing standards of wages which some workers are now receiving in some individual mills, or, in other words, the standards determined may be lower than the maximum standards of wages which are now being paid in some individual cases. We have applied our minds to the question as to whether we should allow reductions in the scales of wages to take place in cases of this character. It may be that a policy of maintaining such higher levels of wages existing at present would not be quite consistent with a policy of absolute standardisation. On giving our most anxious consideration to the whole subject, we have come to the conclusion that, in the prevailing circumstances, no reductions should be allowed to take place. In this connection we may usefully refer to the observations made by Issacs J. in a decision reported in the case King *vs.* Whyprow and Co. and others, 11 Commonwealth Law Reports (1910-11), page 1 at page 61. The learned Judge makes following observations: "The Court has no greater jurisdiction to award a higher wage than was asked, than it has to reduce wages below what were actually in dispute. There is nothing in the world to prevent employers and employees from making their respective demands as wide as they please; but then they choose to select one particular limited demand as the subject or point of dispute, and refer that to the Court, then that is what the Court has to decide. It may be anything between the maximum and the minimum limits of the dispute, but it can pass neither further forward than the maximum nor further back than the minimum." We agree generally with the principle enunciated in these observations, and we have decided that no reductions in respect of the existing scales of wages should be allowed to take place by virtue of the scheme of standardisation which we have set forth in Appendix VI under the present issue.

6(4). With regard to the manual workers in the different departmen' ae mentioned in Appendix VI, we give the following directions. Subject t es our directions with regard to the basic wages of manual workers in th ex Prabartak Jute Mills under Issue No. 29, we direct that the scheme of ba be wages as per Appendix VI shall apply to the workers concerned in the ittee mills involved in this reference. This direction, however, shall be sul ave to the proviso that in no case should the existing standard of basic wages no respect of a particular worker or category of workers in any particular mills be reduced by virtue of application of the scheme. In other words we direct that in any particular case where the scheme set forth by us may have the effect of reducing the existing scale of basic wages, such existing scale shall be maintained. In a particular case where the existing scale of basic wages happens to be greater than the standardised scale determined by us, the amount of excess of the existing scale over the standardised scale may be called "additional basic wages" in respect of the individual worker concerned. Such "additional basic wages" shall count as "basic wages" for all purposes, such as, provident fund, gratuity, leave, payment for involuntary unemployment, etc. We further direct that where there is a combination of standardised occupations in respect of one worker, the basic wages applicable to the highest paid occupation shall be paid to him.

6(5). We may now take up the case of manual workers other than the types of workers mentioned in Appendix VI. Such manual workers are mill mistris, factory mistris, workers in the General Workshop, members of the boilers and engine room staff, durwans, Gurkha durwans, members of crews of cargo boats, ferry boats and launches, drivers and cleaners of lorries and cars. The different types of workers under these categories have been set forth in Appendiv IV under Issue No. 2 showing the scheme of standardised occupational nomenclature which we have determined. As we have already indicated, it has not been practicable for us to arrive at any scheme of standardisation of basic wages in respect of these categories of manual workers. We are, however, of opinion that increments in the existing scales of wages with regard to these workers should be effected to a reasonable extent, and to that end we have formulated a scheme, which shall apply to all manual workers other than those who have been incorporated in Appendix VI under the present issue. We direct that, subject to the directions, given by us in connection with manual workers in the Prabartak Jute Mills under Issue No. 29, the following scheme shall apply to all such manual workers in the jute mills involved in this reference:—

(*a*) Manual workers getting basic wages up to Rs. 45 per month shall get an increase of 18¾ per cent. or of 3 annas in the rupee, subject to a minimum of Rs. 26 per month.

(*b*) Manual workers getting basic wages above Rs. 45 and up to Rs. 75 per month shall get an increase of 12½ per cent. or of 2 annas in the rupee, subject to a minimum of Rs. 54 per month.

(*c*) Manual workers getting basic wages over Rs. 75 per month shall get an increase of 6¼ per cent. or of 1 anna in the rupee, subject to a minimum of Rs. 85.

6(6). In case there has been any omission to mention any particular type of manual worker in connection with the abovementioned scheme or with the scheme set forth in Appendix VI under the present issue, the basic wages in respect of such manual worker shall be determined by the employer concerned consistently with the principles enunciated above.

6(7). We now come to the question of determining standardised scales of basic wages for clerks or clerical workers who may be employed either in the factory proper, or in the office or elsewhere. As already indicated we have not had adequate information on the subject of wages of the clerical staff in the different mills. It appears however from the statements submitted by the Union concerned in connection with the clerical staff employed in the Ganges Jute Mills at Bansberia that the lowest grade of wages paid to clerks in that particular concern is Rs. 27 to Rs. 35 per month. It is understood that generally speaking the lowest grade applicable to the clerical staff is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per month. As we have already observed in connection with the question of fixation of minimum basic wages under Issue No. 3, such existing scales of wages applicable to clerical workers are much too small in view of the existing conditions of life. There is no manner of doubt that the scales of basic wages applicable to clerks should be reasonably increased. As regards the fixation of time-scale grades, the case of clerks stands on a footing which is somewhat different from that of the manual workers. It is usual for clerical workers to be put on time-scale grades of wages in the different establishments in the country. There is therefore no reason why time-scale grades should not be fixed by us, at least in respect of the lower grades of clerical workers. It appears that the scales of wages applicable to higher or special grade clerks vary very widely from mill to mill, and in view of the widely different conditions prevailing in the different establishments, it is not practicable to fix definite time-scale grades for the higher or special grade clerks. We have come to the conclusion that the question of basic wages and grades for higher or special grade clerks should be left to the discretion of the individual employers in the different jute mills. It is however necessary to standardise the basic wages in the form of time-scale grades in respect of the lower grade clerical staff employed in the different mills. We are fixing only two grades for such lower grade clerks. Subject to our directions in connection with clerical workers in the Prabartak Jute Mills under Issue No. 29, we direct that the following scheme with regard to clerical workers employed in the factory, or in the office, or elsewhere in a jute mill shall apply to the jute mills involved in this reference:—

Lower grade clerical workers shall be put in the two following time-scale grades, the first figure in each grade representing the minimum starting monthly wages, the last figures representing the maximum monthly wages, and the middle figure representing the amount of increment per year of service:—

Grade I—Rs. 70—4—130.

Grade II—Rs. 55—3—85.

Clerical workers including new entrants who are graduates, shall be placed in Grade I. Non-Graduate clerical workers shall ordinarily be placed in Grade II, but there will be no bar to placing such clerical workers in Grade I, and suitable and efficient non-graduate clerical workers may be placed in Grade I. As regards the question of fitting the clerical workers on existing lower scales of basic wages into the grades of basic wages now fixed by our award, the following scheme shall be observed. Subject to our directions, it will be at the discretion of the employer concerned to determine the grade applicable to a particular clerical worker. When a clerical worker on an existing lower scale of wages is brought on to the corresponding scale as determined by us, his initial wages should be fixed at the stage in the new scale which is equal to or next above the scale he is drawing at present, and to this should be added special increments at the rate of one increment in the new scale for every three completed years of service. The figure thus obtained shall be the scale of basic wages applicable to that particular clerical worker. In no case shall a clerical worker be placed in a grade less favourable to him than the existing grade and terms of service.

If in any concern the amount of wages of any workman is a consolidated sum consisting of basic wages, dearness allowance and other allowances:—

(*1*) a sum of Rs. 32-8, where no food concession benefits are availabl
to the workman concerned, or

(*2*) a sum of Rs. 23-13-3 where such benefits to the extent of Rs. 2
more per week are available, or

(*3*) a sum of Rs. 32-8 diminished by the value of food conces
benefits where such benefits are less than Rs. 2 per week in v
shall be deducted from the consolidated wages to find out
basic wages, as distinguished from the dearness allowance in the context of this award. The basic wages thus found shall be treated in accordance with the scheme of this award to find out the new scale of basic wages for the particular workman under this award.

ISSUE No. 6.—Revision of Dearness Allowance.

7. The next subject for our consideration is that of revision of dearness allowance under Issue No. 6. It will be remembered that in our award under Issue No. 3 relating to fixation of minimum basic wages, we have come to the conclusion that the minimum total emolument of the lowest paid manual worker should be Rs. 58-8 per month and out of that amount Rs. 32-8 should go towards the dearness allowance. This dearness allowance will consist of two items, namely, (1) the dearness allowance proper, and (2) the value of food concessions allowed. As regards the distribution of the entire amount of dearness allowance between these two items, we shall deal with the matter later on. It is necessary in the beginning to consider whether dearness allowance should be fixed for various categories of workers on the basis of different ranges of wages and whether it should be on a sliding scale depending on the varying cost of living index figures. Taking the latter aspect first, we may recall what we have already said under Issue No. 3 with regard to the cost of living index figures available in West Bengal. We have already indicated that there is no really authorised version of the cost of living index figures in this Province, and we have

found ourselves unable to act upon the different versions which have reached us. Apart from this aspect of the matter, we think that fixation of dearness allowance at a flat rate would be the most suitable policy for our purposes. In fact the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has stated in its written statement that dearness allowance should be allowed at a flat rate, and most of the other Unions also mentioned a flat figure for dearness allowance. Our award will not remain in force for more than one year. Although it may be that the cost of living index may vary by way of rises or falls during that period, we are of opinion that it would be most convenient for the purpose of all concerned if we fix the scale of dearness allowance at a flat rate, irrespective of the cost of living index figures. Then we may turn our attention to the aspect of varying ranges of wages. Here again, after giving the most careful thought to all points of view, we have come to the conclusion that for our present purposes there need not be a sliding scale of dearness allowance depending on varying ranges of wages, and we have decided to fix the amount of dearness allowance for all workmen, either manual or clerical, at a flat rate of Rs. 32-8 per month, inclusive of the value of food concessions, irrespective of all other considerations. This will mean a rise in the scale of dearness allowance to the extent of about Rs. 4-8 per month, in so far as the existing scale of dearness allowance is roughly Rs. 28 per month in respect of manual workers. Unfortunately figures in respect of clerical workers in all concerns with regard to this subject were not made available to us. In our opinion, if the scale of dearness allowance applicable at present to any workman of any category is greater than Rs. 32-8 per month inclusive of the value of food concessions, such existing scale should be maintained, as we have decided not to reduce any existing scale. With regard to the question of dearness allowance, we have decided to make an exception in the case of the Prabartak Jute Mills, as will appear in our award under Issue No. 29. Our award under the present issue in respect of dearness allowance will apply to the workmen in all the mills except the Prabartak Jute Mills. Subject to this reservation, we direct that the scale of dearness allowance inclusive of the value of food concessions, in respect of all categories of workmen, be fixed at Rs. 32-8 per month. This direction will be subject to the proviso that in a particular case in which the existing scale of dearness allowance is greater than the scale of Rs. 32-8 per month which is now fixed, the existing scale shall be maintained.

7(1). Then comes the question of distributing the total amount of dearness allowance, i.e., Rs. 32-8 between the items of (1) dearness allowance proper, and (2) the value of food concessions. We have ascertained that the following ingredients of food are ordinarily supplied at concession rates to the workmen every week on condition that the concession for the whole week is to be allowed to the workman who attends and works at least for one day in the week. The ingredients of food supplied per week are as follows:—

Cereals, i.e., rice, atta, gram and dal, to the extent of at least 5 seers in all.

Mustard oil—½ seer.

Extra dal—1 seer.

It appears that the average value of food concession thus allowed is about Rs. 2 per week, or Rs. 8-10-9 per month consisting of 4⅓ weeks. When prices rise the employer takes upon himself the extra burden, and when prices fall the employer has to pay less for the food materials supplied. The present trend is towards rise, and it is therefore more beneficial to the workmen to purchase their food materials at concession prices from the mill ration shops. On behalf of the Unions it was contended that the mill ration shops should be abolished in so far as they were being run very unsatisfactorily, the quality of food materials supplied being very bad, and the weights being short, and the management on the whole not being up to the mark. Complaints were made that the administration of food materials was left in many places in the hands of contractors. This allegation however was denied on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association. On giving careful thought to the whole question we have come to the conclusion that the system of food ration shops wherefrom workers can draw their food rations at fixed concession prices, irrespective of the rise and fall of prices in the ordinary market or in the recognised food ration shops outside, is beneficial to both the employers and employees and we agree with the view expressed on behalf of the Association that this system acts as a convenient buffer against the rise and fall of prices. We, therefore, hold that the system of food ration shops in the mills should be maintained as far as practicable. The abuses said to be prevalent in the administration of the mill ration shops should however be eliminated, and steps must be taken to get rid of contractors where they exist, and to place the entire administration under responsible officers of the employers themselves, and care should be taken to see that the quality of the food materials supplied is not bad and the weights are correct. We have given careful consideration to the contention of the Unions that the mill ration shops should be done away with, and the workmen should be given the cash value of the food concessions instead. The Unions have also claimed that the value of the food concessions should vary with the fluctuations in the prices of the food materials. We are of opinion that efforts should be made to convince the workmen that the food ration shops exist for their benefit and subject to a proper standard of administration of these shops, there should be no ground for abolishing the mill ration shops. We are not satisfied that the demand for abolishing the mill ration shops is really universal. At the same time we are satisfied that there may be a genuine demand for such abolition in individual mills. While we recommended that the system of mill ration shops should be maintained in the interest of the workmen themselves, we are not disposed to compel them to accept the system, and we hold that if a substantial majority of the workmen of all categories in a particular concern demands that the system of food ration shop in the mill should be substituted by a system of payment of the cash value of the food concessions, such a demand should be respected in the interest of industrial peace. In a particular case in which the majority of the workmen, to the extent determined by us, demands the cash value of the food concessions, such cash value shall be fixed at Rs.2 per week or Rs.8-10-9 per month consisting of 4⅓ weeks. Thus the total dearness allowance of Rs. 32-8 will consist of Rs.23-13-3 (at Rs.5-8 per week of 48 hours or 1 anna 10 pies per hour for manual workmen) as dearness allowance proper and Rs. 8-10-9 as value of food concessions. The dearness allowance proper should be linked with attendance as at present, and the food concessions either by way of actual supply of food at concession rates from the mill ration shops or by way of payment of the cash value as determined above will depend on the factor of the particular workmen attending and working at least for one day in the week, as at present. We accordingly give the following directions, subject to a special direction under Issue No. 29 in respect of the Prabartak Jute Mills:—

(1) The dearness allowance in respect of all categories of workmen, both manual and clerical, shall be fixed at Rs. 32-8 per month inclusive of the value of food concessions to the extent of Rs. 8-10-9 per month, the dearness allowance proper thus being Rs. 23-13-3 per month.

(2) The dearness allowance proper shall be linked with attendance.

(3) The food concessions will depend on the condition that the workman shall attend and work at least for one day in the week.

(4) The quantity of food materials supplied at present, as noted in an earlier part of our award under this issue, shall be maintained.

(5) Food ration shops shall be maintained by the different jute mills, unless a majority of at least 75 per cent. of the workmen in any mill express their desire to receive the cash value of the food concessions. Once the choice is made the workmen will not be permitted to resile from it during the period of operation of this Award.

(6) In case the option is exercised in favour of receiving the cash value of food concessions instead of drawing food materials from the mill ration shops at concession rates, the cash value to be given on this account to each workman shall be the fixed amount of Rs. 8-10-9 per month, which along with the dearness allowance proper to the extent of Rs. 23-13-3 will make up the total dearness allowance of Rs. 32-8.

(7) In a particular case in which the amount of dearness allowance prevailing at present in the form of amenity allowance or any other benefit, exceeds the scale of Rs. 32-8 per month for dearness allowance which we have now fixed, the existing scale shall be maintained.

ISSUE No. 7.—Bonus for Past Years and for the Future.

Profit-sharing bonus.

8. We next take up the question of bonus (1) for past years and (2) for the future. The demand for bonus for the future, as put forward by the different Unions, involves the question of profit-sharing bonus, whereas the demand for bonus for past years is based on the proposition that the workmen are entitled to be compensated out of the alleged huge profits which were made by the different jute mills during the past years, and particularly the years of war. At the very outset the claim for bonus in any shape or form has been resisted very strenuously by the Indian Jute Mills Association on behalf of all the jute mills with which we are concerned, on the footing that this claim is not an industrial dispute at all, and this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to deal with the matter. Before we proceed to deal with the legal aspect of the issue, let us state briefly the nature of the claim put forward by the different Unions. The Indian Jute Mill Workers' Federation has demanded a bonus to the extent of 2 months' wages for each year from 1937 to 1946, and also a profit-sharing bonus [illegible] subsequent years, according to some scheme more or less like the scheme [illegible]ned by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., at Jamshedpur and it is [illegible]nded that the employers should pay to the workmen 22½ per cent. of [illegible] income after deducting for legitimate depreciation and providing [illegible] per cent. dividend, the share of profits thus available being distributed [illegible] workmen on a *pro-rata* basis of basic wages. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour has demanded at least 3 months' wages as bonus to compensate the losses incurred and to get rid of the indebtedness due to employment in the jute mills, and has also demanded profit-sharing bonus to the extent of 25 per cent. of the gross profits to be distributed among the workmen. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has claimed immediate payment of 3 months' wages including allowances to all manual workers and clerks and also, so far as the future is concerned, 25 per cent. of the annual gross profits to be distributed among the manual workers

or clerks as a profit-sharing bonus every year. The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union has asked for bonus to the extent of 3 months' wages as compensation for loss in real wages during the war years and profit-sharing bonus to the extent of 25 per cent. of the annual gross profits. The Bansberia Jute Mill Employees' Union has claimed bonus to the extent of 3 months' pay for every year. The minimum demand in respect of bonus for past years, therefore, comes to 3 months' wages, and the demand for bonus for future years is really in respect of what is being called profit-sharing bonus.

8(1). Before we proceed to discuss the claims put forward by the Unions we are confronted with the contention of the Indian Jute Mills Association to the effect that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to deal with the subject in so far as it is not an industrial dispute. Sri M. P. Birla, Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, in his address to the Tribunal on the 7th June 1948, observed as follows: "I agree that the question of bonus beng an *ex-gratia* payment is an exploded theory according to recent awards and judgments". The Chairman of the Association, while conceding the position to that extent, did not say that the Association decided to give up the controversy regarding the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. Prior to the Chairman's address before us we had occasion to hear elaborate arguments put forward by Sri S. Chaudhuri, Counsel for the Association, in support of the proposition that the claim relating to bonus was not an industrial dispute at all, in so far as it was an *ex-gratia* payment and it could not be incorporated in the terms of employment. We also heard Sri S. K. Basu, Advocate, on behalf of the Indian Jute Mill Workers' Federation in support of the contrary view. We are, therefore, called upon to decide whether we have jurisdiction to deal with this issue before we can proceed any further. We note that the Chairman of this Tribunal had occasion to give a decision on the same subject in connection with Issue No. 7 in his award in the industrial dispute between the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., and its employees, as published by the Government of West Bengal, Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries, order No. 756Lab., dated the 5th November 1947, in the *Calcutta Gazette*. We agree generally with the view expressed by the Adjudicator in that award which is expressed in the following manner. "The first question is whether this Tribunal has jurisdiction to adjudicate on this matter, or in other words, whether it comes within the purview of an 'industrial dispute' as defined in section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, which lays down that an 'industrial dispute' means any dispute between employers and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour of any person. It has been contended on behalf of the Company that 'bonus' is a gift or *ex-gratia* payment and [illegible] entirely a matter of grace and does not form any of the existing term[illegible] employment and therefore cannot be the subject-matter of an ind[illegible] dispute. On giving very careful consideration to this contention, I [illegible] opinion that 'bonus' when demanded by the employees and refus[illegible] employers becomes a subject-matter of an industrial dispute ir[illegible] such a dispute is connected with the terms of employment, though the subject-matter does not in fact constitute one of the existing terms of employment. In my opinion, the subject-matter of the dispute need not be one of the existing terms of employment at all, and it will be sufficient if the controversy between the parties relates to a subject which according to either party may or should be a term of employment. The connection between the dispute and the terms of employment is established as soon as the employees demand that the subject-matter is or should be a term of employment and the employers resist by contending that it is not, or should not be, or cannot be, a term of employment. The same type of argument applies to the expression 'conditions of labour', and the dispute, in order to be an industrial dispute, is not restricted to merely the existing conditions of labour, but may be extended to what should have been the conditions of labour. Unless the words are interpreted in this liberal manner, the position would be ridiculous, as a Tribunal would be debarred from considering the question of housing as a condition of labour where it does not exist at present or the question of dearness allowance or compensatory allowance or any allowance of a special character where it does not prevail at the moment."

8(2). The view expressed above finds complete support in the judgments of the Bombay High Court in the case of Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., reported in XLVIII Bombay Law Reporter, page 551 (also in All-India Reporter, 1947, Bombay, page 42). In the original Court presided over by Bhagwati J., the petitioners, the Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., were the owners of a factory where they employed a certain number of workmen, who were represented by a Union called the "Hume Pipe Workers' Union". Prior to 1944 the Union demanded the payment of bonus from the petitioners, and as a result of negotiations or conciliation proceedings, the petitioners paid certain amounts of bonus agreed upon. Bonus was similarly demanded for the year 1944, but the claim was refused. The Union sent a notice to the effect that if the claim was not conceded within a certain period the workmen would go on strike. The Government of Bombay eventually referred the matter to an adjudicator for adjudication. The petitioners took the matter to the High Court for restraining the adjudicator from proceeding further with the adjudication, and the contention was that the payment of bonus was a voluntary payment *ex-gratia* and by way of concession which the petitioners were not bound to pay to the workmen under the terms of their employment as part of the wages payable to the workmen by the petitioners, and that the workmen were not entitled to claim any bonus as of right or as part of their wages, and the dispute not being a trade dispute could not be referred for adjudication under Rule 81A(*1*)(*c*) of the Defence of India Rules, 1939. It is needless for us to go elaborately into the details of the judgment passed by Bhagwati J., but it will be useful to refer to relevant passages from the judgment which we consider to be important. We agree that the authorities referred to in the judgment establish beyond doubt the proposition enunciated by Lord Birkenhead, in the case of Sutton *vs.* Attorney-General (1923)39T.L.R.294(297), that the term "bonus" is used not only to describe the payments made of grace and not as of right, but also includes payments made because they are legally due. We also agree that a question as to whether the workmen should be given a bonus for a particular year is, if it is not merely an *ex-gratia* payment, clearly a term express or implied, of the contract of employment. In this connection reference has been made in the judgment of Bhagwati J., to the English decision in the House of Lords in the case of National Association of Local Government Officers *vs.* Boltan Corporation (1943 Appeal cases 166). We may usefully refer to the observations of Lord Atkin on pages 180-81 of the Report, which run as follows: "I come to the conclusion , therefore, that the local authorities are given the power to make it part of the terms of employment of their servants that they will exercise their power of making up the war service pay when the servants leave their employment, and if there be such a power there is nothing to prevent the servants from claiming to have the power exercised, and if a difference arises in this matter between the authority and the servants there is nothing to prevent the Minister from referring the difference to the

National Arbitration Tribunal, or to prevent that Tribunal from determining the dispute. It is unnecessary to say that the Tribunal has complete control on the matter. It may reject the claim altogether or it may grant it in part or subject to conditions. The interference of the rights of the employers is no more or no less than the interference when any question of wages is referred to compulsory arbitration." We may similarly quote from the speech of Lord Wright at page 189, which runs as follows: "I cannot see any good reason why the respondents should not agree in advance to make a condition of employment with their employees generally that this would be done. Nor can I see why, if the employees insist on that condition and the respondents refuse it, there is not a trade dispute under the order or why the Tribunal has not jurisdiction to make a binding award." After considering these views expressed in the Boltan Corporation Case, Bhagwati J., comes to the following conclusions: "I am of opinion that if a dispute which has arisen between the employers and the workmen is such as can be said to be connected with the terms of employment, express or implied, even though the employer may, apart from entering into any such contract of employment, also have the power to make an *ex-gratia* payment, it would be open to the workmen to contend that the payment demanded by the workmen was not a payment *ex-gratia* but was a payment which could be comprised within the terms of employment, express or implied, obtainning between the employer and the workmen. * * * I am of opinion that it would be open to the workmen to contend that the payment demanded by the workmen from the employer was a payment as of right; a payment which could be made by the employer not as a matter of grace but as extra remuneration for the work done by the employees under a contract, express or implied, and if a demand was made by the workmen for such payment from the employer and the employer refused to make such payment, there would arise a trade dispute between the employer and the workmen within the meaning of section 2(*j*) of the Trade Disputes Act." This view held by Bhagwati J., in the original Court was upheld on appeal by the Court of Appeal consisting of Stone C. J. and Kania J. Some of the observations made by Chief Justice Stone in course of his judgment are as follows: "In my judgment as soon as the appellant company refused to comply with this demand which it was in its unfettered discretion to grant, it is quite impossible to say that there was no dispute or difference between the employers and their workmen which was connected with the terms of employment. * * * Even accepting that the primary meaning of the word 'bonus' is 'gift' or 'gratuity', it is not asked in this case as a matter of patronage or bounty. It is demanded, and strike action is threatened if such demand is not complied with. So that as soon as the demand is declined, all the elements of a trade dispute arise." Similarly some of the observations made by Kania J., are as follows: "While the appellants contend that it is an *ex-gratia* payment, respondents contend that it is not so. The appellants contend that the workmen are not entitled under the terms of their employment to the same, while the respondents contend that it is not so. If so, in my opinion, it is clearly a dispute between the parties as regards the terms of employment and is covered by section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act". The question before us is whether the dispute relating to the claim for bonus is an industrial dispute within the meaning of section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The claim as put forward by the Unions on behalf of the workmen employed in the jute mills is clearly not in respect of an *ex-gratia* payment, and the claim is made as a matter of right on the footing that even though such a term regarding payment of bonus is not one of the existing terms of employment, it should be one of the terms of employment, and the prayer before this Tribunal is that the payment of bonus on such conditions as it thinks fit should be compulsorily made one of the terms of employment. In the arguments advanced before us there was a good deal of discussion on both sides as to whether bonus of the kind claimed would be "wages" within the meaning of section 2(*vi*) of the Payment of Wages Act. We do not think that the kind of bonus claimed would be "wages" within the meaning of the Payment of Wages Act, and we are of opinion that the only question before us, irrespective of all other considerations, is whether the claim for bonus which has been put forward on behalf of the workmen and which has been resisted on behalf of the employers is a dispute between the employers and the workmen which is connected with the terms of employment or in other words whether this dispute is an industrial dispute. After giving very careful consideration to all aspects of the subject, we come to the clear conclusion that this dispute is an industrial dispute, and this Tribunal has ample jurisdiction to deal with it.

8(3). The real question before us is how we shall deal with this matter and whether we shall make an award in respect of the claim for bonus under the particular circumstances. We shall first deal with the claim for bonus to the extent of 3 months' wages or more in respect of the past years up to 1946. The main ground on which this claim is made is that the jute mills made huge profits during the past years, particularly the years of war, and the workmen were deprived of their just dues in so far as they were not given any share of those huge profits, and were allowed to run into debts or to incur losses generally. Unfortunately, the Unions have not placed any figures indicating the alleged huge profits during the past years. In Sri S. R. Deshpande's Report on an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India, on page 5, we find a table giving figures regarding the profits made by the Jute Textile Industry during the period 1928 to 1942. It is not clear whether the number of companies mentioned in the table represented the entire industry, although the language used seems to mean that the figures of profits given represent the profits made by the entire industry. In this table we do not find any huge profits against the years 1937, 1938 or 1939. It appears that profits began to increase from the year 1940 after the war commenced. Even then it is not clear that the profits as shown in the figures can be described as huge or abnormal profits. Sri M. P. Birla, Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, in course of his address before this Tribunal submitted a statement of gross and net profits made by the industry during the years 1933 to 1947, the figures given representing 90 per cent. of the Association on loomage basis. In the table submitted it is shown that there were losses, and no profits, in the industry in 1937 and 1938 and the net profits during the years 1940 to 1946 ranged from 189 lakhs to 322 lakhs of rupees. We notice that the figures of profits given in Sri M. P, Birla's statement and those given on page 5 of Sri S. R. Deshpande's book do not tally with each other. The question for our consideration is whether any such abnormal profits were made by the industry during the past few years as would justify our making an order of compulsory payment of bonus in respect of those years. We find the following significant observations on page 5 of Deshpande's Report: "It will be seen that as a result of the conditions created by the war the industry has not made abnormal profits like certain other industries in the country, and although the profit position is better than in the period of depression, it is not better than what it was prior to 1929. As stated by the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, one of the reasons for this is that although there has been great demand for jute manufactures, prices had to be kept at reasonable level as the prosperity depends to a large extent on the export markets and after the outbreak of the war, the main consumers of the industry, namely, the Government of India, the United States of America and the other allied Governments, made it plain that the industry should not charge them any unduly high prices. It was stated that the percentage of profit earned from orders directly placed by Government was only 7½." The position is that the different units in the industry have already paid the taxes payable to Government in respect of such profits as were found to have been made, and if we made any award directing the employers to pay amounts of bonus in respect of the past years at this stage, the employers would probably not get any benefit of deductions on account of the bonus which may be paid at this distance of time. Apart from the element of unfairness which would be involved in an order of the kind sought by the Unions, we feel that it is difficult to be satisfied on the materials available to us that abnormal profits were actually made by the different mills during the past years. Moreover it would not be fair to saddle the entire industry in a lump with a liability regarding payment of bonus for past years, without our being able to consider the amounts of profits made by individual units, particularly the marginal units. As we have said, in the absence of adequate data we are unable to come to the conclusion that any abnormal profits were made during the past years by the different jute mills in West Bengal. In the result, we are not disposed to make an award directing payment of bonus in respect of past years.

8(4). We then proceed to take up the question of bonus for years subsequent to 1946, or in other words the question of profit-sharing bonus. On behalf of the Unions it is contended that the introduction of a scheme of profit-sharing bonus, more or less on the lines of the scheme adopted by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., will be an incentive to the employees for exerting themselves to the utmost, in so far as such a scheme of participation in the profits of the establishment will naturally make them interested directly in its prosperity, and such a scheme is likely to increase the production. We feel that there is a good deal to be said in support of the idea involved in the claim put forward by the Unions. At the same time our attention has been drawn on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills Association to various other factors which should be taken into consideration before any decision can be arrived at. It has been contended on behalf of the Association that the Jute Textile Industry consisting of a large number of units of varying degrees of efficiency and prosperity is essentially different from a single industrial unit like the Tata Iron and Steel Co. It is pointed out that the circumstances through which the Tata Iron and Steel Co. has passed through different stages of its development are essentially different from those which have prevailed in the Jute Textile Industry. In view of what we are going to say later on, it is needless for us to go into the minute details of the distinction between a single unit like the Tata Iron and Steel Co. and the large number of units comprising the Jute Textile Industry. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that while the Jute Textile Industry is an export industry with its market mostly in foreign countries, other industries, such as those of iron and steel, cotton, sugar, etc., have their markets confined practically within this country. That being the position, it is pointed out, the products of the Jute Textile Industry in this country have got to compete not only with jute textile products of other foreign countries, but also with substitutes for jute bags, such as paper or cloth containers. It also appears that since after the partition of this country raw jute is grown mostly in Pakistan which is a foreign country, and this raw material is not so easily available as it used to be when the Indian sub-continent was one country and apart from the position that the availability of raw jute depends on such arrangement as may be made with the Government of Pakistan, the raw commodity is being subjected to a duty in accordance with the decision of the Pakistan Government. While we must say that we have not had sufficient opportunity of examining with thoroughness these different aspects of difficulties surrounding the Jute Textile Industry as a whole in this country, we are of opinion that these factors deserve the closest examination by experts, whose aid has not unfortunately been available to us. Then there are several other matters to be taken into consideration and we feel that before one can arrive at any conclusion as to the desirability or otherwise of introducing a profit-sharing scheme, it will be necessary to examine all those matters with the greatest care. The object of the proposed introduction of a profit-sharing scheme is to establish industrial peace in so far as such a scheme is likely to be conducive to the benefit of the employees, and to produce an atmosphere of contentment. One question is whether it will in fact give rise to contentment or is likely to introduce new causes of discontent. The accrual of profits in a particular industrial unit certainly depends in part on the effort put in by the workmen. But the effort of the workmen by itself is not the whole thing, and it cannot be gainsaid that the accrual of profits depends simultaneously on certain other factors, such as, efficiency of the management, managerial policy, trade conditions, etc. It is not improbable that a particular unit where the workmen are highly efficient and are contributing the greatest amount of effort in the cause of production may not be deriving substantial profits or perhaps may be incurring losses because of the influence of the other factors which may be on a low level. Thus it may happen that a band of efficient and sincere workmen in a particular unit may not be deriving any tangible benefit from a profit-sharing scheme, and in another unit where the workmen may not be exerting themselves with sincerity and, efficiency, substantial profits may accrue because of favourable circumstances arising from the other factors which collectively contribute to the accrual of profits. If this kind of thing happens bringing into prominence the difference between one unit and another, the question arises whether it will lead to discontent in the minds of sincere but disappointed workmen. We have discussed this aspect in order to bring out the position that the factors at work in different units in the industry may be so widely divergent, that the question of accrual of profits will be demonstrated not to depend merely on the sincerity and efficiency of the workmen. Apart from these likely differences between one unit and another, the circumstances surrounding the question of accrual of profits may vary substantially in the same unit from one year to another. With regard to this latter aspect the question arises whether the workmen in the same unit, with their ordinary matter-of-fact psychology, will be able to bear with complacency the position that they will get the chance of participating in the profits in one year, while in another year they will get nothing at all, and whether circumstances of this kind will be conducive to contentment and industrial peace or will give rise to fresh causes of friction and discontent. Then we have to consider a practical question of the method of equitable distribution of the profits among the different interests. After giving the most careful consideration to this very important aspect of the subject, we feel that it is not practicable to come to a conclusion regarding the proper method to be adopted without getting the aid of experts whose advice is likely to be of immense value, and it is not safe to commit ourselves to a policy of blind imitation of the profit-sharing scheme adopted by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. or by any other concern, without our having got the chance of weighing all the implications of such a scheme relating particularly to the subject of equitable distribution of the earnings of an establishment."

8(5). Having set forth above the different aspects which, we feel, must be closely examined before a conclusion is arrived at, we would like to take notice, at this stage, of the fact that in pursuance of the decisions arrived at in the Tripartite Industries Conference held in New Delhi in December 1947 and of the Government Resolution, dated the 6th April 1948, on industrial policy, the Government of India has set up an Expert Committee to study and report on the determination of fair wages to labour and fair return on capital, and allied matters. It is understood that this step has been taken as a preliminary to the appointment of a Central Advisory Council on industries. It will be useful to set forth here the Government of India Resolution defining the functions of the Expert Committee, which was published in May 1948. The main features of the text of the Government of India Resolution announcing the functions of the Central Advisory Council and of the Expert Committee are on the following lines. The main function of the Central Advisory Council will be to advise Government on the principles to be followed for the determination of—

(*a*) fair wages to labour,

(*b*) fair return on capital employed in the industry,

(*c*) reasonable reserves for the maintenance and expansion of the undertaking, and

(*d*) labour's share of the surplus profits calculated on a sliding scale normally varying with production after provision has been made for (*b*) and (*c*) above.

The Government of India agree with the view expressed at the recent Labour Conference that subjects (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) are of such a complex nature as to require preliminary study by experts in order to facilitate detailed consideration by the Central Advisory Council. They have accordingly decided to appoint a Committee of Experts. The Committee, it appears, will have to pay particular attention to the following points:—

(1) How should capital employed in the industry be determined?

(2) How should depreciation and taxation be treated for the purpose of arriving at the gross profit to be allocated between capital, labour and reserves?

(3) What are the purposes for which provision should be made by way of reserves and what should be the extent of such reserves?

(4) What should be a fair return on capital employed in the industry? Should it be at a uniform rate for all industries or should the rate vary from industry to industry, and if so, on what principles? If the fair return is not reached in some years, should provision be made for making it up later and if so, how? (NOTE.—The fair return should be such as not to discourage adequate investment.)

(5) Should the fair return on capital employed in an industry vary with the level of taxation if the industry is a joint stock company or a private company?

(6) How should labour's share of the surplus profits (after making provision for fair return on capital and reasonable reserves) be determined on a sliding scale normally varying with production?

(7) Should surplus profits be shared every year or should a part be held in reserve for equalisation or any other purpose such as provision against past and future losses?

(8) How should labour's share of the distributable profits, as determined under (6) and (7) above be distributed, that is, whether by each undertaking or by each industry or by industry as a whole in each region or for all industrial undertakings in the country or by a combination of these methods?

(9) How should Government undertakings be treated for (1) to (8) above?

(10) What should be the nature of the machinery for the determination of fair return, etc., on the principles accepted by Government?

(11) If, in the light of the considerations mentioned above, profit-sharing appears impracticable, what, if any, are the alternatives available to give effect to the principles underlying Government's declared policy? It appears from a note, dated the 2nd August, 1948, published in the newspapers that the latest phase of the policy of the Government of India with regard to this matter is on the following lines: Profit-sharing on an experimental basis for a specified period of time in a selected section of industry has been proposed by the Committee on profit-sharing. The Committee's proposal will be submitted to the Central Advisory Council which the Government are setting up shortly. The Central Advisory Council will study the proposal along with other recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee and make their own final recommendations for consideration of the Government of India. The recommendation of the Committee favouring the trial of an experiment for a certain period was made with a view to enabling the Government to study the various practical problems which might emerge out of its actual working. The scheme of profit-sharing by legislation was, it was felt by the Committee, absolutely new, while as for the cases in which it had been tried on a voluntary basis their results were either yet inconclusive or inapplicable to India. Hence the emphasis on experimenting, which incidentally helped to iron out the differences existing among the various interests represented in the Committee. In a further newspaper announcement, dated the 4th August, 1948, we find the following.: As announced in the resolution on industrial policy, the Government of India proposed to constitute a Central Advisory Council within the next few days. The Council will be tripartite in character and will include representatives of organisations in their representative and not individual capacity. The main functions of the Council will be to advise the Government on measures to be taken to achieve their objectives as set forth in the resolution and, in particular, to evolve a profit-sharing scheme and a scheme for the determination of fair wages to labour. The Council will also advise the Government on the regulation of their relations between employers and labours and on the method by which labour could co-operate with employers in securing stepped-up production.

8(6). It has been represented to us by the Indian Jute Mills' Association that profit-sharing schemes in more industrialised countries of the West have generally proved unsuccessful and they are not likely to meet with any better fate if introduced in this country. It may be that the theory propounded by the Association in this direction is a sweeping generalisation which does not hold good everywhere. But there are probably reasons for thinking that profit-sharing schemes have not proved successful everywhere and they have not necessarily contributed to industrial peace and contentment in all undertakings in other industrialised countries. That is all the greater reason why this extremely important subject of profit-sharing should be scrutinised with the greatest care and circumspection before any scheme can be adopted with reference to any industry in this country. The materials placed before us have been extremely meagre, and we feel that on the basis of these slender materials and of the general statements made before us either by the Unions or by the Indian Jute Mills' Association and in the absence of tangible and helpful data which might be available from the investigation and advice of experts representing all the interests concerned, it is quite impracticable for us to come to any conclusion on the subject of introduction of a profit-sharing scheme in the Jute Textile Industry. It is noticeable that the Government of India is actively taking interest in the subject since the holding of the recent Tripartite Industries Conference, and it may be presumed that the advice of the Central Advisory Council in the light of the report of the Expert Committee will be available in the near future and the Government of India will be in a position to formulate definite proposals on the subject. We do not say that as a Tribunal we are necessarily restricted to the findings of any Council or Committee that may have been set up by the Government of India, or to the decisions that may be arrived at by the Government. But the subject evidently bristles with manifold complexities which cannot be resolved with the slender materials placed at our disposal by the parties concerned, and we do not consider it expedient to come to any hasty conclusion with regard to a key industry in this country. We feel that, in making our award with reference to the earlier issues relating to basic wages, dearness allowance, etc., we have made such adequate arrangements as we have found to be practicable under present circumstances. Any scheme of profit-sharing bonus will mean an addition to the total emoluments which we have provided for. The formulation of such a scheme may very well await further developments, and it will naturally be easier to reach a solution when all the materials collected from all conceivable points of view are made available. As that condition is yet to come into being, we must stay our hands with regard to this issue relating to profit-sharing schemes for the present, and must leave it open' for future decision, either by negotiations between the parties concerned, or, if necessary, by a process of adjudication by a future Tribunal.

ISSUE No. 8.—Payment for Period of Involuntary Unemployment.

9. We next take up Issue No. 8 involving a claim for payment for periods of involuntary unemployment. It is necessary first of all to explain the nature and extent of the claim. Involuntary unemployment arises from stoppage of work owing to causes beyond the control of the employer, such as, fire, catastrophe, breakdown of machinery, stoppage of power-supply, epidemics, civil commotion, shortage of coal or of raw materials or of essential stores, changes in lines of production, etc. It is claimed on behalf of the workers that the employers wish to retain the services of the workers during such periods of stoppage of work, and they should be made to pay adequate remuneration to the workers during such periods, although no work can be actually done. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation in its written statement claimed "pay for involuntary unemployment due to stoppage of work not caused by the employees concerned", and during the hearing pressed for full remuneration for periods of involuntary unemployment. Similarly the Bengal National Chamber of Labour and the Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union claimed payment of full remuneration. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has dealt with

the matter more elaborately in its written statement and has demanded that in all cases of involuntary unemployment, irrespective of the nature of the causes responsible, every worker should be paid compensation for the period of stoppage at the rate of 75 per cent. of his wages *plus* the full amenity allowance, and he should continue to receive weekly rations at the normal subsidised rates. On behalf of the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union it has been pointed out that as it is difficult to fix full responsibility on the employers for the stoppage of work it is reasonable to claim 75 per cent. of the wages for periods of involuntary unemployment, rather than full remuneration as claimed by the other Unions. The claim for any kind of payment for periods of involuntary unemployment has been vehemently opposed by the Indian Jute Mills' Association. It has been contended on behalf of the Association that in so far as the worker does not do any work during the period of involuntary unemployment brought about by causes beyond the employer's control the worker is not entitled to any remuneration at all under the terms of contract of employment, and if anything used to be paid, under the name of "*khoraki*" or anything else, under circumstances of stoppage of work owing to shortage of coal, such payment was purely an *ex-gratia* payment to which the worker was never entitled in law, and the employers cannot justly and legally be saddled with any liability in respect of any payment for periods of involuntary unemployment.

9(1). At this stage it will be useful to trace briefly something in the nature of a historical background with regard to this subject. The Indian Jute Mills' Association did introduce a system of payment for periods of involuntary unemployment owing to shortage of coal, and an allowance called "*khoraki*" at Rs.4-4 per week used to be paid to each worker concerned. Apart from the contention put forward on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association that this payment was purely an *ex-gratia* payment and it was not legally due to the worker, an attempt has been made in course of the hearing to draw a line of distinction between the payment of "*khoraki*" under circumstances of shortage of coal, and the kind of payment for periods of involuntary unemployment which is now claimed on behalf of the workers. It is argued by the learned Counsel on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association that there was an element of voluntariness in the matter of stoppage of work owing to shortage of coal particularly during the years of war. The point which is sought to be made out is that the Indian Jute Mills' Association made an arrangement for distribution of the available quantity of coal in rotation to the mills and in recognition of the regular supply of coal in rotation the mills participated in a system of making payments and pooling their resources in this direction for meeting the cost in respect of payments for the particular variety of involuntary unemployment. It is contended that this was a sort of collective endeavour in which there was a definite amount of voluntariness on the part of the employers concerned, and, therefore, the previous system of payment for periods of involuntary unemployment owing to shortage of coal can be clearly distinguished from other cases of involuntary unemployment which the Labour Unions now seek to bring into the picture. On giving careful consideration to this contention, we fail to see any real distinction. There was obviously considerable shortage of coal at that time and what was arranged by the Indian Jute Mills' Association was to convert possible period of long-term unemployment in some mills into periods of short-term unemployment in all mills within the membership of the Association. It was really a case of even distribution of the periods of unemployment which were inevitable under the particular circumstances. We are unable to agree that the character of the unemployment caused by circumstances of shortage of coal was anything but involuntary unemployment brought about by a cause beyond the employer's control. We conclude, therefore, that there is no real distinction between the system of payment of "*khoraki*" during the periods of unemployment owing to shortage of coal, and the kind of payment for involuntary unemployment which is now claimed on behalf of the workers. The position therefore is that the Indian Jute Mills' Association did in fact recognise the necessity of introducing a system of payment for involuntary unemployment brought about by a particular cause, namely, shortage of coal during years of special difficulty. The system was obviously adopted not only in the interest of the employees concerned but also in the interest of the employers themselves who were vitally interested in the retention of the services of trained and skilled workers and in preventing abnormal turnover of the employees and in mitigating the tendencies for industrial unrest as far as practicable.

9(2). We may then refer to the steps taken by the Government of India after the 5th Tripartite Labour Conference held in September 1943 and again after the 7th Labour Conference held in November 1945. These steps are contained in letter No. L-1891, dated the 12th June 1944, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, to all Provincial Governments, etc., (subject:—Compensation for Involuntary Unemployment due to shortage of coal, raw materials or changes in lines of production) and letter No. L-1891, dated the 1st March 1946, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, to all Provincial Governments, etc., on the same subject. These letters are to be found in Appendix VII under this award. After the deliberations of the 5th Labour Conference held in September 1943 the Government of India felt the necessity of considering proposals for payment for involuntary unemployment with reference to possible schemes of unemployment insurance and promulgated a circular of a recommendatory character as per the letter, dated 12th June 1944. The scheme contained in this circular was altered to some extent in consequence of the deliberations at the 7th Labour Conference held in November 1945, and the amendment was indicated in the letter, dated the 1st March 1946, referred to above. Under this scheme, as recommended by the Government of India, the proposals related only to short-term unemployment due to shortage of coal or raw materials or changes in lines of production of which adequate notice could not be given. The Government also specified certain scales of benefits to be given and there were other particulars incorporated in the scheme. In particular the duration of benefit was limited. We shall have occasion to consider the Government scheme later on in our award. It will be sufficient at this stage to state that the scheme circularised by the Government of India in 1944 and 1946 was only of a recommendatory character and it did not seek to impose any obligation of a compulsory nature on the employers and the result was that, in the Jute Textile Industry at any rate, it was not taken much notice of. The Indian Jute Mills' Association continued to stick to the system of payment of "*khoraki*" for periods of involuntary unemployment owing to shortage of coal alone as previously, and the scale of payment continued to be determined by the Association as before and there was no attempt to give the subject any shape in conformity with the Government scheme. Eventually the circumstances of occasional shortage of coal having disappeared, the system of payment of "*khoraki*" has also been discontinued for practical purposes. At present, in case of stoppage of work owing to shortage of coal or of raw materials or any other cause beyond the employer's control, if the workers actually attend they are paid wages for the day *plus* the amenity allowance with the minimum of eight annas for that day only. They are paid nothing for the subsequent days of involuntary unemployment. If the workers attend on a subsequent specified date, and are not given work again, they are again paid wages for the day *plus* the amenity allowance for that day only but nothing is paid for subsequent days. It is therefore clear from the system pursued at the present moment by the employers in the jute mills, that there is no system of payment for periods of involuntary unemployment in the real sense. This is the complaint which has been brought prominently to the notice of the Tribunal in course of the present proceedings, the claim being that this state of things should be adequately remedied.

9(3). We next proceed to consider the arguments advanced by both sides as regards the legal position with regard to this subject, the first question being whether the ordinary law imposes any liability on the employer. The legal aspect of the matter was mainly argued on the side of the Unions by Sri S. K. Basu, Advocate, on behalf of the Jute Mill Workers' Federation. The learned Advocate referred to the circular of the Indian Jute Mills' Association on the subject of pension and to the specimen of service card on which particulars relating to the service of each worker are recorded, and he argued that these being the only documents available for consideration, the terms of employment could be inferred from the materials available therein, and he contended that from these materials it should be held that the worker would fulfil his part of the contract as soon as he would present himself for rendering his services, and on such fulfilment of the worker's part of the contract, the employer would be under an obligation to pay to the worker his wages, irrespective of the question as to whether the employer was in a position to provide the work or not. This proposition propounded by Sri S. K. Basu has been strongly opposed by the learned Counsel on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association. On giving careful consideration to the points raised we are of opinion that the materials pointed out by Sri S. K. Basu are not the only materials from which the terms of employment are to be determined, and we are unable to accept his view that the worker would fulfil his part of the contract as soon as he would merely present himself for rendering his services. With regard to the legal aspect of the matter our attention has been drawn by one party or the other to the provisions of sections 38 and 56 of the Indian Contract Act and to the definition "wages" under section 2(*vi*) of the Payment of Wages Act, and to certain cases decided by English Courts. Although much of our time was taken by elaborate references to cases decided in England, we are of opinion that it is not necessary for our purposes to discuss the principles enunciated in these cases, and it will be sufficient for our present purposes if we discuss the legal aspect which has been agitated before us with reference to the provisions of the Indian law alone. It appears to us that the pre-eminent feature of the Indian Law of Contract, with which we are concerned in relation to the subject under consideration, is involved in section 56 of the Indian Contract Act together with illustration (*e*) appended thereto. The relevant portion of section 56 of the Indian Contract Act runs as follows:—

> "*A* contracts to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible, becomes void when the act becomes impossible."

Illustration (*e*) under section 56 is stated as follows:—

> "*A* contracts to act at a theatre for 6 months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by *B*. On several occasions *A* is too ill to act. The contract on those occasions becomes void."

The relevant portion of section 38 of the Indian Contract Act runs as follows:—

> "Where a promisor has made an offer for performance to the promisee, and the offer has not been accepted, the promisor is not responsible for non-performance, nor does he thereby lose his rights

under the contract. Every such offer must fulfil the following conditions:—

(1) It must be unconditional.

(2) It must be made at a proper time and place and under such circumstances that the person to whom it is made may have a reasonable opportunity of ascertaining that the person by whom it is made is able and willing there and then to do the whole of what he is bound by his promise to do."

The definition of "wages" under section 2(*vi*) of the Payment of Wages Act is as follows:—" 'Wages' means all remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, etc." We take the view that under the Indian Statutory Law the operation of the principle of section 56 of the Indian Contract Act relating to circumstances of impossibility of performance is inherent with reference to every contract, or in other words, that the performance of every contract is subject to the operation of the principle involved in section 56. Section 38 of the Indian Contract Act assumes the existence of a contract which is capable of performance. Sri S. K. Basu has drawn our attention to condition No. 2 under section 38 and has argued that the worker, as soon as he presents himself for rendering his services, should be considered able and willing there and then to do the whole of his part of the contract, irrespective of the question as to whether any work is available or not, and therefore, the worker having fulfilled the terms of the contract of employment, so far as he is concerned, full remuneration would be payable to him, and this remuneration would be "wages" within the meaning of the Payment of Wages Act. We are unable to accept this interpretation of the law, and we are of opinion that neither section 38 of the Indian Contract Act nor the definition of "wages" under the Payment of Wages Act can be rightly interpreted without reference to the implications of section 65 of the Indian Contract Act under circumstances in which the contract becomes impossible of performance. It is not correct to say that when there has been a stoppage of work owing to causes beyond the employer's control, the worker should be considered as able and willing there and then to do the whole of his part of the contract as soon as he presents himself to render his services. The real position is that the worker is unable to do any work, although he may be willing to do so, under the particular circumstances. We are of opinion that section 38 of the Indian Contract Act, which deals with what is known as the law of tender under the English Law, is of no assistance to the case put forward by the Unions. Similarly under circumstances in which the performance of work becomes impossible and consequently the normal contract becomes impossible of performance, there can be no question of fulfilment of the terms of the contract of employment or of any remuneration being payable within the meaning of section 2(*vi*) of the Payment of Wages Act. The result is that the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act also can be of no assistance to the case propounded on behalf of the Unions.

9(4). We may now consider the implications of section 56 of the Indian Contract Act and illustration (*e*) appended thereto. In our present case the contract to do work on payment of remuneration becomes impossible of performance when there is stoppage of work owing to reasons beyond the control of all concerned, including the employer. The question arises as to whether under such circumstances of impossibility of performance brought about by the intervention of uncontrollable factors, the whole contract becomes void, or it becomes void on the particular occasions of impossibility of performance. With reference to illustration (*e*) it has been argued on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association that under such circumstances the contract becomes only temporarily and not totally void, or in other words, that the contract is suspended for the time being. Though section 56 of the Indian Contract Act does not explicitly speak of any principle of temporary voidness, once a contract becomes impossible of performance, we are inclined to think that the Legislature deliberately appended illustration (*e*) to the section with the intention of introducing the principle of a contract being temporarily void under certain circumstances. Where the fulfilment of a contract involves the performance of a series of acts spread over a substantial period, and the performance of the contract becomes impossible, owing to the intervention of uncontrollable factors, on some intermediate occasions, the contract must be held to be void for the time being in respect of those occasions only and this position does not, in our view, affect the continuity of the contract in respect of later occasions. Proceeding to apply this principle to the circumstances we are considering, we would observe that when a period of involuntary unemployment supervenes owing to causes beyond everybody's control, the contract of employment is suspended for the time being, with regard to the particular intermediate occasions only, but the contract continues to be operative with regard to later occasions arising after the expiry of the intermediate period. In expressing this view of the law we accept generally what was urged before the Tribunal with regard to this matter by the learned Counsel on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association. It is on this basis that the employer continues to retain the services of the employee, and the employee continues to have a lien on his job, without any final breakdown of the contract as a whole, although the contract becomes temporarily void in respect of certain individual occasions arising during an intermediate period. We further hold that when the contract becomes impossible of performance under circumstances of stoppage of work caused by factors beyond everybody's control, the operation of the contract becomes temporarily suspended, and the employer is not liable in law to pay the wages for the period concerned. The result therefore is that with regard to the issue under consideration, the ordinary civil law of the land does not help the employees.

9(5). The next question is whether the matter should end there, or whether we, sitting on this Industrial Tribunal, should take steps for providing some equitable relief, although the ordinary civil law does not provide for it. It has been argued on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association that the Tribunal should follow the ordinary law and should not do anything beyond the scope of the law. In reply to this contention we must say that the Tribunal would stultify itself if it were to agree to this proposition. The fundamental question before us is whether the claim put forward under this issue is an industrial dispute within the meaning of section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act. From the arguments advanced on both sides during the hearing we have understood that there is no controversy at all with regard to the position that this claim constitutes an industrial dispute. It need not perhaps be impressed on any one that this claim is connected with what should be the terms of employment according to the view-point of the workers. As soon as it is accepted, as it has been accepted by all concerned, that this claim constitutes an industrial dispute, this Tribunal has complete jurisdiction to deal with the matter not only on the basis of the ordinary law of the land but also on principles of equity and social justice. We are dealing with an industrial dispute of an acute nature involving a long-standing grievance which has not been resolved in spite of the attempts of the Government to reach a solution by propounding schemes of a recommendatory character. It is our incumbent duty to take steps for establishing industrial peace and for preventing causes of industrial unrest, provided that we can do something on the basis of principles of equity and social justice, and we feel that our hands are in no way tied down by the ordinary law of the land. It has been further contended on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association that the Tribunal should not go ahead of legislation, and it should stay its hands till the Government takes steps for bringing about some legislative measure. We are unable to agree to this view also. Looking at the letters circularised by the Government of India in 1944 and 1946, we realise that the Government was not prepared at that time to place the matter before the Legislature. There might be many reasons for which Government felt that time was not yet ripe or opportune for taking the matter to the Legislature. With those aspects however we do not feel primarily concerned. We are bound to look to the present conditions of the industry and give an award in the best interest of the industry as a whole involving both employers and employees, irrespective of the question as to whether any piece of legislation on the subject is in contemplation or not. We have therefore decided not to wait for legislation but to do our duty in the light of present conditions, in our effort to settle the particular industrial dispute involved in the issue under consideration. The only question is to what extent we should take action, and on what lines.

9(6). We have given our anxious thoughts to the matter and have come to the conclusion that the scheme circularised by the Government of India by the letters, dated 12th June 1944 and 1st March 1946, may conveniently form the basis of our conclusions. Before we formulate the directions which we are going to give in the award with regard to this particular subject, we may give brief reasons why we have decided to make certain changes with reference to the Government scheme. We proceed on the principle that the scheme we are laying down is in the nature of unemployment insurance, just as the Government scheme was. It has been contended on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association that a scheme like the Government scheme is no longer relevant in so far as the war is over. We are unable to agree to this view as we consider that from many standpoints the present times are no less abnormal than the years of war, and from certain points of view the present times are perhaps more difficult. We feel that in trying to propound a scheme keeping in view the Government scheme as a basis for consideration, we are pursuing a fairly conservative line of action in so far as, in doing so, we are turning down substantial portions of the demands put forward by the Unions. We are propounding our scheme with the idea that something should be done, and this is the minimum permissible under the particular circumstances. We now proceed to indicate the points in respect of which we propose to deviate to some extent from the details of the Government scheme, as per Appendix VII.

9(7). As regards the kinds of unemployment covered we are of opinion that the specification of the causes of stoppage of work as shortage of coal or raw materials or changes in lines of production, as found in the Government scheme, is inadequate, and in our view the list of kinds of unemployment should be expanded so as to cover all probable causes as contemplated in the Standing Orders which we are going to frame in connection with another issue. As regards benefits to be given we have taken the view that there need not be different claims of benefit for different categories of workers, and it will be fair and adequate to lay down a flat rate of benefit for all workers. The Government scheme laid down a scale of 75 per cent.

of the ordinary rate of pay for the first fortnight of unemployment and 50 per cent. of the ordinary rate of pay for the second fortnight. We have decided upon a flat rate of 50 per cent. of basic wages and of dearness allowance proper, and full food concession in addition. We are laying down a principle for calculating the ordinary rate of pay in respect of piece rate workers. This point does not appear to have been mentioned in the Government scheme. As in the Government scheme we are restricting the duration of benefit to one month in each half-year. We have however thought it fair and proper to do away with the further restriction in the Government scheme to the effect that no benefit would be available in the half-yearly periods until the number of days of involuntary unemployment has exceeded seven in the aggregate in the half-year. We do not see why a worker should not get the benefit if the period of involuntary unemployment lasts for less than 7 days. As regards the conditions attached to the benefit we are adopting the restriction regarding the muster roll as in the Government scheme, as we are of opinion that there should be some means of ensuring that the particular worker is not being employed elsewhere. As regards the other conditions mentioned in the Government scheme we are making certain necessary changes. As regards the other heads in the Government scheme we do not think it necessary for our purposes to say anything.

9(8). We therefore direct that the following scheme of payment for periods of involuntary unemployment should be observed by all concerned. The details of the scheme are as follows:—

(I) *Kinds of unemployment covered.*

(*a*) The award relates only to short-term involuntary unemployment due to stoppage of work owing to fire, catastrophe, breakdown of machinery, stoppage of power-supply, epidemics, civil commotion, shortage of coal or of raw materials or of essential stores, changes in lines of production, and other causes beyond the employer's control.

(*b*) The directions do not cover closures of factories or of departments due to special Government orders.

(II) *Benefits to be given.*

(*a*) The benefit to be given to each worker should be on the scale of 50 per cent. of the basic wages and of the dearness allowance proper, and each worker should continue to receive the weekly rations at the normal subsidised rates, or the cash value of the food concession.

(*b*) In the case of a piece-rate worker the rate of wages should be taken to be the average wages of the preceding seven days during which the worker actually worked.

(*c*) The duration of the benefit should be one month in each half-year from January to June and July to December, respectively.

(*d*) This involuntary unemployment benefit will not qualify a worker for bonuses determined by reference to earnings over any period.

(III) *Conditions attached to benefit.*

(*a*) To qualify for the benefit a worker must answer to a muster roll once a day at his usual place of employment, or with the permission of the employer, at any other place.

(*b*) A worker will be ineligible for the benefit if he unreasonably refuses work even of a different sort in his usual factory or (provided the employment offered is in the same locality) by transfer from one department to another in the same undertaking or from one jute mill to another.

(*c*) The scheme in the award will not affect the right of the employer to discharge the worker, or the right of the employee to discharge himself with due notice according to law and the prevailing rules of service.

ISSUE No. 10.—Revision of Working Hours and of Spreadover Period.

11. As already indicated we are not going to deal with Issue No. 9, the proceedings in respect of which have been stayed by a prohibitory order passed by the High Court of Calcutta. We shall, therefore, skip over Issue No. 9 and pass on to Issue No. 10 relating to the question of revision of working hours and of spreadover period. The issue is obviously divisible into two parts dealing with (1) revision of spreadover period, and (2) revision of working hours. Proceeding to deal with the question of spreadover period we observe that the Jute Mill Workers' Federation alone, among the Unions appearing before us, asked for an extension of the daily spreadover period within the meaning of section 38 of the Factories Act by one hour. During the hearing, however, the spokesman of the Federation abandoned the demand. We are, therefore, not called upon to come to any decision, and we do not make any award on the subject.

11(1). As regards the question of revision of working hours, the demand again may be divided into two parts. The first part relates to the contention of the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union that women workers are being made to work in contravention of the provisions of section 45(*1*)(*b*) of the Factories Act which lays down that no woman shall be allowed to work in a factory except between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. Arguing the point on behalf of the Union Sri Indrajit Gupta urged strict compliance with the provisions of the section. On behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association it was pointed out that a subsequent Ordinance called the Bengal Jute Mills Temporary Provision Ordinance effected some modification of the provisions of section 45(*1*)(*b*) of the Factories Act, and by virtue of the modification brought about by the Ordinance the management of a mill was exempted from strict adherence to the provisions of the section as regards women workers. In course of the discussion, however, the Indian Jute Mills' Association agreed and undertook to abide by the provisions of section 45(*1*)(*b*) of the Factories Act as regards the employment of women workers in spite of the Ordinance. The matter was thus settled. We hold that this undertaking should be given effect to in all the mills involved in this reference. We make our award on the point accordingly.

11(2). The next part of the demand regarding the revision of working hours relates to section 34 of the Factories Act, 1934, which lays down that no adult worker shall be allowed to work in a factory for more than 48 hours in any week. It is to be noted that the number of hours was reduced from 54 to 48 by the Factories (Amendment) Act X of 1946. The first question which has been raised with regard to this issue is whether this Tribunal has jurisdiction to adjudicate upon a matter of this kind in view of the law involved in section 34 of the Factories Act. The Indian Jute Mills' Association in its written statement has contended that the Tribunal is not competent to deal with this matter. With regard to this contention, we may observe at the outset that the number of hours of work in a week being one of the conditions of labour, the demand for reduction of the working hours gives rise to a dispute between the employers and the workmen which must be held to be connected with the conditions of labour of some persons. The dispute is therefore certainly an industrial dispute, and this Tribunal has jurisdiction to deal with it. The next question is whether the Tribunal is precluded by the provisions of section 34 of the Factories Act which provides for the maximum number of hours of work, from giving a direction for reduction of the working hours. It has been contended on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association that section 34 of the Factories Act gives the employer a right to make a worker work up to 48 hours in a week, and an order of reduction of the working hours would amount to curtailing this right which the law is said to confer on the employer. In view of what we are going to find on the merits of the matter, this point of law need not detain us very long. We may however mention the lines of argument advanced by the parties with regard to this legal aspect. The learned Counsel on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association referred us to the award given by Mr. Justice Divatia in the industrial dispute between Messrs. Lever Brothers (India), Ltd. and its workers, published in the *Bombay Labour Gazette*, Volume XXI, 1941-42, at page 82. The demand in that case was that if any workman got injured in the factory premises and if he was recommended by the Medical Officer to abstain from work, the workman should be entitled to full wages for such period of absence. Section 4 of the Workmen's Compensation Act makes mandatory provisions for compensation for total or partial disability in such cases and with reference to that provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act the learned Adjudicator observed as follows: "I think it will be agreed that in all cases where State legislation secures certain advantages to certain sections of the community, and imposes burdens on other sections of the community, an improvement of the conditions or advantages already gained should be secured through further amending legislation so that such advantages may be obtained equally by all those who are entitled to them and that the burden which the granting of such advantages places on others may also be equally imposed on all of such persons. There is, of course, no objection to the particular employer granting greater or more generous concessions than those imposed upon him by legislation provided that he does so of his own free will, but the burden of granting such additional concessions cannot be imposed upon him by his employees or by any third party." With reference to the principle involved in the award referred to, it is contended on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association that the Tribunal is not entitled to impose any heavier burden on the employer by giving a direction for the reduction of the working hours, and if there is any need of further reduction of the working hours, such need should be met by legislation and not by adjudication by a particular Tribunal in respect of a particular industry or concern. On the other side the learned Advocate for the Jute Mills Workers' Federation has argued that Mr. Justice Divatia's view on the subject is quite distinguishable from our present case in so far as section 4 of the Workmen's Compensation Act makes a mandatory provision as regards the scale of compensation which an employer would be compelled to pay, whereas in our case a question of reducing the working hours to a figure below 48 does not militate against the spirit of the provisions of section 34 of the Factories Act. From this point of view it is contended by the learned Advocate that our present case is distinguishable from the case which Mr. Justice Divatia was dealing with. As we have already indicated, it is not necessary for us to decide the question of law raised before us. We pass on to consider the merits of the subject involved in the demand.

11(3). The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has claimed that the maximum number of hours of work for an adult in a jute mill should be fixed at 40 per week and that no exemption such as is contemplated under section 44 of the Factories Act, should be permitted in respect of the existing

maximum of 48 hours as provided by section 34 of the Factories Act. The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union has also demanded a 40-hour week. As already noticed, the number of hours of work per week was reduced from 54 to 48 by an Amending Act of 1946. Sri Indrajit Gupta spoke at length, during the hearing, on the subject of industrial fatigue and the incidence of occupational diseases. He referred to certain statements filed by the Indian Jute Mills' Association on the subject of attendance of patients at different dispensaries attached to some jute mills, and contended that there was an increase in the incidence of diseases. It cannot, however, be made out as to how many of the patients attending these dispensaries came from outside the mills, as we understand that outsiders are also permitted to attend the mill dispensaries. It cannot also be made out as to how far the diseases were caused by the alleged long hours of work. We do not think the figures of attendance at mill dispensaries can be of any assistance with regard to this matter. Our attention has been drawn to the Government Memorandum in connection with the 7th Labour Conference held in November 1945, pages 28 and 29, on the subject of reduction of working hours under the Factories Act. Some portions of this Memorandum are on the following lines:—"The reduction in the hours of work in factories to reasonable limits is needed not only for securing for the workers humane social conditions and adequate leisure to enable them to improve their standard of living but also for increasing the efficiency of industrial labour. Instances are not wanting where reduced hours lead to increased production. There is evidence that where hours of work were increased from 9 to 10 in the Textile Industry at Ahmedabad, production dropped and the 9-hour day had to be restored. On the other hand when the Indian Jute Mills' Association reduced the working hours from 60 to 54 in view of reduced demand for the products in the exports market it was found that production hardly fell at all. The First International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 adopted a Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 hours in the day and 48 hours in the week. The Convention was unconditionally ratified by 18 States but by a special Article the Government of India was allowed to adopt a 60-hour week having regard to the conditions then prevailing in the country. The Article, however, concluded with the words "Further provision limiting the hours of work in India shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference. Notwithstanding the 60-hour week permitted by the Convention, the Royal Commission on Labour in India (1929-31) as a result of their investigation recommended for perennial factories a 54-hour week. ....
These recommendations were incorporated in the Factories Act, 1934. The result of the working of the 54-hour week as stated already has amply justified this reduction of the hours of work. .... It is considered that the present is an opportune moment for taking up this question of a 48-hour week". Early in the year 1946 the Government of India Labour Investigation Committee was considering this subject of working hours, and on page 143 of the Main Report the Committee has made certain observations on the following lines:—"Curtailment in working hours can be profitably effected only up to the point beyond which returns begin to suffer and we are not sure if that point is yet reached in India." Later on in the same paragraph, the Committee observes as follows:—"We are glad to note in this connection that the Government of India have taken the initiative and introduced legislation reducing the hours of work to 48 per week in all concerns subject to the Factories Act." What the 7th Labour Conference of November 1945 was aiming at or what the Labour Investigation Committee was expecting to see early in 1946, was eventually achieved in fact by the Factories (Amendment) Act X of 1946 and the number of hours of work per week was actually reduced from 54 to 48. At the present

moment we are not very far from the date on which the Amending Act brought about this reduction in the number of working hours. The pertinent question before us sitting on this Tribunal is whether there are any circumstances to justify our interference with the maximum number of hours of work as provided for by section 34 of the Factories Act, 1934, with reference to the Jute Textile Industry alone. It is noticeable that section 51 of the New Factories Bill also provides for a 48-hour week. We are not quite sure that further reduction of the number of working hours at this stage will not adversely affect the standard of production. On giving very careful consideration to all aspects of the question we come to the clear conclusion that no satisfactory case for directing a further reduction in the maximum number of working hours has been made out by the Unions. We are, therefore, unable to give any direction on the subject and we make our award accordingly.

ISSUE No. 11.—Abolition of Contract Labour and Sardar System.

12. We pass on now to Issue No. 11 on the subject of abolition of contract labour and the Sardar system. This issue is obviously to be dealt with under two distinct heads, namely, (1) contract labour, and (2) the Sardar system. We shall take the subject of contract labour first. In their written statements the Jute Mill Workers' Federation and the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union demanded immediate abolition of the system of employment of labour through contractors in the jute mills in Bengal. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has stated that workers employed by contractors are victims of exploitation at the hands of the latter and they seldom receive their full wages at the time of payment. The Indian Jute Mills Association in its written statement states that it is in complete agreement with the Unions on the point that contract labour should be abolished, and it is pointed out that endeavour has been made for some time past to eliminate the contract system of employment of labour and that efforts in this direction have been successful to a considerable extent. It is stated that in 1940 there were 7,914 workers employed under contractors and in 1947 there were only about 3,000 such workers employed in the mills. It is observed that the Association is anxious to see the disappearance of the contract labour system and is agreeable to devise ways and means to achieve this end as expeditiously as possible.

12(1). Contract labour is employed in the jute mills for unloading of raw jute and loading of finished products. Although this is an essential process in the working of the jute mills, this part of the work is delegated to contractors who employ their own labour for the purpose. The Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India (1931) adversely commented on the employment of contract labour in the Mining Industry and the remarks made by the Commission on page 119 of the Report are equally applicable to the subject of employment of contract labour in the Jute Textile Industry. Some of the relevant remarks are on the following lines—"We have found it to be generally true that workmen employed by salaried managers, who are personally responsible for their workers, receive more consideration than those employed by contractors. We believe that whatever the merits of the system in primitive times, it is now desirable, if the management is to discharge completely the complex responsibility laid upon it by the law and by equity, that the manager should have full control over the selection, hours of work and payment of the workers." Some of the remarks made by the Government of India Labour Investigation Committee on pages 83 and 84 of the Main Report are also pertinent. We agree with the Committee's observation that "the contract system undoubtedly enables the principal employer to escape most of the provisions of the Labour Acts."

The Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee have also condemned the system of recruitment through contractors who, according to the Committee, ordinarily "lack the sense of moral obligation towards labour which the employers or their managers are expected to have and therefore do not even hesitate to exploit the helpless position of the labour in their charge." We agree generally with the spirit of these observations in connection with the system of employment of labour under contractors. There can be no doubt that the presence of the contractor between the principal employer and the workers considerably diminishes the direct responsibility of the principal employer in respect of the conditions of employment, hours of work and wages of the workers. Another serious defect of this system is that the contractor usually makes a profit out of the payments received from the principal employer and the workers are to that extent deprived of their remuneration, and the process of profit-making indulged in by the contractor results in sweating of labour. In course of the hearing of the issue on 5th January, 1947, the Indian Jute Mills Association agreed to abolish the contract labour system within 3 months. It is hoped that the system has already been abolished in all the mills. We direct that the system of employment of contract labour in the jute mills concerned for the purpose of unloading and loading of raw jute and finished products or for any other essential process in the manufacture of jute products shall be abolished forthwith, if it has not already been abolished, and all labour for such work shall be employed directly by the management of the mills.

12(2). We now proceed to discuss the second part of the issue relating to the Sardar system. Among the Unions appearing before the Tribunal, the Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union has demanded that the Sardar system should be abolished. The Sardar system means the recruitment of labour through sardars. In the early stages of the Jute Textile Industry the sardars were employed as recruiting agents to overcome the difficulties arising from dearth of labour. There has been a system in the jute mills to depend upon the sardar as an intermediary for establishing contact with labour for the purpose of recruitment. The objection is to the function of the sardars as recruiting agents and as persons who exercise considerable influence in the matter of appointment or discharge of workers. There is, however, no objection to the sardars functioning as supervisors or foremen in the different departments of the mills.

12(3). The Indian Jute Mills' Association has stated in its written statement that the evils of the Sardar system have already engaged its attention and it has been trying to eliminate the abuses of the system for some time past. It is also stated that reforms have been practised in this direction in a great many mills and that their beneficial effects would have been more in evidence to-day had it not been for the strain of the years of war. It is further stated that Head Sardars have been entirely eliminated in a number of mills.

12(4). The evils attendant on the system of recruitment of labour through an intermediary were noticed by the Royal Commission on Labour in India and the Commission has condemned the system on pages 23 and 24 of the Report, with regard to its general undesirable features including the temptations to which the intermediary Sardar is exposed and the evils of corruption and exploitation. The sytsem has been similarly condemned by the Government of India Labour Investigation Committee on pages 79 and 80 of the Main Report. The position is that the sardar is not only a recruiting agent but is also a supervisor or a gangman who is both a sub-employer and a worker sharing the income with other workers. As the Sardar is also a departmental Foreman, he may exercise considerable unwholesome influence on the management in the matter of appointment and discharge of permanent and temporary workers and this influence has often to be purchased or avoided with money or other gratifications in kind.

12(5). The Indian Jute Mills' Association has stated that Line Sardars or Foremen should be continued, while it agrees to abolish forthwith the system of recruitment of labour through the sardar or the employment of labour with his recommendation. The Unions concede that they do not demand the withdrawal of the supervisory duties of Sardars, but they are only anxious to get rid of the Sardars' official connection in the matter of recruitment of labour and of appointment or discharge of workers. We therefore find no difficulty in coming to a conclusion on the subject as all parties have agreed on the central factor in the issue.

12(6). It has been pointed out by the Association that there are Labour Bureaus in many of the mills of a considerable size, and that the function of the bureau is to advise the management in the matter of appointment or discharge of the workers in the mill. The recruitment of labour is being made through the labour bureaus which have been established in many mills. We find useful information on the subject on pages 9 and 14 in the Report on an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India by S. R. Deshpande. It appears that the departmental heads do not always employ the persons recommended by the labour bureaus but suggest instead the names of other persons of their choice, and in many cases the Labour Officers are not vested with sufficient powers and they are apt to become mere tools in the hands of the supervisory staff. It appears that the influence enjoyed by the supervisory staff reacts unfavourably on the system of work in the labour bureau and that in spite of the appointment of Labour Officers and the establishment of labour bureaus, the system of recruitment leaves much to be desired as the Labour Officers are in practice subordinate to the Managers whose tendency is to support the subordinate supervisory staff controlling the different departments.

12(7). We hold that the employment of Sardars as Line Sardars or Foremen or members of the supervisory staff generally may continue. The Unions demand the abolition of the Sardar system, that is to say, the system of employment of Sardars for recruiting labour or of vesting Sardars with powers of interfering with the appointment or discharge of workers, permanent or temporary. The Indian Jute Mills' Association has agreed that the proposed abolition should take place without delay. We accordingly direct that the Sardar system, as defined above, be abolished forthwith in all the mills concerned. We further recommend that a labour bureau should be established in every jute mill as soon as practicable, if it has not already been established, and all appointments of permanent and temporary workers should be made by the management as far as practicable in accordance with the recommendations of the Labour Officer, if any, in charge of the bureau.

ISSUE No. 12.—Standing Orders and Rules of Service: Security of Service: Probationary Period.

13. We now pass on to consider Issue No. 12 relating to—

(*a*) standing orders and rules of service,

(*b*) security of service, and

(*c*) probationary period.

It is necessary at the outset to explain the implications of the division of this issue into sub-issues. "Rules of Service" apparently include such subjects as Standing Orders, Security of Service and Probationary Period.

They also include rules regarding leave and holidays and in fact many subjects which are connected with the terms of employment and conditions of labour. Yet, under the issue which we are considering, the expression "Rules of Service" has been used in some sort of contra-distinction with "Standing Orders", "Security of Service" and "Probationary Period". The issue was arranged in this manner in order to bring out the real points of dispute between the parties, and also to obviate certain procedural difficulties arising out of the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act XX of 1946. Under this Act "Standing Orders" means rules relating to matters set out in the schedule appended to the Act. In the schedule only some of the possible terms of employment and conditions of labour have been included. The appropriate Government is authorised to provide for additional matters to be included in the schedule, and to make rules in that behalf. The Government of Bengal, and, since after the partition of the country, the Government of West Bengal have not made any rules prescribing additional matters to be included in the schedule. The position, therefore, is that only such of the rules of service as relate to matters set out in the schedule can be properly described as standing orders liable to be certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act XX of 1946. Of the rules of service which cannot strictly be said to be standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act there are some which are subject matters of other issues which had to be framed separately in the light of their importance. The Unions appearing before us appeared to attach considerable importance to the items of "Security of Service" and "Probationary period" and these were, therefore, shown under separate sub-issues. The matters which were actually discussed during the hearing under the subjects of "Rules of Service", "Security of Service" and "Probationary Period" were such matters as cadre of permanent posts, appointment as permanent workmen, effect of transfer of ownership of mills and of changes in the managing agency on continuity of service, registration for work as *badlis*, appointment of registered *badlis*, etc. The representatives of the Labour Unions referred, during the hearing, to the dispute over the rules of service between the Unions and the Indian Jute Mills' Association. The Association appears to have framed certain rules of service which were intended to be given effect to from 1st July 1945 and which have been reproduced as Appendix IV on pages 59-62 in S. R. Deshpande's Report of an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India. The Unions considered the Association's draft rules to be quite unsatisfactory and inadequate and, in view of their protests, the Government of Bengal formed a Trade Unions Jute Advisory Committee. This Committee drew up an agreed draft which was submitted to the Labour Commissioner on the 2nd January 1946, prior to the passing of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. The Indian Jute Mills' Association did not accept the agreed draft as framed by the Committee. It appears that the draft Standing Orders framed by the Association have not yet been certified under the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. The dispute was thus in existence when this Tribunal was set up on the 15th August, 1947. The Unions accordingly brought up the dispute before the Tribunal for adjudication. Dr. Waight, Counsel on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, contended that this Tribunal had no jurisdiction to frame the Standing Orders in view of the law involved in the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, and in any case the Tribunal should not, by framing the Standing Orders, interfere with the right of the employers to frame their own Standing Orders by applying their own ideas of fairness and reasonableness to the subject. The learned Counsel also pointed out the implications of section 5(*2*) of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and contended that by imposing a set of Standing Orders on the parties concerned the Tribunal would deprive the Trade Unions also of their right to get an opportunity of being heard. We consider these objections put forward by Dr. Waight in the light of the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act to be unsubstantial. It is quite clear that the difference between the employers and the workmen over the rules of service is historically old, and the view-points of the parties cannot be easily reconciled. The rules of service, which have been agitated before us, are undoubtedly matters connected with the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour of the workmen, and any dispute over such matters must be held to be an industrial dispute within the meaning of section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This Tribunal has, therefore, ample jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon this industrial dispute, and we cannot legitimately refuse to exercise the jurisdiction vested in us as a Tribunal, merely because, had there been no such dispute, the parties have certain rights derived from the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. The rights of the parties under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act must be held to be restricted by the circumstances arising from the existing industrial dispute, which we consider it to be our duty to try to resolve. It is true that the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, does not abrogate any of the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946. It is to be noted further that there is nothing in the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act which precludes this Tribunal from considering the subject of Standing Orders as an industrial dispute. We are not fundamentally concerned with the question of procedure for certification of the Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, but we are concerned with the question of adjudicating upon the industrial dispute with which we are confronted. We do not think the procedure as laid down in the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act is hit at all, if, under the compelling authority of an award made by the Tribunal, the employer is forced to submit the Standing Orders as framed by the Tribunal for certification to the proper authority, and the employees are prevented from raising any objection under section 5(*2*) of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. We hold that this Tribunal has ample jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the industrial dispute and to deal with all rules of service including what may technically be called "Standing Orders" within the meaning of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, and we consider it our duty to frame Standing Orders apart from other rules of service.

13(1). In framing the Standing Orders we have decided for the sake of convenience to all concerned, to restrict ourselves to the items given in the schedule to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, and we shall deal with the other rules of service separately. The question has arisen, during the hearing, as to what should be the basis of our consideration with regard to the matter of framing the Standing Orders and other rules of service. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour has urged the acceptance of the rules drafted by it, which appear to have been adopted, with certain alterations, from the draft rules framed by the Trade Unions Jute Advisory Committee. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has urged the acceptance of the latter rules, which however have not been presented to us for consideration. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation has submitted detailed drafts of their suggestions by way of supplementary statements. On the other hand the Indian Jute Mills Association has pressed for acceptance of the Association's draft rules. Apart from these, we have got the Model Standing Orders framed by the Government of India under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. It is noticeable that there are yet no model rules framed by the Government of West Bengal. After hearing all the parties we came to the conclusion that we would take the model rules as the basis of our consideration, and then co-ordinate the draft rules of the

Indian Jute Mills' Association and those submitted for our consideration by the Unions. Having pursued this procedure and having heard the points of view of all parties with regard to each item in an elaborate manner we have framed the Standing Orders and also the other rules of service which come under the headings "Rules of Service", "Security of Service" and "Probationary Period". The Standing Orders framed by us will be found in the First Part of Appendix VIII under this Award, and the other rules of service will be found in the Second Part of the same Appendix which will form a part of our Award. As we have already indicated we have largely followed the Model Standing Orders framed by the Government of India, but we have on some occasions deviated from them when we have found it necessary to do so. In some instances we have resorted to an adaptation of the draft rules of the Indian Jute Mills Association, and in other instances we have paid attention, as far as we could, to the suggestions given by the different Unions. The Standing Orders and other rules of service framed by us as per Appendix VIII will speak for themselves. It may, however, be useful to state briefly some of the reasonings which have weighed with us in coming to conclusions in the matter of giving final shape to the Standing Orders and other rules.

13(2). We proceed to deal with certain points relating to Standing Orders first. Paragraph 1 of the Standing Orders is on the subject of the date on which they shall come into force. The date shall be identical with the date on which our Award will come into force. In paragraph 2(*a*) of the Standing Orders we have decided to include probationers and apprentices in the categories of workmen on the lines followed in the Model Standing Orders. We are of opinion that in suitable cases there should be a period of observation and training before a workman may be appointed permanently. As paragraph 2 aims simply classifying workmen we have not indicated under this paragraph the particular sections of work to which the system of probationers should apply. We have preferred to do this under paragraph 2 with the heading "Appointment as permanent workmen" under Other Rules of Service in the Second Part of Appendix VIII. It will appear from the latter that probationers will ordinarily be required for the clerical staff and in the Engineering Section and for appointment as Line Sardars. We make it clear that it is not incumbent that every person must necessarily pass through a period of probation before being confirmed as a permanent workman, and there will be no bar to a person being appointed directly as a permanent workman without being made a probationer, except in the cases we have specifically enumerated in paragraph 2 of the Second Part of the Appendix VIII. In paragraph 3 of the Standing Orders we have provided for Service Cards, Employment Books and Service Card Registers substantially following the Indian Jute Mills' Association's draft. The form of Service-record Cards and Employment Book, which should be identical in particulars, has been adapted, with slight modifications, from the I.J.M.A. form found in Appendix III on page 58 of S. R. Deshpande's Report on an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill industry in India. The form adopted by us will be found in Appendix IX under this Award. As regards paragraph 6 relating to Publication of Wage Rates, the representatives of the Unions suggested that they should be displayed not only on notice boards maintained at or near the main entrance of the establishment and at the time-keeper's office, if any, but also on notice boards fixed in all departments of the establishment. We do not think that this additional exhibition of wage-rates in all departments is really necessary. As regards paragraph 7 relating to Shift-Working, the Indian Jute Mills Association objected to our dealing with the subject on the ground that the Tribunal has been restrained by an order of the High Court of Calcutta from dealing with Issue No. 9

relating to the Procedure for Retrenchment and Payment of Compensation. We hold that this contention of the Association is unsubstantial and untenable in so far as the subject before us is quite distinct from the subject-matter of Issue No. 9. We have, therefore, framed a Standing Order relating to Shift-Working under paragraph 7. In paragraph 8 we have largely accepted the draft of the Indian Jute Mills Association. We have been unable to accept the suggestion of the Labour Unions to the effect that there should be a grace period of 15 minutes for late-comers, as we are of opinion that any acceptance of the suggestion would amount to encouragement of unpunctuality and slackness. We think that with a reasonable amount of effort the Standing Order as we have framed will not operate harshly against the workmen. As regards paragraph 9 relating to Leave and Holidays we have largely followed the Model Standing Orders framed by the Government of India with suitable modifications. We are of opinion that the draft of the Indian Jute Mills Association is less favourable to the workmen as no allowance is made there for overstay of leave. As paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Model Rules deal with subjects coming under the same item in the schedule to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, we have thought it proper to combine the subject-matters of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Model Rules in our paragraph 9. Paragraph 10 of the Standing Orders relating to Requirement to enter Premises by Certain Gates and Liability to Search has been largely adapted from the draft of the Indian Jute Mills Association on the subject which does not appear to have been dealt with in the Model Rules at all. We have introduced slight changes in the Association's draft to meet the criticism offered by the Unions as far as practicable. In framing paragraph 11 of the Standing Orders relating to Payment of Wages, we have omitted paragraph 11(2) of the Model Standing Orders which we consider to be inappropriate, and we have substituted part of paragraph 9 of the draft of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, which has been agreed to by the spokesmen of the Unions. Paragraph 12 relating to Stoppage of Work has been drafted in conformity with our Award in respect of Issue No. 8 on the subject of Payment for Period of Involuntary Unemployment. In framing paragraph 13 relating to Termination of Employment we have thought fit to introduce certain new features which have no reference to any of the draft rules placed before us, and we have fixed notice periods in accordance with what we have thought to be just and reasonable. As regards paragraph 14 relating to Disciplinary Action for Misconduct we have adapted materials from the Model Standing Orders and from the draft of the Indian Jute Mills Association, in the light of the views expressed by the representatives of the Unions during the hearing. We have made no attempt to define "Habitual Misconduct", as in our opinion, it defies definition. In framing the item (c) (*xi*) under paragraph 14 we have borrowed entirely from the Model Standing Orders, and we have found ourselves unable to modify the language in the light of the criticism offered by the spokesmen of the Unions, and we have left it for the law in force for the time being to define what is an illegal strike. In paragraph 14(*e*) we have laid down the procedure for taking disciplinary action. Paragraph 15 of the Standing Orders provides for complaints and appeals. We have been unable to accept the suggestion of the Unions to the effect that a joint board of employers and employees should deal with such matters, inasmuch as such an arrangement might come in conflict with the employers' normal rights in this behalf, under the existing conditions of relationship between employers and employees.

13(3). We next take up the subject of the Other Rules of Service including the items of "Security of Service" under Issue No. 12(*b*), and "Probationary Period" under Issue No. 12(*c*). For the sake of convenience we have considered all these things together. The rules we have framed are set forth in the Second Part of Appendix VIII under this Award; as we have already indicated. Though it was represented to us that a system of probation was not much in vogue at present and there was no need to introduce such a system, we have decided to introduce a system of probation with regard to certain categories of employees, which will be found in paragraph 2 under the heading "Appointment as Premanent Workmen". The rules of service we have framed will largely speak for themselves. With regard to *badlis* we have largely accepted the Labour Bureau Rules of the India Jute Company, Limited, which were placed before us during the hearing, as we consider them to be fair and reasonable. We hold that the contention of the Indian Jute Mills' Association to the effect that the framing of a rule relating to a cadre of permanent posts is intrinsically connected with the subject of retrenchment under Issue No. 9 which we are precluded from considering by virtue of a prohibitory order issued by the High Court of Calcutta, has no substance. We are of opinion that this matter constitutes an industrial dispute of a different nature and this Tribunal has ample jurisdiction to deal with it. It is not necessary for us to go into further details about the Other Rules of Service which we have framed as per the Second Part of Appendix VIII.

ISSUE No. 13.—Rules of Leave, Maternity Leave, Holidays.

14. We next take up issue No. 13 relating to rules of (*a*) leave, (*b*) maternity leave, and (*c*) holidays. The Unions appearing before us have laid great stress on the question of industrial fatigue and the need of giving facilities for rest and recoupment of health in the cases of all classes of employees. It has been urged before the Tribunal that the existing facilities for leave and holidays are extremely meagre, and more extensive provisions should be made. All the Unions appearing before us have demanded privilege leave for one month in a year for all classes of employees. As regards casual leave, sick leave, and festival holidays in a year the demands are of a varying nature. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation has asked for casual leave for seven days, sick leave on full pay for fifteen days, and on half pay for fifteen days, and festival holidays for twelve days. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has asked for casual leave for fifteen days, sick leave on full pay for fifteen days and on half pay for fifteen days, and festival holidays for eighteen days. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour has demanded casual leave for ten days, sick leave on full pay for fifteen days, and on half pay for fifteen days, and festival holidays for eighteen days. The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union has asked for casual leave for fifteen days, sick leave on half pay for fifteen days, and all gazetted holidays. The Bansberia Jute Mill Employees' Union has demanded casual leave for fifteen days, and sick leave on full pay for one month on half pay for two months, and without pay for three months. We may state here the existing system with regard to leave and holidays. As regards manual and clerical employees who are "workers" within the meaning of section 2(*h*) of the Factories Act, every Sunday is to be observed as a weekly holiday, or a substitute holiday must be given under the provisions of section 35 of the Act. Apart from this, section 49B of the Factories Act lays down that every adult worker, manual or clerical, who has completed a period of 12 months' continuous service in a factory shall be allowed, during the subsequent period of 12 months, holidays for a period of 10 consecutive days inclusive of the day or days, if any, on which he is entitled to a holiday under section 35, and these statutory holidays are allowed to be carried forward, wholly or in part, to a succeeding period of 12 months. These privileges under the Factories Act are, however, available to those

employees who are "workers" within the meaning of the Act, that is to say, persons employed in any manufacturing process, or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for a manufacturing process or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or connected with the subject of the manufacturing process, and not persons solely employed in a clerical capacity in any room or place where no manufacturing process is being carried on. The abovementioned provisions of the Factories Act do not, therefore, apply to clerical employees who are employed in any office room not connected with any manufacturing process, or to manual employees like durwans, malis, drivers and members of crews of boats and launches, and perhaps some others. Apart from the statutory holidays allowed to "workers" under the Factories Act the employers in jute mills generally allow six festival holidays in a year, presumably to all employees. As to the employees who do not come strictly within the category of "workers" under the Factories Act, there is no clear information before us, except that the Bansberia Mill Employees' Union which represents clerks, compounders and Gurkha durwans working in a particular mill, namely, the Ganges Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bansberia, has placed before us some information about the existing leave rules applicable to the clerical staff in that particular concern. From the statement submitted by the Bansberia Mill Employees' Union, we gather that so far as the clerical staff is concerned, each employee is allowed twenty-one days' privilege leave on full pay in a calendar year, and on production of a medical certificate from the mill doctor, sick leave on full pay for fifteen days and on half pay for thirty days may be allowed in one year. It does not appear that any further data with regard to the employees in different mills, other than those who may be called "workers" under the Factories Act, have been made available to us. We are, however, asked by the different Unions to extend the privileges regarding leave and holidays to the extent which we have indicated above.

14(1). The Indian Jute Mills' Association, in its written statement, has admitted that this question of leave and holidays is a fit subject for being adjudicated upon by the Tribunal. In course of the hearing, however, Dr. Waight, Counsel for the Association, seemed to suggest that the Tribunal was not entitled to go beyond the provisions of the statute. In other words Dr. Waight has contended that the privileges regarding leave, etc., should be confined to what the Factories Act has already provided for and this matter should be left to the Legislature and the Tribunal should not interfere, and even cannot interfere. We are unable to accept any suggestion that the Tribunal is not empowered to make an award regarding leave and holidays, irrespective of the provisions of existing statutes. The demands in respect of leave and holidays have given rise to differences between the employers and the workmen, and these differences are obviously connected with the terms of employment and the conditions of labour, and therefore, they constitute industrial disputes. That being the position this Tribunal has ample jurisdiction to deal with the matter. The Tribunal of course will not interfere with the provisions of existing statutes, but there is absolutely no bar to the Tribunal's extending the privileges which the statutes confer, provided that such arrangements are not inconsistent with the statutory provisions. We are, therefore, of opinion that we are entitled to evolve a system of leave and holidays, which we may think to be just and proper under the particular circumstances. The only question is, what we shall consider to be just and proper from the points of view of various factors like the capacity of the industry to bear the extra burden, the standard of production, etc. While we are of opinion that privileges regarding leave and holidays should be extended as far as practicable, we cannot be unmindful of the position that such extension of privileges will throw an extra financial burden on the employers, and we must deal with the matter with some degree of caution. The question of the standard of production being affected by the facilities for leave has also to be borne in mind. After giving very careful thoughts, we have come to the conclusion that while the privileges should be extended to some extent, we should proceed cautiously and we feel that there is little room for very wide extension under the circumstances prevailing at present.

14(2). The statutory holidays for ten days in a year which would be available to "workers" under the Factories Act are more or less in the nature of privilege leave which has been demanded. Leaving aside the question of festival holidays for the present, we proceed to consider the subjects of privilege leave, casual leave and sick leave. Employees who come within the definition of "workers" under the Factories Act will of course get the ten days' statutory holidays in a year. But other employees are not entitled to these statutory holidays. In considering the subject of leave, therefore, the employees should be classified into some convenient categories. We think that it will be convenient to divide the employees into the following categories, namely, (1) manual and clerical "workers" under the Factories Act, (2) clerical employees employed in the office, (3) other manual and clerical employees. In our view the privileges of leave should be the same for both manual and clerical "workers" within the meaning of the Factories Act, as the functions of these two classes of workers are intimately interconnected. The clerical employees who are employed in the office do work which is more or less of a sedentary character and their case obviously stands on a somewhat different footing. Then there are manual employees like durwans, malis, drivers and others who do not come within the purview of the Factories Act but whose case should be considered in connection with the question of leave. There may also be clerical employees who are neither "workers" under the Factories Act nor clerks employed in the office.

14(3). We shall first take up the case of manual and clerical "workers" within the meaning of the Factories Act, that is to say, persons who work in the different sections of a jute mill including the engineering section. As we have already indicated these persons are entitled, under the Factories Act, to enjoy Sundays as holidays or other substituted holidays, and also to ten days' annual holidays which can be accumulated for two years. In the case of these employees, the question is how much more leave by way of additional privilege leave can be allowed consistently with the capacity of the industry to bear the extra burden and with the maintenance of a proper standard of production. We have come to the conclusion, after giving the most careful thought to the question, that for the present the maximum amount of privilege leave on full pay that can be allowed to the "workers" would be five days in a year, with option to accumulate the same for two years consistently with the present provisions of the Factories Act and we direct accordingly. We are unable to provide for any casual leave with pay in the case of these "workers". But casual leave without pay up to ten days in a year may be given to them, consistently with the Standing Orders, and casual leave will not be allowed to be accumulated. Certain observations of the Government of India Labour Investigation Committee on page 373 of the Main Report have attracted our attention. The observations are on the following lines:—"Firstly, as our surveys have shown, in the main centres of the principal factory industries of the country such as jute, cotton and engineering, a large proportion of the labour has their village homes in distant parts of the country entailing long journeys by rail, steam-ship and road. In such cases most of these holidays allowed by the Act are likely to be exhausted in the journeys alone. Such journeys entail considerable expenditure and the worker is not likely to undertake them unless he is sure of being able to stay in his village home at least for a fairly long period. Thus, to be beneficial from workers' point of view, the law must provide for accumulation of leave for a much longer period than 2 years, say, for 5 years. Secondly, if facilities are granted to extend such holidays with pay by permitting the workers to tack on holidays without pay for a further period which may be, say, twice as much as the holidays with pay due, and the worker is assured of his job on his return, such facilities would not entail any serious inconvenience". In these observations the necessity of some period of leave without pay in addition to leave, statutory or otherwise, with pay, has been emphasised. We agree with the view expressed by the Labour Investigation Committee, and as we feel that the privileges of leave for the "workers" which we have provided for in addition to the statutory holidays allowed by the Factories Act are not adequate to meet the needs of many "workers" who may be immigrants from distant places, we are of opinion that some provision for leave without pay should be made, so that the worker concerned may return after spending a substantial amount of leave to his work with confidence that he will be allowed automatically to return to his job. We, therefore, direct that in the case of "workers" within the meaning of the Factories Act, leave without pay up to fifteen days in a year should be allowed, and such leave should be allowed to be accumulated for 2 years.

14(4). We pass on now to consider the case of clerical employees employed in the office, who are not "workers" within the meaning of the Factories Act. These employees are not entitled to the statutory annual holidays provided for by the Factories Act. Their work is more or less of a sedentary character, and is largely allied to the work which clerks in an ordinary office usually do. It is presumed that these employees are given holidays on Sundays, although the Factories Act does not make any provision for them. We direct that clerical employees in the office should be given holidays on all Sundays, and if they are required to work on any Sunday, a substituted holiday, more or less on the lines indicated in the Factories Act, should be given. In our view, the amount of privilege leave admissible to clerical employees in the office should be on a better footing, and casual leave with pay should also be permissible for them. We direct that clerical employees in the office should be allowed privilege leave with full pay for twenty-one days in a year, and such leave should be allowed to be accumulated for three years, and they should also be allowed casual leave with full pay up to ten days in a calendar year, consistently with the Standing Orders, and casual leave should not be allowed to be accumulated.

14(5). Then comes the question of manual employees who are not "workers" within the meaning of the Factories Act and possibly some clerical employees who are neither "workers" within the meaning of the Factories Act nor clerks employed in the office. In the case of these employees who may be described as "other manual and clerical employees", we direct that they shall be allowed privilege leave with full pay for fifteen days in a year, and such leave shall be allowed to be accumulated for two years. We do not make any provision for casual leave with pay for such employees but they may be allowed casual leave without pay up to ten days in a year on the same lines as in the case of "workers" within the meaning of the Factories Act. These employees shall also be given holidays on Sundays or substituted holidays on the lines of the Factories Act.

14(6). The next point relates to the subject of sick leave. We find ourselves unable to accept the suggestions of the Unions in this respect for the present. We feel, however, that some sort of provision for sick leave should be made, and we direct that with regard to employees of all descriptions, sick leave on half pay up to fifteen days in a year shall be allowed, on the basis of a medical certificate from the medical officer of the mill or from a qualified and registered medical practitioner approved by the mill authorities. This direction, however, will hold good till the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 comes into full operation, that is to say, till the "sickness benefit" as provided for by section 49 of that Act becomes actually available to the employees.

14(7). The next subject for our consideration relates to festival holidays. It is understood that in the Jute Textile Industry the authorities of all mills are already allowing festival holidays for six days in a year to all categories of employees. This practice is quite independent of the provisions of the Factories Act, and in introducing it the employers have obviously appreciated the need of greater scope for rest and recreation for the employees. We understand that at present festival holidays are usually given on the following lines, that is to say, two days for Durga Puja, one day for Doljatra or Holi, one day for Id-ul-fitr, one day for Id-uz-zoha, and one day for Muharram. We have considered the various demands put forward by the Unions with regard to further extension of festival holidays. We do not think that consistently with the question of maintenance of a proper standard of production we can provide for a larger number of festival holidays to the extent desired by the Unions under present circumstances. We have, however, decided to increase the number of festival holidays to eight from six in a year. We direct that all jute mills with which we are concerned shall allow the following festival holidays in a year to all categories of employees, namely, two days for Durga Puja, one day for Doljatra or Holi, one day for Kali Puja or Diwali, one day for Id-ul-fitr, one day for Id-uz-zoha, one day for Muharram, and one day for Fateha Duazdaham.

14(8). On behalf of the Unions the question has been raised that when an employee is made to work on a holiday he should be given double wages for that day and also a substituted holiday. This principle is sought by the Unions to be applied to Sundays, to statutory annual holidays and also to festival holidays. As regards Sundays, the Factories Act lays down with regard to "workers" that they must be given as holidays, or in cases where that cannot be done, substituted holidays must be given. With regard to holidays of this nature we do not agree that the claim for double wages is really justified. The statutory annual holidays, when asked for by the employee concerned, must be given by the employer at some time or other. We therefore do not agree that there is any justification for the demand regarding double wages in respect of these statutory holidays. The question of an employee being made to work on a festival holiday, however, stands on a different footing. The significance of a festival holiday is lost when an employee is made to work on the day of the festival. It is understood that at present when such an arrangement happens, the employee is paid double wages for the day or in the alternative is given a substituted holiday. In our view this arrangement is not unfair, and we direct that when an employee is made to work on a festival holiday he should be given double wages for the day, or a substituted holiday, according to the employee's choice.

14(9). It is now necessary to define the expression "leave on full pay", and "leave on half pay". As regards the statutory annual holidays under section 49B of the Factories Act, employees governed by that Act will be entitled to pay for the annual holidays in accordance with section 49C of the Act. The question of full pay arises with regard to the additional privilege leave for manual and clerical "workers" within the meaning of the Factories Act, the privilege leave for twenty-one days with regard to clerical employees employed in the office and privilege leave for fifteen days with regard to other manual and clerical employees, and also with regard to casual leave for those who are entitled to such leave with full pay under our award.

The question of half pay arises, under our award, with reference to sick leave. With regard to this matter we give the following directions:—"Full pay" shall mean wages at a rate equivalent to the daily average of the employee's basic wages for the days on which he actually worked during the preceding three months, exclusive of any earnings in respect of over-time, plus the full amount of dearness allowance proper as defined in our award under Issue No. 6, and shall also include the privilege of drawing rations at concession prices or the cash equivalent of such food concession, whichever may be applicable, as determined by us in our award under Issue No. 6, provided that the privilege of food concession or of the cash equivalent will be available only if the employee concerned does not leave the locality in which he ordinarily resides while on duty. "Half pay" shall mean wages at a rate equivalent to half of the daily average of the employee's basic wages for the days on which he actually worked during the preceding three months, exclusive of any earnings in respect of over-time, plus the full amount of dearness allowance proper as defined in our award under Issue No. 6, and shall also include the privilege of drawing rations at concession prices or the cash equivalent of such food concession, whichever may be applicable, as determined by us in our award under Issue No. 6, provided that the privilege of food concession or of the cash equivalent will be available only if the employee concerned does not leave the locality in which he ordinarily resides while on duty.

14(10). It is possible that in some mills, particularly with regard to clerical employees, the privileges of leave and holidays which we have directed to be allowed under our award, may be on a lower level than those actually being allowed at present. For instance, in the Ganges Jute Mill at Bansberia, we are told, sick leave is granted to clerical employees to the extent of fifteen days on full pay and thirty days on half pay in one year. Circumstances of this character which may prevail in other concerns may not have been brought to our notice. We do not desire that any privilege regarding leave of any character which we have allowed in our award in respect of employees of different kinds in a general way should prove detrimental to any employee or class of employees at any place. We, therefore, direct that if any employee or employees in any particular jute mill are enjoying privileges of leave or holidays of any character which are better than those which we have provided for the existing privileges must continue.

14(11). After having disposed of the items of leave and holidays under items (*a*) and (*c*) under Issue No. 13, we now proceed to consider the question of maternity leave under item (*b*). The Jute Mill Workers' Federation has demanded maternity leave for three months. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour has asked for one month before and forty days after confinement. The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union has demanded twelve weeks' maternity leave. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has generally supported the claim of the Federation. On behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association it has been contended that there is already a statute in operation with regard to this subject, namely, the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act IV of 1939. Section 4 of that Act runs as follows:—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every woman employed in a factory shall be entitled to, and her employer shall be liable for, the payment of maternity benefit at the rate of her average daily earnings calculated to the nearest quarter of an anna in the manner provided in the sub-section (*2*) or at the rate of eight annas a day, whichever is greater, for the actual days of her absence, which shall include holidays and non-working days during the period of four weeks immediately preceding and including the day of her delivery and for the four weeks immediately following that day: provided that a woman shall not be entitled to maternity benefit unless she has been employed in the factory of the employer from whom she claims maternity benefit for a period of not less than nine months immediately preceding the day of her delivery. (2) The average daily earnings referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be calculated by dividing the total wages earned by the woman during the three months immediately preceding the date on which she gives notice under sub-section (*1*) of section 5 by the actual number of days on which she worked during that period." Section 5(*1*) of the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act runs as follows:—"Any woman entitled to maternity benefit under the provisions of this Act,—(*a*) who is pregnant may, on any day, give notice either orally in person or in writing in the form prescribed by rules made under this Act to the manager of the factory that she expects to be confined within one month next following and may therein nominate a person for purposes of section 6, (*b*) who has not given the notice referred to in clause (*a*) and has been delivered of a child, shall within seven days, give similar notice that she has given birth to a child." We have carefully considered these provisions of the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act in the light of the claims put forward by the different Unions on the subject of maternity leave. The question before us is whether the matter really calls for our going beyond those provisions under the present circumstances. The course of legislation in this direction has proceeded still further since the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act was enacted. We have now the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948, and section 50 of that Act has provided for maternity benefit of a substantial character under a scheme of insurance. Section 50(*2*) of the Employees' State Insurance Act runs as follows:—"Subject to the provisions of this Act, and the regulations, if any, an insured woman who is qualified to claim maternity benefit in accordance with sub-section (*1*) shall be entitled to receive it at the rate of twelve annas a day for all days on which she does not work for remuneration during a period of twelve weeks of which not more than six shall precede the expected date of confinement." It further appears from section 61 of the Employees' State Insurance Act that when a woman is entitled to any maternity benefit provided by that Act, she shall not be entitled to receive any similar benefit admissible under the provisions of any other enactment like the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act. The result is that when the Employees' State Insurance Act comes into full operation in respect of a particular woman, she will not be entitled to receive any benefit under the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act, and will be entitled only to such maternity benefit as will be available under the Employees' State Insurance Act. In this state of things we consider it to be totally inexpedient to introduce any different scheme of maternity leave or benefit with regard to women employees who may be employed in a particular industry, namely, the Jute Textile Industry. We have, therefore, decided that there should be no deviation under the present circumstances from the provisions of the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act or of the Employees' State Insurance Act, when the latter Act comes into operation. We, therefore, direct that maternity leave or maternity benefit should be given in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act of 1939 for the time being, or in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 when the latter Act comes into actual operation.

14(12). One other question has been raised in course of the hearing and it relates to a provision for sickness leave in consequence of a miscarriage. A miscarriage is certainly not a delivery within the meaning of section 4 of the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act, and therefore, a woman worker who has miscarried is not entitled to any benefit under that Act. The case of a miscarriage, therefore, stands on an entirely different footing and there is no statutory provision for meeting such a case. During the hearing, Dr. Waight, Counsel for the Indian Jute Mills' Association, has admitted that a miscarriage may cause a considerable amount of sickness, and he has conceded that the Association is prepared to allow sick leave on full pay, in such a case up to a maximum of two months after the date of miscarriage, on the basis of a proper medical certificate. As the matter has been thus conceded and agreed to by the Unions, during the hearing, we give the following directions. In the case of a miscarriage, sickness leave on full pay shall be allowed to a woman worker up to a maximum of two months after the date of misacrriage, on the basis of a medical certificate from the medical officer of the mill concerned or from a qualified and registered medical practitioner approved by the mill authorities. The expression "full pay" in this connection shall have the same meaning as we have already defined in an earlier part of our award under this issue. This direction will continue to have effect only till the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, with regard to sickness benefit come into operation.

ISSUE No. 14.—Provision for Provident Fund, Gratuity and Pension.

15. We next pass on to consider the subject of provision for provident fund, gratuity and pension under Issue No. 14. We shall first state briefly the nature of the demands put forward by the different Unions. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation has demanded simultaneous benefits in respect of provident fund, gratuity and pension. It has been suggested that the present scheme of pension introduced by the Indian Jute Mills' Association should continue with certain modifications by way of improvement in the interest of the workmen. The Federation has also urged the introduction of a contributory provident fund, the rate of contribution by the employee and the employer being 8⅓ per cent. of the basic wages. In addition to a pension scheme and a contributory provident fund, the Federation claims the simultaneous introduction of a system of gratuity, to the extent of one month's pay for each year of service to be deposited in the employee's contributory provident fund account. In course of the hearing the learned Advocate for the Federation submitted that in so far as it was realised that the benefit of the present pension scheme was not available to a substantial number of workmen, if he was asked to make a preference, he would prefer a scheme of provident fund combined with a scheme for gratuity to a scheme for pension. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has not supported any pension scheme at all and has urged that the present scheme for pension may be replaced immediately by (*a*) a provident fund scheme on the basis of equal contributions of 12½ per cent. by the employer and the worker and (*b*) a gratuity system on the basis of one month's wages for every year of service put in. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour has also put forward, in its statement, a claim for schemes for gratuity and provident fund and no pension. The spokesman of the Chamber of Labour, in course of the hearing, pressed for gratuity alone, deprecating both provident fund and pension, on the ground that both of these would be ineffective owing to conditions of insecurity of service. The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union has asked for a system of pension as well as that of a provident fund. The Bansberia Jute Mill Employees' Union has demanded pension and gratuity. The Indian Jute Mills' Association has contended in its written statement that this subject of retiral benefits is essentially a matter for consideration by the State, in so far as a subject of provision against old age and for the workman's family is a matter for the State and the Legislature to consider, and it is not a fit subject to be adjudicated upon by this Tribunal.

15(1). Before we proceed any further to deal with the subject-matter of the present issue, it is necessary to dispose of a point of law bearing on the question of our jurisdiction which has been raised by the learned Counsel for the Indian Jute Mills' Association in course of the hearing. On behalf of the Association it has been conceded that a dispute regarding both provident fund and pension is an industrial dispute within the meaning of section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and, therefore, this Tribunal is competent to adjudicate upon the claims for pension and provident fund. It has, however, been seriously contended that the claim for gratuity does not constitute an industrial dispute and consequently this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to deal with it. The line of argument adopted by the learned Counsel on behalf of the Association was practically the same as was done with regard to the question of bonus under Issue No. 7, which we have already disposed of in our Award. The contention is that the payment of gratuity is a matter of grace, and it cannot conceivably be said to be connected with terms of employment or with the conditions of labour so as to make a dispute regarding gratuity an industrial dispute. We do not consider it necessary to go elaborately into this aspect of the point of law regarding our jurisdiction, inasmuch as we have already dealt with a similar subject in course of our Award with regard to Issue No. 7, and we hold that the reasoning we have given while considering that issue will apply to our conclusion with regard to the question of gratuity under the present issue also. We unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that a claim for gratuity is connected with the terms of employment, just in the same way as a claim for pension or for a provident fund. We have no doubt that the entire claim involved in the present issue is an industrial dispute and we have ample jurisdiction to deal with every aspect of the claim.

15(2). It will be useful at this stage to give a picture of the present state of things relating to the matter under our consideration. We may first refer to certain observations made by Royal Commission on Labour in India (1931), on page 269 of its Report, which run as follows:—"Industrial life tends to break down the joint family system. Those workers, who, at the beginning of their industrial career own a plot of land, are often unable to retain possession, and with the passage of years the connection with the village becomes loosened. Workers in the main are unable to save out of their low earnings against old age. Those in intimate touch with the life of the workers know something of the misery in which many pass their old age. The necessity for making some provision against old age needs no emphasis. A few employers, railway administrations and Government Departments have made provision for some of their workers, either by means of a provident fund or by instituting a system of pensions. It is appreciated that in this report it is impossible to make provision for meeting every contingency in the life of the worker, but the importance of this matter being generally admitted, they feel it incumbent to recommend that, until such time as it is found practicable to institute either a general scheme of old age pensions or provident funds for industrial workers, Government should, wherever possible, encourage employers, by financial grants or other means to inaugurate schemes of this nature for their employees." We may next refer to certain passages relating to pension and gratuity schemes on page 33 of Sri S. R. Deshpande's Report on an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India (1946), which run as follows:—"Out of the 101 jute mills in Bengal, only about 22 mills have made some provision for the future of their operatives. This takes the form either of granting old age pensions and/or gratuities. The conditions attached to the grant of pensions and gratuities vary from concern to concern and no worker seems entitled to them only by the nature of the length of his service alone. The maximum period of service fixed by most of the mills is 30 years. In one concern only it was found that 15 years' service was a qualifying period for pension or gratuity. In order to qualify for a pension or a gratuity, apart from length of service, the workers have to fulfil conditions, such as loyalty, spotless character, incapacitation for further work, etc. Before applying for a gratuity or pension workers have to appear before a medical officer of the factory and the decision of the medical officer is final. The scale of gratuity varies from mill to mill. Some mills pay to their workers, by way of gratuity, two weeks' earnings for each year of service." We may further quote certain observations made by the Government of India Labour Investigation Committee on pages 360-361 of the Main Report (1946), which run as follows:—"The whole problem of provision against old age or death of bread-winners legitimately falls within the sphere of social security and it is a matter for consideration whether either the initiation or management of schemes of provident fund, gratuity and pensions should be left to employers themselves. Of course, so long as there are no schemes of social security introduced in a particular industry or area, the existing private schemes of provident fund, etc., should be allowed to continue under the management of employers. The existing schemes in this connection do not appear to be very liberal, and especially in regard to the employers' contribution to provident funds of workers the restrictions on withdrawal of employers' contribution seem to be somewhat unsatisfactory. If provision against old age or death of bread-winner is intended to stabilise the industrial worker in employment, the employers' contribution, which is really in consideration for permanent service by the worker, should as far as possible be made available to him on early retirement, etc. The absence of social security measures like provident funds, gratuities and pensions in most concerns has largely contributed to the migratory character of Indian labour, and is one of the most important causes of the large labour turnover in factories. ....A few employers have instituted gratuity and pension schemes. The amount of gratuity generally amounts to half a month's wages for every complete year of service put in. In almost all the cases gratuity is payable only to deserving workers of proved good behaviour, the sole judge of the deservedness being the employer himself. Hence there is always scope for discrimination, and the trade unions bitterly complain that their members are discriminated against. The rate of the gratuity is progressively reduced if the period of service is less than 20 years. Pension schemes are operated by a very few concerns. The grant of pensions is entirely at the discretion of the employer and the amount is generally small."

15(3). After having referred to certain observations on the subject to be found in different reports of investigation, we may turn our attention to the system of pension which has been introduced by the Indian Jute Mills' Association since the year 1946. The Association's spokesmen have strenuously urged the retention of the pension scheme, with certain modifications by way of improvement, if necessary. Let us now examine what this pension scheme is. The scheme appears to have been circularised by the Association by a communication, dated the 14th January 1946. In the Circular the Committee of the Association has considered various arguments in favour of a system of monthly pensions, and has come to the conclusion that no other form of provision for old age is suitable. Some of the main features of the Association's pension scheme are on the following lines:—

"The pension scheme should apply to all classes of mill workers, except clerks and others employed on a monthly basis and receiving the benefit of a provident fund.

The qualifying period of service for the pension should be determined by the date of employment and the date of retiral recorded in the mills' records.

To qualify for a pension, service must be continuous in one mill, unless as a result of individual arrangements transfer of service within groups under the same managing agents is permitted. Continuity of service is not affected by periods of leave taken with the permission of the managements in writing, but any employee who absents himself or herself from work without permission from the management in writing, or for reasons not recognised and accepted by the management as valid, is liable to forfeit any previous period of service which counts as a qualification for the pension. In such a case the new qualifying period will commence from the date on which the employee resumes work after the break in service.

A worker who has completed not less than ten years' unbroken service, and who is certified by the mill company's doctor to be medically unfit for further work through causes outside his control, may receive a proportionate pension on compassionate grounds, and at the sole discretion of the management.

An employee who has been paid a pension, will have that fact recorded in his or her service book, and will be debarred from further employment in any mill in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills' Association.

The period of service which will qualify for a grant of a pension should be 25 years' service in the case of women, and 30 years' service in the case of men, with a minimum retiring age of 50 and 55 years respectively.

The Committee's unanimous recommendation is that the rate of pension should be Rs.10 per month on the basis of the period of service indicated above."

It is noticeable that practically speaking all the Unions have either condemned the existing pension scheme or have refrained from supporting it. On the other hand, the Indian Jute Mills' Association has insisted on the retention of the pension scheme, with certain modifications, if found necessary. With regard to the question of improvement, the following suggestions have been made, in course of the hearing, on behalf of the Association :—

(*a*) In case of death of a worker who has retired after 30 years' continuous service, payment should be made to the dependants of the balance of pension for a period of 10 years after the worker's retirement.

(*b*) If a worker dies after 25 years' continuous service, his dependants should be paid proportionate pension for a period of 10 years.

(*c*) Every employee should be entitled to nominate somebody to receive the pension.

15(4). We shall proceed to examine the pension scheme in the light of the improvements suggested on behalf of the Association. It is noticeable that no change in the amount of pension to the extent of Rs.10 per month is suggested. Further even according to the improved scheme suggested the dependants of a deceased worker will not get any benefit unless the worker will have completed at least 25 years' continuous service. Our attention has been drawn to the observations made by the Central Pay Commission in the concluding lines of paragraph 189 of its Report, in which the Commission has advocated a system of pension. We would observe, however, that every scheme must be judged on its own merits with reference to the particular employees in question, and no scheme can be considered to be of universal applicability. In the very nature of things we must consider the scheme of pension in the light of the particular circumstances prevailing in the Jute Textile Industry. Apart from the question that the amount of pension allowed at present is rather meagre, it appears that there are factors to indicate that the benefit from the present scheme of pension is available to a very small number of workers, who may perhaps be called a microscopic minority. In our opinion, a benefit, to be of any effective use, must be available to the generality of workers and not to a microscopic section. The conditions of work prevailing in the Jute Textile Industry have their own peculiarities. The Association's pension scheme aims at making a pension available to a male worker only after he has rendered 30 years' continuous service, with a minimum retiring age of 55 years. We wonder how many workers in the history of the Jute Textile Industry have actually completed 30 years' continuous service, as we cannot fail to notice the large turnover prevailing in this industry. In this connection we may usually refer to the table given on page 11 of Sri S. R. Deshpande's Report on an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India (1946) in connection with the subject of length of service. It appears that figures were obtained from 19 jute mills, and the investigation indicated that the percentage of workers who had served above 10 years was only 13·51. This figure is also to be found in table 39 on page 97 of the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee. Unfortunately, the investigation carried out at that time did not aim at ascertaining the percentage of workers who had rendered service for more than 20 years or 25 years, or up to 30 years. We do not find any reason to doubt the correctness of the figures which we find in the above Reports. In course of the hearing a statement of the results of investigation in a similar direction carried out by Mr. Sutherland, Deputy Secretary of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, was submitted to the Tribunal, and the figures of percentage of workers who had rendered more than 20 years' service in five specified mills were stated to be as follows:—21 per cent. in Gouripore Mill, 9 per cent. in Nuddea Mill, 37 per cent. in Budge Budge Mill, 40 per cent. in Delta Mill, and 34 per cent. in National Mill. We are not sure whether these five selected mills can be held to be of a representative character with regard to the matter under investigation, and the manner in which these five specific mills were selected for carrying out the investigation is unknown to us. Unfortunately, the figures submitted with reference to Mr. Sutherland's investigation in respect of only five selected mills do not indicate the number of workers who have actually reached the stage of 30 years' continuous service. It is agreed by the spokesmen of the Association that there is no age prescribed for entry into the service of a jute mill and that any arrangement with regard to an age of entry being prescribed is impracticable under the conditions prevailing in the Jute Textile Industry. That being the position, it is extremely doubtful whether a scheme of pension depending on a retiring age or a number of years of service is feasible or effective. We think that the scheme of pension as it stands now, or even in an improved form, as suggested by the Association, is more or less ineffective in so far as the benefit is not likely to be available to a substantial proportion of the workers. Then there is another factor and that is that very few persons manage to live for a substantial number of years after earning a pension, even if they have managed to render 30 years' continuous service. We are not unmindful of the arguments advanced on behalf of the Association to the effect that some workers are likely to dissipate their funds when substantial funds are received by them in a lump by way of provident fund accumulations or gratuities and therefore a pension scheme affords the most suitable form of retiral benefits in the case of Jute Textile Industry workers. There are pros and cons with regard to this aspect of the argument and we are not convinced that the line of argument advanced on behalf of the Association can be accepted as the last word on the subject. There is the question of indebtedness of a substantial character with regard to industrial workers generally, and sometimes it may be helpful for a worker, on his retirement, to be able to get rid of the accumulated indebtedness with the help of substantial funds which may be available under a system of provident fund or of a gratuity. On a consideration of all aspects of the question, and on weighing all the advantages and disadvantages, we have come to the unhesitating conclusion that the present scheme of pension is quite unsuitable to meet the needs of the workers in the Jute Textile Industry in so far as it is not giving and is not likely to give, in spite of slight improvements, any tangible benefit to a mentionable proportion of the workers. We, therefore, direct that the scheme of pension now obtaining in the Jute Textile Industry be discontinued forthwith. This direction, however, will not, in any way, affect those workers who have earned or may earn pensions under the existing system before our award comes into operation. Every such worker will be entitled only to the pension earned, and not to any other retiral benefit.

15(5). After having discarded the existing pension system we have naturally to turn our attention to the proposals for introducing a provident fund system and a system of gratuity. We have carefully examined all aspects of the matters involved, and we have come to the conclusion that a contributory provident fund system is the most suitable arrangement in so far as the benefit of such a system will be available to every workman who fulfils the necessary conditions. We have also considered the question of an additional retiral benefit in the shape of a gratuity. We are fixing the rate of contribution with regard to provident fund at 6¼ per cent. of the basic wages, and we find that it is difficult to be satisfied that the different units in the Jute Textile Industry will all have the capacity to bear the burden of an additional retiral benefit in the shape of a gratuity. In our view the units in the industry should be given an opportunity to adjust themselves to a system of provident fund in the first instance, and time is not yet ripe to introduce a simultaneous system of gratuity by way of additional benefit. We do not say that the two benefits of provident fund and gratuity cannot co-exist. But all that we say is that the whole matter should be examined in the light of experience with reference to the capacity of the different units to bear the burden imposed and progress in the direction of retiral benefits should be of a gradual character, and it is not desirable to impose a sudden heavy burden in the first instance. At the same time, we are not unmindful of the position that a provident fund system is yet to come into being in accordance with our award, and the companies concerned will presumably take a little time in introducing the provident fund system in accordance with our direction, and apart from this factor, old employees who have served in a particular concern for a substantial period will not get as much benefit from the provident fund system as new entrants would, in so far as old employees will have passed many years of their service without any provident fund benefit at all. The question, therefore, seriously arises for our consideration as to what should be done to meet the cases of such old employees as distinguished from new entrants. On giving careful consideration to the matter we have come to the conclusion that a system of gratuity, which should be more or less of a complementary character, should be introduced to meet the needs of old employees and also of employees in general under circumstances of death, retirement on account of superannuation on medical grounds, etc. We want to make it clear that the system of gratuity we are going to introduce does not involve any additional benefit apart from the benefit arising from the provident fund system. That being the position, this system of gratuity will not impose any extra burden on the employer. We have considered the question as to what should be the rate of gratuity. The Unions appearing before us have asked for gratuity, as an additional benefit, at the rate of one month's wages for every completed year of service. We have examined these proposals from the point of view of the capacity of the industry and of the different units constituting the industry, particularly of those which may be called marginal units, to bear the burden, and we have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable under the present circumstances to fix the gratuity at a rate of one month's wages for every year of service, and it would be advisable to adopt a more cautious scheme and to fix the gratuity, which would of course be of a complementary and not additional character, at the rate of half a month's wages for every completed year of service. It may be argued that a rate of half a month's wages for every year of service means 1/24th of the annual wages, while the employer's contribution of 6¼ per cent. of the wages to the provident fund of a particular employee would amount to a benefit to the extent of 1/16th of the annual wages, and thus an old employee, who would, under the arrangement determined by us, be entitled to a gratuity and, therefore, to a benefit to the extent of 1/24th of the wages, would be at a disadvantage in comparison with a recently employed workman who would be entitled to a benefit to the extent of 1/16th of the wages under the provident fund system. We may answer this difficulty, at least to some extent, by pointing out that under the system of gratuity which we are going to introduce, the rate of wages on the basis of which gratuity will be calculated will be the average basic wages during the last 12 months of service on full wages, and thus the deficiency in the benefit from gratuity, as compared with the benefit from the provident fund system, will be neutralised to a great extent. We find it is not practicable to evolve any method of absolute equalisation, and we are satisfied that the arrangements regarding provident fund and gratuity which we are going to make will be fair to all concerned from the practical point of view.

15(6). It is not necessary for us to dilate any further on the details of the Provident Fund scheme we have adopted, as the Rules of Provident Fund set forth in Appendix X, which will form a part of our award, will speak for themselves. It may be mentioned that the Rules of Provident Fund have been adapted, with certain modifications, from the Model Rules relating to Provident Fund for Industrial Employees framed by the Government of India. We direct that the employers in respect of the jute mills concerned in this reference shall introduce the contributory provident fund system defined in Appendix X within four months from the date of publication of this award.

15(7). In the meantime the following system of gratuity in respect of all employees shall come into operation in place of the existing system of pension which has been directed to be discontinued forthwith. The provisions of the system of gratuity shall be as follows:—

(1) *On retirement after continuous service for not less than fifteen years*—Gratuity at the rate of half a month's basic wages for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of fifteen months' basic wages.

(2) *On retirement before completing fifteen years' service by reason of superannuation on medical grounds or owing to any other sufficient cause approved by the employer in this behalf*—Gratuity at the rate of half a month's basic wages for each completed year of service.

(3) *On death*—Gratuity at the rate of half a month's basic wages for each completed year of service (payable to the employee's nominee or nominees or heirs), subject to a maximum of fifteen months' basic wages.

(4) The basis of calculating gratuity shall be the average basic wages, not including over-time wages or any allowances, bonuses or other benefits, during the last twelve months of service on full wages.

(5) For the period for which the Provident Fund has been in operation in respect of an employee, he or his nominee or nominees or heirs will receive the whole amount at his credit in the Fund, including the amount of the employer's contribution, subject to the operation of rule 13 of the Provident Fund Rules as regards deductions; but in calculating the number of years of service for which gratuity will be payable, the period for which the Provident Fund has been in operation in respect of the particular employee shall be deducted from the total period of service.

15(8). We make it clear that the rules regarding provident fund which we have framed shall apply not only to manual workmen, but also to clerical workmen, but if in a particular case any workman is already enjoying a provident fund benefit involving a scale of employer's contribution to the extent of more than 6¼ per cent., the existing scale shall be maintained. We further make it clear that the rules regarding gratuity shall apply to all workmen both manual and clerical, but if in a particular case there exists a benefit of gratuity which, according to the employee concerned, is more beneficial than the system we have directed, he shall be given the option of the existing system being continued. These directions have been necessitated by the position that the information about clerical employees, in particular, placed before us, has been very meagre.

ISSUE No. 15.—Housing and House Allowance.

16. The next subject for our consideration relates to housing and house allowance under Issue No. 15. It will be useful at the outset to set forth briefly the claims put forward by the Unions appearing before the Tribunal, and the view put forward by the Indian Jute Mills' Association on behalf of the employers. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation has demanded that the present scheme of quarters for the habitation of workers should be so revised as to provide in every apartment two bed-rooms with a verandah and a separate cook-shed with a chimney, and that every room should have a door and two windows and there should be pipe-water and electricity. The Federation has asked for the abolition of the back-to-back huts with no windows which constitute the vast majority of the workers' houses at the present moment. The Federation has not demanded any house allowance. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has similarly condemned the back-to-back huts and has demanded the preparation by the Government in consultation with the employers and workers' representatives of a comprehensive housing scheme for the jute mill labour, which may be financed by Government subsidy as well as by a special fund to which the employers should contribute in the shape of a levied cess. The Union has pressed for a house allowance to the extent of Rs.10 per month for each worker during the interim period. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour has demanded that the employers should be asked to prepare a housing scheme in consultation with the Provincial Government and representatives of labour, and meanwhile a house allowance of Rs.10 per month for each worker should be granted. The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union has asked for housing

accommodation in general or in the alternative a house allowance of Rs.10 per month. The Bansberia Jute Mill Employees' Union has pressed for adequate house allowance. The Indian Jute Mills' Association has contended that there is no real dispute as regards the question that the present system of housing for industrial labour connected with the Jute Textile Industry is quite unsatisfactory, and there is considerable room for improvement. The Association however contends that this matter is not really a fit subject for consideration by the Tribunal, in so far as it has been settled in Tripartite Conferences, comprising representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments and of the employers and the employees, that the provision of housing for industrial labour would not be made an obligation on the employers alone, although they might have to conform to certain standards of accommodation and sanitation, and it has been further settled that at the most this matter could involve the joint responsibility of the State and the employers, and it was for the State to take the initiative and formulate necessary schemes under which the degree and nature of the responsibility imposed on the employers would be clearly defined. The Association contends that there is no objection to a suitable levy being imposed on the employers towards the fulfilment of the end contemplated. It is pointed out by the Association that the employers have provided accommodation for the workers as far as they could, and at present one-third of the entire labour force in the industry is housed in quarters provided by the employers, and apart from the absence of formulation of any definite workable scheme by the State, further progress in the matter of provision for housing accommodation could not be made owing to lack of space and dearth of building materials. The Association has generally opposed the idea of any house allowance being granted to the workers, in so far as the scales of wages would comprise within themselves an element of the cost of housing accommodation, and further it would be useless to grant any house allowance unless and until houses of the proper type are actually available either within the precincts of the mills or outside.

16(1). At this stage we may try to draw a picture of the housing conditions which prevailed in the jute mill areas a few years ago and which persist even to-day. The extremely miserable condition of housing accommodation has been observed by different Commissions and Committees which have been appointed to investigate the labour conditions in this country from time to time. As early as 1918-19 the Indian Industrial Commission urged the importance of improving the conditions of health and housing of the industrial workers. The Royal Commission on Labour in India started its labours in 1929 and in its Report (1931), at page 270-73 it has drawn a lurid picture of the housing conditions which were noticed at the time. About the employers' schemes in the jute mill areas the Royal Commission observed, among other things, as follows:—"It has been estimated that between 30 and 40 per cent. of the total labour force in these areas is housed by the various Companies. Most of these houses are built in back-to-back rows and consist of one room with a verandah in front in which cooking and washing is done. In the better lines the space between the rows is paved with brick and drained. Windows and roof ventilation are also provided in some types, whilst artificial lighting has been provided to a number of lines.................... The municipalities however have failed to make adequate use of the powers they possessed under the Bengal Municipal Act for the improvement of private bustees. While much has been done, the general problem of the housing of the workers is still unsolved. The majority remain unprovided with decent dwellings, and the houses built by the mills are in marked contrast to those in the bustees lying around. Owing to the rapid and extensive development of industries in Calcutta and Howrah areas, land for housing has become scarce and commands extraordinarily high prices. The workers have for long found it difficult to obtain adequate housing accommodation and to meet their needs private landlords, often mill sardars, erect houses and huts in the neighbourhood of the mills and let these at rents so high as to absorb a considerable proportion of the workers' earnings. Little or no consideration being given to the amenities of life, every available foot of land has been gradually built upon until the degree of overcrowding and congestion, particularly in certain parts of Howrah is probably unequalled in any other industrial area in India." The Royal Commission made elaborate recommendations for improvement of housing conditions of labour and specified the roles of Government, local bodies, employers and co-operative societies in respect of industrial housing. In pursuance of these recommendations the Land Acquisition Act was amended in 1933 to enable an industrial concern employing 100 and more workers to acquire land for housing of labour. The Government of India Labour Investigation Committee observes that the housing conditions noted by the Royal Commission on Labour have remained unaltered even at the time of the Committee's investigation in 1944-45, and on pages 295-96 of the Committee's Report it states that "very little by way of providing more and better houses for industrial labour has been done either by Government or municipalities". A general picture of the conditions prevailing in 1945-46 will be available from Sri S. R. Deshpande's Report of an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India on pages 29 to 31. The following passages may be usefully quoted from Deshpande's book, in order to indicate the conditions of housing prevailing in recent times:—"The accommodation provided by individual employers varies widely from mill to mill both in regard to the number provided as also in relation to the number of workers employed in each mill. As compared to the pre-war period the position in regard to the housing provided by the employers has not materially altered except that a few mills have added a few rooms and quarters for the workers and effected some improvements in the designs. Information obtained by the Association from 61 mills shows that the percentage of workers housed by individual mills varies from 7·9 to 100....... The housing accommodation supplied by 61 mills is either of the *pucca* or *kutcha* type............ Figures obtained during the present enquiry from 19 units providing housing accommodation to their workers show that only 39 per cent. of the total labour force in these units was housed by the employers. When there are private bustees round about the mills, the employers do not generally make any housing arrangements for their workers. Some of the mills situated outside Calcutta, however, have provided housing for about 50 per cent. of their employees as no private housing was easily available. The housing provided by the employers is usually of the barrack back-to-back type of quarter. The floor area of the quarters varies from a minimum of 67·8 square feet to a maximum of 110·6 square feet. Every type of quarter has a small verandah about 3 feet wide, a portion of which is used as a kitchen. It is seen that in nearly 94 per cent. of the cases, the floor space available to a worker and his family is less than 100 square feet. The rooms are also generally badly lighted and ventilation is altogether inadequate. Any comment on overcrowding and congestion is unnecessary............ Those not supplied with employers' housing live in bustees which have practically no plinth and are liable to be flooded during the rainy season............ The dimensions of some of the rooms inspected were either 6 feet by 8 feet or 8 feet by 8 feet. The surroundings were most filthy." It is unnecessary to quote any further extracts from different reports for the purpose of drawing a picture of the miserable housing conditions which still persist. We shall only supplement what we have referred to above by making some comments on what we ourselves observed in course of our inspection of certain jute mills. In the Bengal Jute Mill at Shibpur, Howrah, we inspected the workers' lines. which were back-to-back huts of an extremely miserable type, and we found that there was very little of ventilation and practically no day light in the small rooms which constituted these cooly lines. We arer perfectly convinced that this type of housing deserves the highest condemnation, and we feel that the sooner this type of dwelling for workers is abolished the better for all concerned. It is no wonder that the Unions are crying hoarse on the question of proper housing for industrial workers. In the jute mill of the Birla Jute Manufacturing Company, at Birlapur, however, we saw a state of things which was in pleasing contrast to our experience in the Bengal Jute Mill. At Birlapur we saw workers' quarters of a much improved type. These were *pucca* structures, there being single-room quarters and double-room quarters. Each room in the quarters had one door and one window, and each quarter was provided with a kitchen, a verandah, a privy and some open space, the dimension of each room being about 12 feet by 10 feet. Birlapur is situated in rural surroundings, and it is a good thing that the employers built these habitable dwellings for a good proportion of their industrial workers. We also inspected the old cooly lines known as "Magazine lines" appertaining to the Birla Jute Mill. The Magazine lines were at a little distance from the main mill and these were not found to be so satisfactory as the main cooly lines. The Magazine lines are situated on low-lying grounds, and the amenities are not so good. Still it was pleasing to notice that even the Magazine lines were not back-to-back huts and the rooms were provided with windows and there were privies and kitchens, and little courtyards attached to the rooms. We are satisfied that the problem of housing for the jute mill labour is extremely urgent. The question however is what this Tribunal can do with regard to this matter.

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16(2). In this connection the most important question is who will be made to shoulder the responsibility of effecting improvement in the housing conditions, or whether the responsibility, financial or otherwise, can be legitimately cast on the employers alone. In investigating this aspect of the question we are naturally inclined to consider to some extent what different Commissions and Committees appointed for the purpose in the past have observed, and what the Government itself has so far said or done. At pages 285-86 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, we find the following observations:—"One fact which stands out from the outline we have given is that the action taken by the parties concerned, employers, Government and local bodies, is in the inverse ratio to their responsibility. Employers have done most; municipal councils least. The latter are primarily responsible for the health of their citizens and that responsibility cannot be discharged in the industrial cities unless a vigorous attempt is made to improve housing............ Whilst the primary responsibility as we have shown, rests with the municipal authorities, they are entitled to look for expert advice and stimulus from Government." The Health Development and Survey Committee (1943) has opined that housing of the low income groups should be treated as a public service and that the Government should accept the responsibility for it. The Government of India Labour Investigation Committee in its Report (1946) at page 343 observes as follows:—"The main desideratum is the enactment of an Industrial Housing Act by the Government of India providing for the creation of an All-India Industrial Housing Board and Provincial or Regional Boards............ The proposed Housing Boards should be of a tripartite character, due representation being given to employers, employees and Government. They should be left to decide in each individual case whether the financing of housing should be a duty of employers or Government or both............ The State should accept a direct responsibility for the housing of workers and provide capital finance for the same. We are of opinion that the capital outlay on workers' houses should be raised by Government and advanced to the All-India Housing Board. This Board will co-ordinate the activities of Provincial or Regional Boards and advance funds to each according to its needs. The recurrent expenditure—interest, depreciation, maintenance, repairs, etc., may be distributed between employers and workers, the latter paying it in the form of monthly rent which should in no case exceed a certain percentage of earnings (say, 10 per cent.)............ We feel that regional dispersal of industries and industrial housing is a great necessity. The Housing Boards should attend to the dispersal of industries in rural and semi-urban areas to avoid the dreadful squalor and congestion in industrial towns in this country."

16(3). The problem of industrial housing and the employers' responsibility in this connection were discussed in the 7th meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held in August 1945 and an Industrial Housing Sub-Committee of a tripartite character was appointed to consider the question of industrial housing and its finance. The appalling conditions of housing in respect of industrial workers generally were well-known and the Housing Sub-Committee was asked to consider—

(*a*) whether there should be a building fund,

(*b*) the basis on which the workers would be required to pay rent,

(*c*) the minimum standards required for workers' houses,

(*d*) the most suitable manner of administering funds,

(*e*) the facilities that are required to be granted by the Central and Provincial Governments and local bodies to facilitate the housing schemes for workers.

The Industrial Housing Sub-Committee of the Standing Labour Committee in its report, dated the 25th May 1946, has made certain detailed recommendations about the standards of accommodation, ventilation, lighting, sanitation, drainage, etc. A broad feature of these recommendations is that a house to accommodate an industrial worker and his family should comprise at least two rooms, a kitchen with storage space for food and fuel, an independent bathroom, a lavatory, verandahs preferably both in front and at the back and a courtyard, with adequate supply of water and where possible with water-borne sanitation, and the total floor area of the two main rooms exclusive of verandahs should be not less than 240 square feet. The Housing Sub-Committee has gone into reports of different Commissions and Enquiry Committees and has come to its own conclusions. In paragraph 35 of the Report the Sub-Committee observes as follows:—"The task of housing industrial workers in urban areas, because of its magnitude, can only be successfully undertaken by the collective efforts of the local authorities, Government and the employers. The Committee are unanimous in their opinion that it will not be possible to provide the minimum standards required for workers' houses on an economic basis for the lower paid industrial workers unless such housing schemes are subsidised by the Central and Provincial Governments and employers. In urban areas and other areas developed by local authorities, workers' houses should be built and owned by the local authorities." Apart from these observations with regard to the question of responsibility for industrial housing in urban areas the Committee proceeds in paragraph 36 of its Report to discuss the question of responsibility for industrial housing in rural areas and makes the following observations:—"In the case of factories located in rural areas the responsibility for housing must be solely that of the employer. He should be asked to provide living accommodation to the prescribed standard for the labour he employs in his factory within a period of 10 years. The Committee recommend that this should be laid down as a statutory responsibility." It appears however, that two of the members of the Housing Sub-Committee (Mr. Srikantan and Mr. Kagal) differed from the majority view of the Committee fixing responsibility for industrial housing in rural areas on the employer, in so far as the dissentient members apprehended that such recommendation of the Committee would have the effect of throwing a heavier responsibility in respect of liability to house the labour on the rural employer than on the urban employer and in consequence there might be a tendency towards over-concentration of industry in urban areas, which it was desirable to prevent. In paragraph 40 of the Report the Housing Sub-Committee has suggested the imposition of a levy on the employer of Rs. 2 per month per house for every house allotted to him and the provision by Government of long term interest-free loans. The Sub-Committee has appended to the report a summary of the recommendations which are on the following lines:—

"(*a*) There should be a building fund provided to finance the housing of workers who are unable to pay economic rent for the minimum standard of housing laid down. Central and/or Provincial Governments should make available long term interest-free loans for houses built to approved standards and such loans should be redeemed by the building authority by means of a sinking fund spread over for a period of not less than 30 years. No question arises in the case of those employers who have already provided housing for their labour until accommodation to the extent of 100 per cent. of the demand is provided for industrial workers in any area. Provided that if any special form of direct taxation on industry is introduced by Government, such taxation should include provision for rebates to employers in respect of any existing housing which though not complying with the prescribed standards may be approved by the building authority under such conditions as they may prescribe.

(*b*) The Committee were unable to arrive at any agreed decision as to the basis on which workers can be required to pay rent.

(*c*) The minimum standards recommended for workers' houses are set out in the earlier paragraphs of the Report.

(*d*) The housing fund, and in the first instance the housing subsidy we have recommended, should be administered by a National Industrial Housing Board, including representatives of the Provinces, the Centre, the States, employers, labour and other interested parties.

(*e*) To enable a start to be made with a nation-wide housing of poorer workers it is recommended that Provincial and Central Governments between them provide the necessary finance by making available long-term interest-free loans for approved schemes complying with the minimum standards recommended. It is recommended that the employers be asked to pay a sum of Rs. 2 per month per house for every house alloted to them. Any deficit that may remain over and above that covered by the employers' contribution and the interest-free loan should be met by a further subsidy raised by some form of general taxation. To ensure that houses are constructed as cheaply and as efficiently as possible it is essential for the Central and Provincial Governments to co-ordinate the building programmes through the National Industrial Housing Board. The Provincial and local authorities should be responsible for making available properly developed sites for approved housing schemes."

16(4). On the 25th and 26th July 1946, the Standing Labour Committee held its 9th meeting and after having considered the recommendations of the Housing Sub-Committee passed a resolution incorporating the following main points:—

"The Standing Labour Committee requests the Government of India to establish immediately a National Working Class Housing Board and also to take steps through the Provincial Governments for the establishment of Provincial Boards for promoting the housing of working classes and the carrying out of the programmes as speedily as possible. The Committee further requests the Government of India to supply the National and Provincial Housing Boards the fund necessary to enable them to carry out their functions. The Committee is glad to note that the Government of India have agreed to contribute 12½ per cent. of the cost of building houses but not exceeding Rs. 200 per house. The Committee however is of the opinion that this subsidy offered by the Government of India is wholly inadequate particularly because of the abnormal increase in the cost of material and labour. The Committee therefore recommends to the Government in view of the fact that the contributions to be made by the workers towards the scheme by way of rent should not, on the whole, exceed more than 10 per cent. of the earnings of the working classes, the deficit amounts should be made good by contributions from the Central Government, the Provincial Governments, the Local Bodies, and the employers, and the Central Government should take immediate steps to determine the respective responsibilities of these various parties."

16(5). The five-year labour programme of the Government of India in respect of legislative and administrative measures to be undertaken by the Central Government for the amelioration of labour conditions in the country was formulated in 1946 to remove the chief defects revealed by the Royal Commission on Labour (1929-31) and the Labour Investigation Committee (1946). The question of housing was included as one of the administrative measures contemplated in this programme. In course of presenting the resolution on the Government of India's Industrial Policy to the Dominion Parliament on the 6th April, 1948 (the resolution being approved on the 7th April, 1948), the Hon'ble Dr. S. P. Mukherjee, Industries and Supply Minister, stated as follows:—"The Government of India are taking special steps to improve industrial housing as quickly as possible. A scheme for the construction of one million workers' houses in 10 years is under contemplation and a Housing Board is being constituted for this purpose. The cost will be shared in suitable proportions between Government, employers and labour, the share of labour being recovered in the form of a reasonable rent."

16(6). From what has been discussed above in a more or less chronological manner it appears that the improvement of housing conditions in respect of the jute mill labour is a matter of joint responsibility of the State and the employers, and that the State has already started taking action in this matter. There is of course no manner of doubt that in so far as the question of housing is connected with the conditions of labour of the workers concerned, the issue under consideration constitutes an industrial dispute, and this Tribunal has complete jurisdiction to deal with the matter. As we feel satisfied that the responsibility with regard to this subject cannot and should not be laid entirely on the employers, and it is after all a question of apportionment of responsibility, we feel definitely confronted with the question as to the manner in which the responsibility should be apportioned among the different parties concerned. In the first place, the State which is vitally concerned in this matter is not represented before us. Even if we had thought fit to ask the State to be represented in these proceedings, we doubt whether the State would be in a position to formulate its final proposals as quickly as we would desire in the interest of the Tribunal's coming to an early decision. Evidently the Government is going to take a little time in order to finalise the most important question of apportioning the responsibility, financial and otherwise. Although we have jurisdiction to deal with the issue, we do not consider it proper to give any direction in a hap-hazard manner at this stage as we are of opinion that any such direction with regard to the employers alone would be harmful and not beneficial to the interests of the workers themselves. No sufficient data have been placed before us to enable us to determine the character and degree of responsibility which should be laid on the employers. Under these circumstances we have come to the conclusion that the subject of housing for the industrial labour connected with the Jute Textile Industry should wait for the present and we must refrain from giving any directions.

16(7). This however does not mean that we are precluded from making any requests or recommendations. We have seen that the conditions of housing, particularly in respect of the jute mill labour with which we are concerned, are positively deplorable, and most of the houses either within the mill compounds or in the outside bustees where the majority of the jute mill labour manage to live, are unfit for human habitation. The subject therefore calls for an immediate remedy. We therefore earnestly request the Government to take up the question of industrial housing, particularly in respect of the jute mill labour in West Bengal, as early as possible, and come to a speedy conclusion about the character and degree of responsibility which can legitimately be laid on the employers. As regards the employers in the jute mills, concerned in these proceedings, we would like to make an appeal in the hope that they should not slacken their efforts in any way in the direction of improving the housing conditions to the best of their ability. We realise that some of the employers have done something in the past though all have not done enough to the extent desired. We recommend that the employers in the jute mills should push forward their building programmes in spite of the position that the final shape of their responsibility with regard to this subject cannot yet be determined. We particularly recommend that the back-to-back huts, which are ill-ventilated and ill-lighted and are admittedly unfit for human habitation, should be got rid of and should be replaced by better houses as quickly as practicable. In doing so we believe the employers will advance their own interests, in so far as the workers will get the chance of living in better and healthier conditions and will consequently be fitter to do the work with efficiency and to the satisfaction of the employers. As the Royal Commission on Labour in India observed on page 286 of the Report—"The employers must have realised the economic advantages obtained from more contented labour forces through an increased efficiency and consequently a greater capacity for output." In this connection we think that a special responsibility lies on the employers who have established mills in rural areas, in so far as houses in such areas outside the mill are very rare. We however refrain, at this stage, from making any comparative analysis of the responsibilities of the employers employing jute mill labour in rural areas and in urban areas. We would only like to close this subject by drawing the attention of the employers to the fact that in making its recommendations the Industrial Housing Sub-Committee of the Standing Labour Committee has indicated the idea that if any special form of direct taxation is introduced by Government such taxation should include provision for rebates for employers in respect of any existing housing. We have no doubt that those employers who have been considerate enough to construct houses for some portions of the labour force will not be placed at any disadvantage, when the State finalises the housing scheme, and we trust that the activities of considerate employers in this direction will be properly appreciated when the final scheme is drawn up.

16(8). The next question under this issue is a claim for house allowance to the extent of Rs. 10 per month for each worker, till a complete and satisfactory housing scheme is carried into effect. The idea put forward by the Unions is that where proper houses have not been constructed by the employers on lands provided by the mills concerned, an adequate house allowance should be given to the workers to enable them to find satisfactory houses outside the mills. It seems to us extremely doubtful whether satisfactory houses will be found even outside. Housing is a serious problem for the entire population under the conditions prevailing in the country as a whole. We have seen what kind of houses can be had in the outside bustees. A mere grant of a house allowance is not likely to help the workers to any appreciable extent in solving the house problem. Apart from this aspect of the matter, the question is whether an additional charge in respect of house allowance should be laid on the employers separately or whether the scales of wages should include the element of cost on account of housing accommodation. We may state here that in fixing the standard of minimum earnings for the lowest paid workmen (both manual and clerical) we have taken into consideration the element of cost on account of housing accommodation. In dealing with the issues on minimum wages and other scales of wages and dearness allowance, we have directed a substantial advance on the existing scales, and as we have said the extra cost on account of housing accommodation has already been taken into account in determining the new scales. The subject of housing in all its aspects, including the question of rent payable by the workmen, should, in our view, await the formulation of the final scheme by the State in collaboration with the employers and all others concerned and we do not think it desirable to introduce any new element of a separate house allowance at this stage. In that view of the matter, we decline to give any direction in our award on the subject of granting a house allowance for the workers at present.

ISSUE No. 16.—Revision of medical facilities.

17. We now pass on to consider Issue No. 16 relating to a scheme for revision of the existing medical facilities. The general complaint made by the Unions on behalf of the workers is that the existing medical facilities available to the workers are generally very poor, and in many cases they are not available in actual practice owing to the prevailing corruption among the members of the medical staff. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union, for instance, has complained that while the mill dispensaries are poorly equipped, and no relief in cases of serious and acute maladies is in practice intended to be given, the facilities said to be given are in practice denied to many owing to a demand of illegal charges. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation, the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union and the Bengal National Chamber of Labour have joined their voices in demanding that (1) some big indoor hospitals should be established in selected jute mill areas to serve the needs of the jute mill workers, (2) several medium size indoor hospitals with adequate equipments and staff should be established in the jute mill areas for the same purpose, and (3) a well-equipped dispensary with a whole-time qualified medical staff should be established in every jute mill. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has also demanded that a centre for investigation and treatment of diseases peculiar to the Jute Textile Industry should be established, and this demand will be dealt with under Issue No. 17(*b*). The Indian Jute Mills Association in its written statement contends that this matter of medical facilities is not a proper subject for the Tribunal's decision as the Government is already contemplating inplementation of the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee (1943) with a view to improve the medical facilities in the country, and the final decisions rest with the Government. The gist of the Association's contention is that the Tribunal

cannot usefully intervene in the matter, in so far as the Government, which is primarily responsible for expanding the medical facilities in the country as a whole including the industrial areas, has taken up the matter for consideration. In its written statement the Association favours the establishment of a well-equipped dispensary in each mill to conform to certain standard medical requirements, in a vastly improved medical scheme for the entire population.

17(1). We may now proceed to draw a picture of the existing medical facilities with reference to the observations made by recent Committees and to our own experience in course of the inspections we have made. We may usefully quote some of the remarks made by Sri S. R. Deshpande on page 32 of his Report on an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India, which run as follows:—

"Most of the jute mills have dispensaries attached to them. The standard of medical relief offered to the workers varies greatly as between mill and mill. In the majority of the mills the dispensaries provided are not in a very satisfactory condition. The trouble seems to be that several of these are in charge of ill-paid doctors earning about Rs. 100 per month. Nor are the dispensaries well laid-out so as to ensure privacy during medical examination. Many workers seem to have no confidence either in the medical officer or in the medicines given at these dispensaries, and that is one of the reasons why they resort to all types of quacks."

It will also be pertinent to quote some passages from pages 357-358 of the Main Report of the Government of India Labour Investigation Committee (1946), which run as follows:—

"Generally speaking the medical organisation of the country as a whole is extremely inadequate, and correspondingly the special medical facilities provided by employers are also insufficient from both the quantitative and qualitative standards. * * * * It may be useful to give a rough picture of the type of medical facilities actually provided by employers. These are, of course, of various types and grades ranging from mere first-aid to hospitals of first class type. Thus, many employers have dispensaries, but there are not enough drugs and appliances nor a qualified full-time medical man to administer them. Some factories employ a part-time doctor who visits the factory premises once or twice a fortnight or more often, just for an hour or so, and the workers are required to consult him while he is available. * * * * The position in regard to the provision of maternity and child welfare centres is much less satisfactory than that of ordinary medical facilities."

We should like now to supplement the above by the results of our own inspections. We have found that the standards of medical facilities vary very widely from mill to mill, and it is clear that these are growing up in the light of local conditions according to the capacity and willingness of the respective employers to afford them. The medical arrangements in the Angus Jute Mill at Bhadreswar in Hooghly district are strikingly elaborate. There are a fair size male hospital and a female hospital besides a well-equipped dispensary, with fairly extensive laboratories and X-ray installations, under the supervision of 5 qualified doctors including a very experienced and highly qualified western medical man. We saw new quarters for a lady doctor and some nurses being built. We are told that this extensive medical institutions serves the workers of a few other mills under the same managing agents and also treats some outsiders. In the Birla Jute Manufacturing Company's mill at Birlapur, in the rural areas of 24-Parganas district, we found a fair size outdoor dispensary with a small indoor hospital under the charge of two doctors assisted by 4 compounder-dressers and one midwife. The arrangements here are fairly good, though of course they cannot bear comparison with what we saw in the Angus Jute Mill. In a small mill like Prabartak Jute Mill at Belghurriah in 24-Parganas district the medical arrangement was naturally very small, there being some sort of a dispensary with a part-time doctor on Rs. 40 per month and a whole-time unpassed compounder-dresser on Rs. 45 per month, the average daily attendance being 10 or 12. We have seen dispensaries of an intermediate character, and we cannot say that they are all of the desirable standard. We agree with the views expressed by Sri S. R. Deshpande and by the Labour Investigation Committee generally that the majority of the mill dispensaries are ill-equipped and are not run with efficiency, and they do not adequately serve the needs of the working population appertaining to the different jute mills. We are, therefore, satisfied that the demand for improving the medical facilities in the jute mills as put forward by the Unions on behalf of the workers, is a very genuine demand, and there is no manner of doubt that at the present moment the medical needs of the workers are very meagrely satisfied and in spite of the existence of the external paraphernalia in some places real service is in many cases not available at all.

17(2). It is therefore clear that there is considerable room for improvement in respect of the medical facilities available to the jute mill workers. The question, however, is who will shoulder the responsibility, financial and otherwise, of introducing adequate improvements, and to what extent this Tribunal can throw the burden on the employers. With regard to this aspect of the matter the Government of India Labour Investigation Committee has made the following observations on pages 357-358 of the Main Report (1946):—

> "With regard to the provision of medical facilities, the most important question of principle involved is the extent to which employers can be made responsible for financing medical facilities. It is no doubt true that employers have a duty towards their workers in mitigating their physical suffering in so far as this is directly due to industrial employment. On the other hand, society as a whole must share the responsibility for industrial employment with all its attendant evils and to that extent must be regarded as liable to bear a part of the cost of medical facilities specially meant for hazardous or physically uncomfortable employment. * * * * It may as well be recognised that the specially hazardous nature of industrial employment requires that the State should give somewhat preferential treatment to industrial and urban areas where health conditions are less satisfactory than in rural areas owing to congestion and insanitary environments. At the same time, as admitted earlier, it is the responsibility of the employer partly, and perhaps even of the worker, to help in the provision of medical facilities. Accordingly, we are inclined to the view that provision of medical facilities though primarily the responsibility of the State should also be supported by employers and workers themselves. The Unified Scheme of Social Insurance, providing for factory workers medical care in respect of the three contingencies of sickness, employment injury and child-birth, which is envisaged by the Labour Department of the Government of India is a step in the right direction."

These observations, with which we agree generally indicate that the entire responsibility in respect of improving the medical facilities cannot be thrown on the employers alone, and the State has a substantial part to play with regard to this matter. The State has already recognised that position and is taking necessary steps to perform its part in collaboration with all others concerned. The Royal Commission on Labour (1929-31) made certain detailed recommendations, one of them (No. 204 in Appendix I, on page 512 of the Report of the Royal Commission. Also *see* page 448 of the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee) being that surveys should be made by Government medical departments of the medical facilities required in urban and industrial areas, and these surveys should be considered at joint conferences of the parties interested. Another recommendation (No. 212 in Appendix I, on page 513 of the Report of the Royal Commission. Also *see* page 449 of the Main Report) was that all methods should be explored that might lead to the alleviation of existing hardships arising from the need of provision for sickness. In 1946 the Labour Investigation Committee observed, on page 448 of the Main Report, as follows:—

"No such surveys have so far been undertaken by most of the Provincial Governments. It is, however, hoped that as a result of the survey made by the Health Survey and Development Committee appointed by the Government of India and the Health Insurance Scheme which is at present under consideration of the Government of India, adequate medical facilities will be available to urban and industrial areas in due course."

In this connection it may be observed that the Health Survey and Development Committee was appointed by the Government of India in October 1943 to make (*a*) a broad survey of the position in regard to health conditions and health organisations in India, and (*b*) recommendations for future developments. In March 1943 again Professor B. P. Adarkar was appointed an officer on special duty in the Labour Department of the Government of India to prepare a scheme of Sickness Insurance for industrial workers. A panel of advisers representing the employers and the workers and a panel of actuaries were also appointed to assist and advise him. He prepared a comprehensive report on health insurance for industrial workers in August 1944. This Report was considered at the 6th Labour Conference held in October 1944 and also at the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held in March 1945. The Labour Department had also the expert assistance of Messrs. Maurice Stack and Raghu Nath Rao who were deputed by the International Labour Office at the invitation of the Government of India. In the light of the discussions with them and also with the Health Survey and Development Committee, and the Education, Health and Lands Department, a revised integrated scheme of health insurance, workmen's compensation and maternity benefit was prepared by the Labour Department with particular reference to workers employed in perennial factories. The opinions of the Provincial Governments were taken on the scheme and a Bill called the Workmen's State Insurance Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislature in November 1946. After consideration by a Select Committee which made important amendments, the Bill was eventually passed into law on the 2nd April 1948 as the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. It will be clear, therefore, that this important piece of legislation came into being during the pendency of the present proceedings before this Tribunal. We feel that it is very necessary for us to examine this new legislation and analyse all its implications, in so far as they appear to have considerable bearing on the issue relating to medical facilities which we are now considering. We may state here in passing that the parties appearing before us had no occasion to refer to this new Act, inasmuch as it did not become the law of the land at the time when arguments with regard to the issue before us were being advanced, but we consider it our incumbent duty to take serious notice of this new law.

17(3). The Employees' State Insurance Act provides for the creation of a fund consisting of contributions received from the employers and employees, donations and gifts from the Central Government or Provincial Governments, Indian States, local authorities, etc., and the fund is to be administered by a Corporation. The fund is to be expended, amongst others, for (1) payment of benefits and provision for medical treatment to insured persons and their families, if extended, (2) establishment and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions and the provision of medical and other ancillary services to insured persons and, where the medical benefit has been extended, to their families (section 28 of the Act). The Act lays down that subject to the provisions of this Act, all employees in factories or establishments to which the Act applies shall be insured in the manner provided by the Act. Under the Act a person employed on a remuneration which in the aggregate exceeds four hundred rupees per month has been excluded, amongst others, from the category of employees. The Act lays down provisions for payment of contribution by the employers and also by the employees to enable the employees to get the benefits specified in Chapter V. Under the Act the benefits available are of a varied nature, such as, sickness benefit in cash (section 49), disablement benefit (section 51), medical benefit (section 56). Where an insured person dies as a result of an employment injury sustained as an employee under this Act, his dependants will be entitled to get a cash benefit known as dependants' benefit (section 52). An insured woman is entitled under section 50 to a maternity benefit in cash for a period both before and after the confinement. The medical benefit under section 56 is to be given either in the form of out-patient treatment and attendance in a hospital or dispensary, clinic or other institution or by visits to the home of the insured person or treatment as in-patient in a hospital or other institution. It is understood that the Government of West Bengal has already undertaken an industrial survey to give effect to the Employees' State Insurance Act. The jute mill workers being employees in perennial factories will come under the purview of this Act and the insured workers in the jute mills will be entitled to treatment in their residential concentrations either at a dispensary or at their own house. This, we understand, would include treatment, medical, surgical, obstetric, supervision at child-birth, simple ante-natal and post-natal care, some degree of preventive treatment like vaccination and inoculation and free supply of all necessary drugs, dressing and facilities on the prescriptions of the insurance medical officer. The target aimed at is to have a Health Insurance Dispensary to serve an insured population of 4,000 with a staff of 2 medical officers, one nurse-midwife, compounder, dresser, etc. It is understood that it is also proposed to increase the normal hospital facilities to provide accommodation for insured persons in parallel with the hospital facilities for other members of the community, and steps will be taken to augment the existing hospital facilities with a view to meet the needs of the insured persons. We understand that the survey has been undertaken with a view to ascertain the residential concentrations of factory workers and their dependants and also to map out the existing medical facilities which could be utilised or correlated to the proposed scheme of medical aid under the Insurance Act, and the survey is expected to be completed in the near future and the scheme is expected to be given effect to as early as possible after the collection of the data and preparation of the detailed plan and allotment of necessary funds.

17(4). It is clear from the above that the State is going to take up the matter of improving the medical facilities available to industrial workers generally, and to the jute mill workers in particular so far as we are concerned, and the final scheme under the Employees' State Insurance Act is expected to be in operation in the near future. The working out of the scheme after the collection of the necessary data and of the necessary funds may perhaps take a little time, but we can reasonably anticipate that the new Act will be in operation within a measurable distance of time. This Tribunal is consequently called upon to come to a decision in view of the existing inadequate medical facilities on one side and of the prospective adequate medical facilities which can be expected to be afforded under the provisions of the new Act in the not very distant future. The most important question therefore arises as to whether we, sitting on this Tribunal, should intervene substantially with regard to the matter of medical facilities at this juncture. As we have already observed the responsibility for maintaining medical institutions at an adequate level of efficiency and of improving such facilities as may exist in some mills at the present time can be laid on the employers only in part, and with regard to a matter like this, active collaboration of the State seems to be indispensable. Under these circumstances we do not propose to lay down any hard and fast scheme or standard with regard to medical facilities to be carried out by the employers. We expect that the operation of the Employees' State Insurance Act will serve to remove many of the present defects, and the existing hospitals and dispensaries in many of the jute mills will in all probability be utilised and correlated to the proposed scheme of medical aid under the Insurance Act. We are therefore unable, under the present circumstances, to give any direction on the employers for the establishment of any new hospitals as proposed by the Unions appearing before us. We feel, however, that the existing hospitals should be run efficiently and should be improved wherever practicable, and the existing dispensaries should be maintained with greater efficiency and should be improved as far as practicable till the medical amenities afforded by the new Insurance Act come into full operation and the existing medical facilities become superfluous or are merged in the new scheme under the Act. By improvements we mean that doctors (who must of course be qualified medical practitioners) should be whole-time officers as far as practicable, so that the medical facilities may be available to the workers at all times of emergency, and the equipments should be fairly adequate.

17(5). There is however one aspect of medical facilities which must be compulsorily enforced irrespective of the question of the prospective operation of the Employees' State Insurance Act. On page 358 of the Main Report, the Labour Investigation Committee observes as follows:—

"We feel that there is a residue of medical amenities which can be rightly regarded as the sole responsibility of the employer. In particular, the provision of first-aid in the event of sudden sickness or an accident is undoubtedly the responsibility of the employer. Likewise, provision of ambulance, maintenance of standards of industrial hygiene, etc., may also be regarded as primarily matters to be dealt with by employers. * * * * In most places, there is no one trained in first-aid * * * * The absence of any obligation of the employers to maintain a person trained in first-aid has thus practically nullified this provision of the law." In this connection we shall refer to some of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1940. Rule 41 provides for the maintenance and custody of first-aid appliances in every factory. It also lays down that each first-aid box or cupboard shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall always be readily available during working hours. Rule 42 specifies the contents of a first-aid box or cupboard. Rule 43 lays down that where the Inspector so requires a stretcher for the conveyance of injured persons, shall be provided. We further refer to section 45 of the New Factories Bill, which is now on the legislative anvil. This section runs as follows:—

> "(1) There shall in every factory be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible during all working hours first-aid boxes or cupboards equipped with the prescribed contents, and the number of such boxes or cupboards to be provided and maintained shall not be less than one for every 150 workers ordinarily employed in the factory.
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> (2) Nothing except the prescribed contents shall be kept in the boxes or cupboards referred to in sub-section (*1*), and all such boxes or cupboards shall be kept in the charge of a responsible person who is trained in first-aid treatment and who shall always be available during the working hours of the factory.
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> (3) In every factory wherein more than 1,000 workers are ordinarily employed there shall be provided and maintained an ambulance room or dispensary of the prescribed size containing the prescribed equipment and in the charge of such medical and nursing supervisory staff as may be prescribed."

It goes without saying that the present Factories Act and the Bengal Factories Rules enjoin certain duties of a compulsory nature, so far as the employers are concerned. It appears however, that in many instances these rules have been rendered nugatory, as there is a tendency to observe them in form but not in substance. We are of opinion that the rules regarding first-aid appliances and ambulance must be strictly observed, and although the new Factories Bill is not yet an Act, we are inclined to formulate our directions with regard to first-aid appliances and ambulance on the lines of section 45 of the new Factories Bill rather than on the lines of the existing Bengal Factories Rules which are obviously inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. Our award in this direction will of course be applicable to the jute textile mills concerned in the present reference, irrespective of the limitations of the present Factories Act and the Factories Rules. In other words so far as jute textile mills are concerned we propose to bring our directions in line with the provisions of the prospective law of the land with regard to factories.

17(6). In the result, we make our award with regard to Issue No. 16 on the subject of medical facilities by giving the following directions:—

(1) There shall in every jute mill be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible during all working hours first-aid boxes or cupboards equipped with the contents prescribed by rule 42 of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1940, and the number of such boxes or cupboards to be provided and maintained shall not be less than one for every 150 workers ordinarily employed in the mill.

(2) Nothing except the prescribed contents shall be kept in the boxes or cupboards referred to in clause (*1*), and all such boxes and cupboards shall be kept in the charge of a responsible person who is trained in first-aid treatment and who shall always be available during the working hours of the mill.

(3) In every jute mill a stretcher for the conveyance of injured person shall be provided, and in every mill wherein more than 1,000 workers are ordinarily employed there shall be provided and maintained an ambulance room or dispensary, containing adequate equipments, and in charge of suitable medical and nursing supervisory staff.

(4) The existing hospitals and dispensaries should be maintained on lines of efficiency, and should be improved as far as practicable, till the medical amenities afforded by the Employees' State Insurance Act come into full operation and the existing medical facilities become superfluous or are merged in the facilities afforded by the Insurance Act.

(5) In the case of any jute mill where there is no dispensary at present, a dispensary with an adequate quantity of medicines to meet the needs of the workers of the particular mill, and with other equipment of a moderately adequate standard under the supervision of a qualified medical practitioner assisted by other suitable and adequate staff (such medical practitioner being a whole-time officer as far as practicable), should be opened within 3 months from the date of publication of this award.

ISSUE No. 17.—(a) Improvement of Working Conditions and Sanitary Arrangements, (b) Provision against Occupational Diseases and Hazards.

18. We now take up the subject of (*a*) improvement of working conditions and sanitary arrangements, and (*b*) provision against occupational diseases and hazards under Issue No. 17. We proceed to deal with item (*a*) first. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation has asked for improvement of working conditions and sanitary arrangements within the mills and scientific arrangements for outlet of dust and jute fibres in the Batching and Preparing Departments. The claim of the Chamber of Labour is to the effect that the jute mill and the area in which the workmen's quarters are situated should be kept clean and in sanitary condition, and the latrines and urinals within the mill premises should be maintained in accordance with the standard prescribed by the Bengal Factories Rules, and there should be separate latrines and urinals for women workers and women belonging to the families of workers in general. The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union has asked for adequate supply of light and drinking and bathing water. The Indian Jute Mills Association has contended that the questions involved are of a technical nature and they are not fit subjects for the consideration of this Tribunal. The Association has also pointed out that these matters can, at best, be dealt with by legislation, and the Factories Act has laid down provisions for the proper regulation of the matters under consideration, and better arrangements are going to be provided for in the new Factories Bill which is now on the legislative anvil and which presumably will become an Act in the near future. The gist of the Association's contention is that there is really nothing for the Tribunal to do with regard to the subject.

18(1). We may, at this stage, examine the state of things with regard to working conditions and sanitary arrangements which have been noticed by the Royal Commission on Labour and the Labour Investigation Committee. The Royal Commission (1929-31) felt the necessity of expert medical inspection of factories to ensure that sanitary arrangements were placed on a proper footing. We may usefully quote some of the observations made by the Commission on page 70 of its Report, which run as follows: "Many of the questions which arise in connection with factory administration require medical knowledge, and with the growing complexity of Indian Industry the need for this knowledge increases. * * * * * We recommend that in every Province there should be one officer with medical qualifications appointed as an Inspector of Factories, who should be primarily responsible for inspection from the medical stand-point. * * *. There are two Medical Officers already employed as Certifying Surgeons in the Hooghly area and the duties of Certifying Surgeons might be combined with those of medical inspection." To indicate the nature of the working conditions which prevailed in recent times in the jute mills, we may quote the following relevant passages from pages 12-14 of Sree S. R. Deshpande's Report on an enquiry into conditions of labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India: "Most of the jute mills are well laid out and planned. Some of them, however, are not so well lighted as they should be and artificial lighting has to be resorted to even during day-time. Most of the mills are fairly well ventilated, but exhaust fans and dust extractors have not been installed in them. There is enough moving space in the departments of mills for the workers, although in some cases there is room for improvement in the lay-out of the machinery. * * * * * It appears that there has been a striking increase in the number of accidents in practically all the departments in 1944 as compared to 1939. As in previous years, the greatest number of accidents have occurred while working on looms in the Weaving Department. The Spinning Department has, however, shown a decrease in incidence which is probably due to the stepping down in speed brought about to meet the shortage of labour. While interpreting the increase in the number of accidents we must, however, not lose sight of the increase in the total number of operatives coupled with an increase in working hours. * * * * Drinking water is supplied to the workers in the mills through water taps connected with municipal mains; but as the supply is inadequate, many of the mills have augmented the water-supply by sinking tube-wells, which are either electrically or mechanically operated. Water from the tube-wells is plentiful. * * * * * Although the number of latrines and urinals provided is in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act they are generally very badly kept. They are constructed in close proximity to the departments and the sanitary conditions in these are deplorable. * * * * * It is unusual in this country for factory managements to provide seating arrangements to the operatives during working hours. However, especially in a department in which a large number of women are employed it would help considerably to reduce fatigue if they could get chance of sitting during brief intervals. This is a reform which seems worth a trial."

The Government of India Labour Investigation Committee, in its Main Report, on pages 41-42, observes as follows: "During our *ad hoc* surveys we found that so far as the larger industrial establishments were concerned, the Factories Act was, on the whole, being satisfactorily observed, although there was a considerable evasion of its provisions in small and seasonal factories, particularly in respect of hours of work and overtime, employment of children, safety, health and sanitation. * * * * * So far as provisions in respect of health and sanitation are concerned, latrines and urinals are generally provided in accordance with the prescribed standards but they are kept in a very insanitary condition. * * * * * The evasions of the law are largely due to the fact that factory inspectorates in different provinces are entirely inadequate." As members of this Tribunal we have had occasion to inspect some of the jute mills concerned in this reference, and we agree generally with the observations which we have quoted above. Facilities for washing and supply of water generally are not quite adequate at some places. We have found the condition of the latrines and urinals to be deplorable at most places. There is a tendency at some places to observe rules under the Factories Act more or less in form, and to ignore the substance. Such a state of things which we have observed should not be allowed to continue, and we feel the necessity of enforcing the requirements of the Factories Act and the Rules with a greater amount of strictness. This can probably be done by arranging more frequent inspections.

18(2). We may then notice to some extent the progress of factory legislation. The Royal Commission on Labour in its Report published in 1931 made several important recommendations for the improvement of the

Factories Act. The Factories Act, 1934, is a measure amending and consolidating all the previous factory legislations of 1881, 1891, 1911, 1922 as amended by Acts of 1923, 1926 and 1931. Two of the main objects of the Act were the improvement of the working conditions within the factory and provisions for adequate inspection and strict observance of the Act. The provisions regarding health and safety were amplified and made more stringent. Every factory had to ensure cleanliness, proper ventilation, regulation of over-crowding of space and adequate lighting arrangements within the factory and each factory was required to have adequate supply of pure drinking water, proper sanitary arrangements, sufficient supply of water for washing purposes and to fence dangerous machines. These provisions have been incorporated in Chapter III on the subject of health and safety in the Factories Act, 1934. The Chapter has also made provisions authorising the Provincial Governments to frame rules. Chapters II and III of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1940, dealing with cleanliness and sanitation and ventilation and lighting, have laid down rules regarding the subjects of lime-washing and painting, cleanliness of floors and factory precincts, latrines, septic tank latrines, and urinals, over-crowding, ventilation and windows. In the five-year labour programme of the Government of India it was decided to undertake a thorough revision of the Factories Act, 1934, incorporating provisions, amongst others, regarding health of the workers such as those relating to cleanliness, ventilation, dangerous dust and fumes, lighting, etc., and also laying down standards for welfare measures, such as washing facilities, etc. The new Factories Bill, 1947, which is now on the legislative anvil has been prepared to revise the Factories Act on the lines approved by the Standing Labour Committee and in the light of discussions held with Chief Inspectors of Factories. Chapter III on the subject of health and safety in the present Factories Act has been split up, in the new Factories Bill, into three separate chapters, namely, Chapter III on health, Chapter IV on safety and Chapter V on welfare. In dealing with item (*a*) of the issue under consideration we are concerned with Chapter III on health and with some portions of Chapter V on welfare. We are of opinion that most of the demands put forward by the Unions on behalf of the workers with regard to working conditions and sanitary arrangements will be adequately met by the provisions indicated in the new Factories Bill. It may be hoped that this Bill is going to be enacted into law in the very near future, and as we consider that if the provisions laid down by the prospective Act will be adequate to meet the needs of the situation as found by us, there is really nothing much for us to do except to give directions in respect of certain matters, in a general way, in accordance with the measures indicated in the new Factories Bill. We feel that even if the present Factories Act and the existing Factories Rules are fully observed by the managements of the different mills in a spirit of strict and faithful compliance, a substantial forward step will be taken. We would like the managements to take note of the prospective provisions incorporated in the new Factories Bill and push their efforts in the directions indicated. We do not propose to give any directions in respect of new subjects which are of a somewhat technical nature, for instance, subjects which may require the installation of new mechanical appliances or may necessitate alterations in the general lay-out of the machinery. For example we have seen that in every jute mill, by reason of the manufacturing process carried on particularly in the Batching and Preparing Departments, a good deal of dust and jute fibre is thrown off, and the existence of such dust and fibre in the air is, in our opinion, likely to be injurious or offensive to the workers employed therein and there should be some method of eliminating the dust and floating fibre. Even though we hold this view, we would prefer, in view of section 15 on the subject of dust and fume in the new Factories Bill, to wait till the new legislation actually comes into operation, in so far as the installation of exhaust appliances involves a matter of technical nature and we do not desire to give any directions which might come into conflict with the directions given by the prospective law and the rules to be made thereunder. We have, therefore, decided to leave a subject like this in the hope that the new law will serve to introduce a complete remedy. Similarly, with regard to the subject of facilities for sitting, while we are of opinion that such facilities should be given, particularly in the case of women workers, we have decided to stay our hands for the present in view of section 44 of the new Factories Bill, which proposes to deal fully with the subject. The subject of facilities for sitting may have certain aspects of a technical nature involving changes in the lay-out of the different parts of the machinery, and we have thought it a better course to wait till the new law and the rules made thereunder come into actual operation.

18(3). We now proceed to give our directions with regard to working conditions and sanitary arrangements, in a general way on the lines of the new Factories Bill. We are purposely not giving any specifications on any subject, and we make it clear that the managements should comply with our directions in accordance with the existing Factories Act and the Bengal Factories Rules, 1940. We would consider such compliance to be enough for our purposes. If and when the new Factories Act and the new Factories Rules come into operation in course of the period during which our award will remain in force the managements will of course comply with our directions in accordance with the provisions of the new Act and the new Rules. We do not anticipate that the transition will be difficult, or that there will be any practical difficulty in complying with our directions which, as we have said, will be more or less of a general nature. We accordingly direct as follows:—

(1) Every jute mill shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain privy or other nuisance.

(2) Effective arrangements shall be made in every jute mill for the disposal of wastes and effluents due to the manufacturing process carried on therein.

(3) Effective and suitable provision shall be made in every jute mill for securing and maintaining in every work room adequate ventilation by the circulation of fresh air.

(4) No room in any jute mill shall be overcrowded to an extent injurious to the health of the workers employed therein.

(5) In every part of a jute mill in which workers are working or passing there shall be provided and maintained sufficient and suitable natural or artificial lighting.

(6) In every jute mill effective arrangements shall be made to provide and maintain at suitable points conveniently situated for all workers employed therein a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water.

(7) In every jute mill, sufficient latrine and urinal accommodation of suitable types shall be provided, separate accommodation shall be provided for male and female workers, all such accommodation shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times and sweepers shall be employed whose primary duty it is to keep clean latrines, urinals and washing places.

(8) In every jute mill adequate and suitable facilities for washing shall be provided and maintained for the use of the workers therein. Separate and adequately screened facilities shall be provided for the use of male and female workers, and such facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept clean.

18(4). We shall now proceed to deal with item (*b*) of the issue under consideration. One part of this item relates to the subject of hazards. The representatives of the Unions before us did not raise any specific points with regard to the question of hazards. Some of the representatives alleged that the belting was sometimes unsatisfactory and good belting should be provided. In view of the position that the question of hazards generally was not discussed, we do not propose to give any particular direction with regard to the alleged bad belting and we consider that the law and rules with regard to safety measures as involved in the present Factories Act and the existing Bengal Factories Rules are adequate to meet the needs of the situation. We, therefore, leave the subject of hazards without giving any particular direction in the hope that the managements will strictly comply with the directions given by the law and the rules.

18(5). We shall now pass on to deal with the claim for provision against occupational diseases as put forward by the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union in particular. This Union has asked for establishment of a centre for investigation and treatment of occupational diseases peculiar to the Jute Textile Industry and also for provision for suitable compensation in such cases. We may state at the outset that the question of compensation, which would presumably arise under the Workmen's Compensation Act, is not relevant at the present stage when we do not know whether there is any occupational diseases peculiar to the Jute Textile Industry such as would be recognised under the law. There is a list of industrial occupational diseases in Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Act, but none of these diseases appears to be associated with the Jute Textile Industry. The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has contended that there are good reasons for apprehending that there are occupational diseases peculiar to the working conditions in a jute mill, but these diseases are still undetected as there has been no investigation in the appropriate direction. Our attention has been drawn to certain observations made by the Royal Commission on Labour (1929-31) on page 56 of the Report, which run as follows: "In a number of factories the manufacturing processes disseminate large amounts of dust, arrangements for the elimination of which are frequently defective. Mechanical systems which result in a constant flow of fresh air would add greatly to the comfort of the operative, and would in some cases improve his output. More important is the conservation of the worker's health, for the prevalence of dust may result in pulmonary disease. In certain manufacturing processes, particularly connected with cotton, jute and wool, the reduction of dust to a minimum should be made obligatory."

The following observations of the Royal Commission on page 252 of the Report may also be usefully referred to—"Although the majority of witnesses assured us that industrial disease was seldom brought to their notice, we are satisfied that further investigation is necessary. We anticipate that here, as in other countries, when skilled observers are set to work, the usual diseases associated with industry will be found to exist, their non-detection possibly being due to the fact that they are either never seen by a medical man or, if seen, pass unrecognised and undetected."

We may also refer to the observations made by the Government of India Labour Investigation Committee on page 377 of the Main Report (1946), which run as follows: "As regards occupational diseases, although some of these have been included under Schedule III to the Workmen's Compensation Act, it is virtually inoperative and the position pointed out by the Royal Commission that only in cases of lead poisoning are workers compensated for still holds good. This is largely because the diseases enumerated in the Schedule are difficult of early detection by ordinary medical men, and unfortunately we have few experts in India who have any specialised knowledge of industrial diseases. This means that even if the Schedule is extended the workers will not get much relief. The proper course is to establish an adequate machinery for research and early diagnosis and treatment of occupational diseases. * * * * * At the same time, we have no doubt that in mines and factories, the incidence of occupational diseases must be not inconsiderable. In view of all these facts, we are inclined to the view that the whole problem of provision for employment injury and occupational diseases should be taken out of the hands of the employers and entrusted to an organisation set up for State insurance."

18(6). Sri Indrajit Gupta for the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has urged the establishment of an Institute of Research on the subject of occupational diseases peculiar to the Jute Textile Industry. Sri S. K. Basu, for the Jute Mill Workers' Federation, has suggested that necessary research in India should be entrusted to the Indian Research Fund Association or to the All-India Institute of Hygiene or the Tropical School of Medicine, Calcutta. Sri S. Choudhury on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association has contended that there are no reasonable grounds for suspecting that there are any occupational diseases peculiar to the industry and the Tribunal should not give any direction with regard to this matter. We understand that there is a certifying surgeon in West Bengal who is a Senior Medical Officer of the rank of a Civil Surgeon and who in his capacity as Inspector of Factories looks into the medical requirements of the Factories Act. It is further understood that the West Bengal Government has a scheme for appointing a Lady Inspector of Factories in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour. The Royal Commission also recommended that in the more industrialised Provinces the Public Health Department should be strengthened to deal with industrial hygiene and industrial diseases and at least one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health should have special knowledge of these subjects. We understand that there is in West Bengal a Senior Medical Officer in charge of Industrial Hygiene and supervision and control of tuberculosis, and this officer is designated as Special Officer, Tuberculosis Control and Industrial Hygiene. As mentioned in Item No. 199 on page 511, Appendix I, Report of Royal Commission on Labour, and on page 446 of the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee, the Royal Commission also recommended that industrial health research should be entrusted to the Indian Research Fund Association. The Scientific Advisory Board considered this recommendation of the Royal Commission in December 1931, and opined that there should be a bureau under the Central Government to deal with industrial health and that the Industrial Research Fund Association would gladly co-operate with such a bureau in carrying out the research which might be necessary, provided additional funds were placed at its disposal to do so. This opinion was endorsed by the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association in March 1932, but it has not so far been possible to implement the recommendation of the Royal Commission. An Industrial Health Advisory Committee has been set up in 1945. This step may be expected to lead to research into special problems affecting industrial health. The Indian Research Fund Association has, however, carried out independent enquiries in respect of some diseases in the industrial field including the general problem of tuberculosis which was specially investigated by Dr. Ukil from 1927 to 1943. At the All-India Institute of

Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, the subject of physiological hygiene was included in 1939 in the curriculum of students studying for the diploma of Public Health. The department concerned is called the section of Bio-chemistry, Nutrition and Physiological Hygiene, and in order that it may have facilities to investigate problems of industrial health among Indian workers, the Government of India permitted Dr. M. N. Rao, a Demonstrator in the Section, to accept a Study Fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Rao appears to have completed his course in the United States and to have returned to the Institute where he has been appointed as an Assistant Professor of Industrial and Physiological Hygiene. He has started working on the problems in which he received special training and arrangements are being considered for training of persons for work in the industrial health field. It, therefore, appears that research on industrial health and incidentally of occupational diseases as already been taken up to some extent and it is likely to gain momentum. We have no doubt that the question of the existence of any occupational disease amongst workers in the Jute extile Industry, who are in the neighbourhood of 3 lakhs in all, is bound to attract the attention of the Governments of India and of West Bengal, and of research scholars in the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, and in other institutions. We invite the attention of the Governments concerned for considering the advisability of setting up a regular machinery for conducting researches of a sustained character into the question of industrial health and occupational diseases in connection with the Jute Textile Industry in particular. We feel that we are unable to give any specific direction with regard to this subject but we recommend that this matter be taken up in right earnest by the authorities concerned.

ISSUE No. 18.—Cheap Canteen.

19. We may now pass on to consider the demand for cheap canteens under Issue No. 18. So far as the written statements are concerned the claim for the establishment of cheap canteens in all the jute mills has been put forward by the Bengal Jute Mill Workers' Federation and the Bansberia Jute Mill Employees' Union. In course of the hearing all the Unions supported the claim. The demand is that there should be an adequate canteen in every jute mill, and at such canteen food should be available at the market price or at cost price, and it should not be run on any profit-making basis. It has been contended on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association that canteens are not very popular and it is not the intention either of the present Factories Act or of the new Factories Bill to introduce a canteen in every factory, and the Tribunal should not give any general direction for the establishment of canteens.

19(1). On pages 66-67 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India (1931), the Commission has, among other things, observed as follows: "Some employers provide lunch sheds and the practice might be adopted more generally. * * * * The provision of some shelter where rest and refreshment can be taken is in many cases necessary and, moreover, would be generally appreciated by the workers. Similarly the provision of canteens might be considered in the case of the larger factories. * * * * * We recommend that the possibility in this direction be examined with a view to a wider adoption of amenities of this kind."

On page 32 of his Report on an Enquiry into the conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India Sri S. R. Deshpande makes the following observations: "Only a few mills have started canteens where light refreshments and tea are served. It is understood that in the initial stages considerable difficulties were experienced in running the canteens owing to factors relating to caste, different dietary habits of the workers, etc. One mill has now introduced the system of serving cooked meal in its canteen. Some mills run their own tea canteens, while others have licensed vendors under the supervision of the management. In some cases the mills allow outsiders to sell tea and light refreshments in the precincts of the mills. One mill supplies tea to its workers at 50 per cent. of the market price."

On pages 352-355 of the Main Report (1946), the Labour Investigation Committee observes as follows: "The works canteen is being increasingly recognised all over the world as an essential part of an industrial establishment, providing undeniable benefits from the point of view of health, efficiency and well-being. To introduce an element of nutritional balance into the otherwise deficient and unbalanced dietary of the workers, to provide cheap and clean food and an opportunity to relax in comfort near the place of work, to save time and trouble to workers on account of exhausting journeys to and from work after long hours in the factory, and to enable them to surmount the difficulties experienced in obtaining meals or foodstuffs—these are some of the objects of an industrial canteen. * * * * In a majority of mills and factories in India there are no canteens at all. * * * * * In most places, where canteens exist, they are little more than private contractors' tea-stalls, supplying tea and sweets. Where foodstuffs are supplied, they are neither cheap nor good in quality, while the environments are anything but clean, sanitary or attractive. * 'The maximum of profit' is the only principle of the contractor, who is there by virtue of being the highest bidder for the contract. * * * * * The usual objections raised by employers against starting canteens are that the dietetic habits of the workers vary widely, that workers of different communities are not prepared to mess together, that there is no 'canteen habit', that workers generally prefer to get their meals from home as foodstuffs are not available, etc. But every one of these objections has been proved to be untenable wherever a canteen has been run on sound lines after proper planning."

19(2). We agree generally with the views expressed above, and we are of opinion that canteens are a necessity for ensuring the health and welfare of the workers, and for increasing their efficiency and consequently the output of production. In 1946 the Labour Investigation Committee found that there was no law regulating the establishment of canteens. Since then by the Amending Act V of 1947 section 33A relating to canteens was introduced in the Factories Act. This new section lays down that the Provincial Government may make rules requiring that in any specified factory wherein more than 250 persons are ordinarily employed an adequate canteen should be provided for the use of the workers. Practically the whole of the existing section 33A of the Factories Act is sought to be enacted as section 46 in the new Factories Bill. It does not indeed appear that even in the new Factories Bill the establishment of a canteen is made compulsory. We are not aware that the Provincial Government of West Bengal has made, under the powers given by section 33A of the present Factories Act, any rules for the provision and maintenance of adequate canteens in the jute mills. We are of opinion, however, in the light of the observations made by the Royal Commission and the Labour Investigation Committee, and of what we have personally seen in different jute mills, that a canteen, at least of a moderate type, is an absolute necessity. It is true that the present Factories Act or the prospective law in respect of factories does not make any provision of a compulsory nature regarding canteens. It is, however, open to the Provincial Government to make it compulsory in effect by making rules in respect of the jute mills in West Bengal. The claim for cheap canteens raises a dispute which is connected with the conditions of labour and it is undoubtedly an industrial dispute, and this Tribunal has ample jurisdiction to deal with the subject in the interest of the industry and its workers as a whole. We have seen canteens in some places, whereas in other places there is probably no canteen of any type. We are of opinion that in every jute mill in West Bengal there should be a canteen where at least tea and snacks and light refreshments, if not cooked food, should be available. We are satisfied that canteens will be quite popular if they are run on proper lines.

19(3). At present, in a mill where there is a canteen, the management pays for the room, fuel, light, utensils and implements, and charges are made for the cost of food materials and attendants. The present position is that cooked food canteens exist in only about 6 jute mills and tea tiffins are available in about 45 to 50 of the mills. It is, therefore, clear that without any direction of an obligatory nature many of the employers have been reasonable enough to encourage the establishment of canteens and we are of opinion that the establishment of canteens will not really throw any substantial burdens on the employers at all. In our view, canteens, at least of a moderate type providing tea and light refreshments, can and should be established in all the jute mills involved in this reference all of which appear to employ more than 250 workers ordinarily, and while the employer should bear the expenses on account of the room or rooms, fuel, light, utensils and implements, the workers should pay for the food supplied at cost price which would include the cost of food materials and of attendants. We are not disposed to give any specifications of the size and standard of canteen rooms or of the kinds of food to be supplied as we feel that this matter may be conveniently left to the good judgment of the employers themselves who may ascertain the views and inclinations of the workers. As regards the specifications regarding the standards of accommodation and other details as mentioned in clause (2) of section 33A of the present Factories Act, which are the same as those to be found in clause (2) of section 46 of the new Factories Bill, we expect that the employers will take the necessary directions from the Provincial Government which has the power to make rules on the subject. So far as our award is concerned we give the following directions:—

(1) An adequate canteen, wherever it exists in a jute mill, should be maintained, and should be improved as far as practicable, for the provision of tea and light refreshments, and also of cooked food if possible and if required by a substantial body of workers.

(2) Where no canteen exists at present in a jute mill ordinarily employing more than 250 workers, a canteen of a moderate type supplying food on the lines indicated in clause (1) above should be opened within two months from the date of publication of this award.

(3) With regard to the running of a canteen the employer concerned shall provide the room or rooms and shall pay for the fuel, light, and the supply of necessary utensils and implements. The food supplied to the workers shall be available at cost price which will include the cost of food materials supplied and of attendants.

ISSUE No. 19.—Provision for Rest and Recreation.

20. We now take up the question of providing for rest shelters and recreation centres under Issue No. 19. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation has demanded provision for recreation, amusement and libraries for the workers. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour has demanded that every jute mill should have an adequate shelter for the use of the workmen during the recess period, in accordance with the standards specified in rule

45 of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1940, and that these shelters may also be used as common rooms, reading room, libraries, and meeting places of the workmen during non-working hours and holidays. The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union has also asked for provision for amusements, recreation and libraries. During the hearing the learned Advocate for the Jute Mill Workers' Federation pressed that every individual jute mill should provide for a welfare centre to accommodate at least 15 per cent. of the total labour force in each, and each centre should provide for various amenities including indoor and outdoor games, libraries, radio sets, occasional cinema shows, etc. It was also proposed on behalf of the Jute Mill Workers' Federation that there might be a combination of more than one mill for the purpose of starting a welfare centre. This suggestion regarding the combination of more than one mill has, however, been opposed by the Bengal National Chamber of Labour and Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union. The Indian Jute Mills' Association has stated that this is not really a subject of dispute between the mills and their labour, as all the mills are in agreement with the principle that some suitable form of rest and recreation centre should be provided so far as the circumstances may permit. In course of the argument the learned Counsel for the Association has stated that about 50 per cent. of the mills already have rest shelters within the factory premises for the labour to rest during recess periods. He gave the assurance that the mills were prepared to provide for common room facilities near the residence of the workers and that these common rooms might be maintained by more than one mill. It was pointed out that it might not always be practicable to have suitable places outside the mill compounds for the building of common rooms or recreation centres for the labour force.

20(1). We may now proceed to consider the present state of things as regards the subject of rest and recreation as appilcable to the jute mills in West Bengal. In this connection we may usefully quote the following passages from pages 372-73 from the Main Report of the Government of India Labour Investigation Committee (1946): "We may now turn to some of the other basic needs of the worker which appear to us fundamental and which affect his health and efficiency. These include reasonable facilities for rest and recreation, welfare measures and the provision of congenial conditions of work and safety measures. * * *. In the jute mills in Bengal, the interval granted between two spells of work is sometimes as long as 4 to 5 hours, but such interval hardly serves the purpose of rest, because where no housing is provided nearby, the workers have to go a few miles to their homes to cook their food and to rush back to work. * * *. In most establishments there is no provision for rest shelters with the result that the workers have to eat their meals either in the departments themselves or in the open and get no rest at all. We need hardly take notice of the contention of many managements that Indian workers prefer to rest under the shade of trees rather than in shelters built for the purpose. Barring a few exceptions the shelters we have inspected have been no better than cattle sheds." As regards our personal experience as Judges of the Tribunal, we have seen fairly good shelters in one or two places, whereas those in others are in unsatisfactory condition. It is understood that there are rest shelters in about 50 per cent. of the jute mills at the present time. As regards the issue under consideration we should consider it under two heads, namely, (1) provision for rest shelters and (2) provision for recreation centres or welfare centres. In dealing with the question of rest shelters we may refer to rule 45 of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1940, which lays down that "in any factory in which more than 150 workers are ordinarily employed, the Provincial Government may require that an adequate shelter or shelters shall, before a specified date.

be provided for the use of the workers during their periods of rest." Under the present rule, the provision for an adequate rest shelter is not compulsory. Under section 47 of the new Factories Bill it is laid down that "in every factory wherein more than 150 workers are ordinarily employed, adequate and suitable shelters, or rest rooms shall be provided and maintained for the use of the workers, provided that any canteen maintained in accordance with the provisions of section 46 shall be regarded as part of the accommodation required by this section." Under the prospective new law, therefore, the provision for shelters or rest rooms has been made compulsory. We have felt in the light of what we have seen and heard that the provision for shelters or rest rooms should be made compulsory on the lines of section 47 of the new Factories Bill, and in our view a rest shelter should be provided in every jute mill, the position being that every jute mill which we are dealing with employs more than 150 workers.

20(2). We then pass on to consider the question of recreation centres or welfare centres. We found a good recreation centre at the Angus Jute Mills at Bhadreswar in Hooghly district. But the vast majority of the jute mills are conspicuous by the absence of any recreation centre. At the present time there are 10 welfare centres run by individual jute mills for their own labour population, these mills being Angus Jute Mills, Champdani Jute Mills, Presidency Jute Mills (near Konnagar), National Jute Mills (Rajgunj), Delta Jute Mills (Manikpur), Hukum Chand Jute Mills (Naihati), Agarpara Jute Mills, Gouripur Jute Mills (Naihati), Baranagore Jute Mills and Hooghly Jute Mills. It is understood that a welfare centre is under construction at Fort Gloster Jute Mills at Bauria. Apart from these centres run by individual mills, there are 6 welfare centres provided by the Indian Jute Mills' Association, these being located at Hajinagar, Kankinara and Titaghur on the eastern bank of the river Hooghly and at Sibpur, Serampore and Bhadreswar on the western bank and the Association appears to have spent over these centres more than Rs.54,000 in 1947. It further appears that the actual attendance of the workers in these welfare centres is not more than 4 per cent. of the total labour force. The present scheme of the Indian Jute Mills' Association is to use the Association's centres for the purpose of co-ordinating the centres located in individual mills. It further appears that the Government of West Bengal maintains at the present time 10 welfare centres in the jute industrial areas, two being located at Howrah and Bauria, two at Belliaghata and Matiabruz, four at Budge Budge, Sodepore, Gouripore and Kankinara, and another two at Rishra and Telinipara. It is understood that the Government has spent about Rs. 20,000 during the year 1947-48 over these welfare centres. It is presumed that these Government welfare centres can also serve as co-ordinating factors. There is indeed no statutory provision for the establishment of recreation centres or welfare centres, but the Government, the Indian Jute Mills' Association, and several progressive individual jute mills have taken up the matter in the practical field of affairs obviously for the simple reason that such centres are a necessity for the well-being of the working population. We are of opinion that there should be a welfare centre of moderate size and equipments attached to every jute mill with which we are concerned, and the centres under the management of the Government of West Bengal and of the Indian Jute Mills' Association may very well serve the purpose of very useful co-ordinating factors. We do not propose to give any specifications about the size or the nature and quality of the equipments to be provided in such welfare centres, but we shall expect that welfare centres for individual mills wherever they exist will be improved, and they will be opened with at least moderate equipments for indoor games and other amusements, in mills where they do not exist at present.

20(3). In the result, we give the following directions in our award:—

(1) Every jute mill shall provide for and maintain an adequate and suitable shelter or shelters for the use of the workers. Any canteen, which may be maintained, or may be opened and maintained in accordance with our direction in connection with Issue No. 18, shall be regarded as part of the accommodation provided for the shelter or shelters, and should be as near the latter as possible. Specifications regarding the shelter or shelters should be in accordance with the directions of the Provincial Government under rule 45 of the present Bengal Factories Rules, 1940, or under any law or rules which may come into force on the enactment of the new Factories Bill.

(2) A recreation centre or welfare centre shall be opened in every jute mill, where there is none at present, and there shall be provision of indoor games and other amenities at such centre. We do not propose to give any specifications regarding the size and equipments of these welfare centres, in the hope that this will be determined by the employers themselves. It is hoped that these new welfare centres will work in co-ordination with the centres being maintained by the Government and by the Indian Jute Mills' Association. In order to minimise the cost of construction the question of having the recreation or welfare centres in the rest shelters which we have already directed to be established may be considered, wherever possible, provided that such shelters can be made accessible to the workers during non-working hours without detriment to the safety of the factory. In cases where the suggested combination of a shelter room and a recreation centre is not practicable or desirable, recreation centres should be separately maintained.

(3) Rest shelters and recreation or welfare centres where they do not exist at present should be opened within four months from the date of publication of this award.

ISSUE No. 20.—Provision for Creches.

21. The next subject for our consideration relates to the demand for providing for creches in jute mills employing a substantial number of female workers. This demand has been put forward on behalf of the workers by the National Chamber of Labour and the Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union. In course of the hearing the other Unions supported the demand. It has been contended that creches are a necessity in factories employing women workers, and among other things creches have an educative influence on mothers who are workers. It has also been argued that creches are likely to attract more women workers and wives of male workers to come and work. The presence of the latter, it is contended, is likely to create a healthy domestic life leading to the ultimate well-being of workers both male and female. On behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, Dr. Waight has admitted the desirability of establishing creches in factories employing female labour, and it has been submitted that the employers agree that the condition of existing creches should be improved. It has, however, been contended that the Tribunal should not go beyond the limits of the legislation in this connection.

21(1). At this stage we may discuss the general condition with reference to creches in the mills. On pages 65-66 of its Report (1931) the Royal Commission on Labour in India observes as follows: "Creches are not uncommon in factories employing women, and some we saw were admirably staffed and equipped; others, if better than nothing, still left much to be desired; yet others were both dirty and inadequately furnished. In many of the factories employing women in substantial numbers, no creches have been provided, and this is particularly true of the Bengal jute mills, where caste feeling and the reluctance of women to leave their young children were stated by some witnesses to create serious difficulties. As a result of their absence, infants are taken into the mills and can be found lying on sacking, in bobbin boxes and other unsuitable places, exposed to noise and danger of moving machinery and a dust-laden atmosphere and no year passes without a certain number of serious and minor accidents, and sometimes even of deaths, occurring among such children. It is important that creches, when first opened, should be well-furnished and properly supervised. If suitable women are placed in charge, and short periods of absence from work at necessary intervals are granted to the nursing mothers, we believe that gradually the initial prejudices and diffidence of the women could be overcome. .... We recommend that creches should be provided in all places where women are employed, in considerable numbers, and we would make the obligation a statutory one in all factories employing not less than 250 women." The Health Survey and Development Committee, on pages 84-85 of Volume I of its Report (1946) observes as follows: "The employment of women workers makes it essential that there should be provision for nurseries or creches where their children can be left and given proper food and attention while the mothers are away at work .... The absence of a statutory obligation, however, makes employers indifferent about providing creches .... In Bengal the provision of creches is not a statutory obligation. Some of the large concerns, including the jute mills, have, however, voluntarily established them and have also included the supply of milk and supervision for the children." Sri S. R. Deshpande in his Report (on page 32) on an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Jute Mill Industry in India observes as follows: "About 20 mills have provided creches. Here again, the standards of maintenance, equipment, cleanliness, etc., vary considerably. Some of them are well-equipped with cradles, while the equipments in others leave much to be desired. There appears to be a great need for starting creches in other mills, as women are employed to a considerable extent. Cases have been reported of mothers doping their babies with opium to keep them quiet during the time that they are at work." The Government of India Labour Investigation Committee, on page 355 of the Main Report, observes as follows: "On the whole, the employers have been rather slow in observing the requirements in regard to provision of creches even in Provinces where the law requires it. Things were bad enough in former years when there was no provision of creches, as women used to keep their children with them while working near the machines or, worse still, drug them with opium and leave them at home. Mills which are not legally obliged to establish creches do not have them at all .... Even where the rules are observed, the tendency is to conform only to the letter of the law and to break the spirit of it. Thus some dark room in a corner away from the work place may be set apart with no playthings to attract the children and nobody to look after them. .... Generally speaking, the creche is one of the neglected corners of the factory and if an *ayah* or nurse is in attendance, she seldom pays sufficient attention to the requirements of the children left there. The emoluments of nurses in charge are usually low. Supervision even in good creches leaves much to be desired." As noticed on page 8 of Deshpande's Report, women are generally employed in the batching department as teasers and in the preparing department as feeders and receivers on the breaker and finishing cards and on drawing machines and as roving feeders. They form a high percentage of hand-sewers in the finishing department. In course of our inspections of jute mills we have found that there is a substantial number of women workers, particularly in the departments just mentioned in good size mills. It is understood that at the present moment there are creches in a little over 30 jute mills in West Bengal. We are surprised to find no creche in a large well-equipped mill like the Angus Jute Mill at Bhadreswar, where the medical facilities in other directions are of a strikingly elaborate character. The small number of creches that we have seen in course of our inspection are not in satisfactory condition and we agree generally with the spirit of the observations which we have quoted above from different reports that there is a great deal of room for effecting improvement in the condition and general supervision of creches. We are of opinion that creches are a great necessity in factories where there is a substantial number of women workers.

21(2). We may now discuss the state of the law and rules in connection with the provision and maintenance of creches. Section 33, clause (2) of the present Factories Act, lays down that the Provincial Government may make rules requiring that in any specified factory, wherein more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed, a suitable room shall be reserved for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women, and prescribing the standards for such rooms and the nature of the supervision to be exercised over the children therein. Rule 46 of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1940, lays down as follows: "In any factory in which more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed, the Provincial Government may require that a room or rooms shall, before a specified date, be provided and reserved for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women, and such rooms shall conform to the following standards:—(1) They shall be of adequate size to comfortably accommodate the number of such children brought into the factory premises; (2) they shall be adequately lighted and ventilated and give effective protection from the weather, and where necessary, provided with *punkhas* or fans; and (3) lavatory accommodation, washing facilities and a sufficient supply of potable water shall be provided and an experienced woman supervisor shall be placed in charge of such rooms, and suitable arrangements shall be made for the care of and attention to the children who use them." It will be noticed that the present state of the law does not make it obligatory on the management of a factory to provide for and maintain a creche, unless the Provincial Government has actually passed an order in respect of the particular factory. The progress of legislation appears to be making further advance in the proper direction, in so far as section 48 of the new Factories Bill seeks to place an obligation in this direction on every factory employing more than 50 women workers. Section 48 of the new Factories Bill runs as follows:—"(1) In every factory wherein more than 50 women workers are ordinarily employed, there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the use of children under the age of six years belong to such women. (2) Such rooms shall provide adequate accommodation, shall be adequately lighted and ventilated, shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, and shall be under the charge of women trained in the care of children and infants. (3) The Provincial Government may make rules, (*a*) prescribing the location and the standards in respect of construction, accommodation and furniture and other equipment of room to be provided under this section; (*b*) requiring the provision in factories to which this section applies of additional facilities for the care of children belonging to women workers, including suitable provision of facilities for washing and changing their clothing; (*c*) requiring the provision in any factory of free milk for such children; (*d*) requiring that facilities shall be given in any factory for the mothers of such children to feed them at the necessary intervals." It will be clear that the prospective legislation, when enacted more or less in the form presented in the new Factories Bill, will serve to make a distinct advance on the present state of things. While we are of opinion that creches should be established in all jute mills ordinarily employing more than 50 women workers, we do not wish to give any specifications regarding the construction of rooms and equipments in general, and we feel that we must leave these matters to the Provincial Government to regulate, in accordance with the prsent law and rules, or in accordance with the prospective law and rules when the latter actually come into operation. All we can do at the present stage is to give a general direction.

21(3). Accordingly, we direct as follows:—In every jute mill wherein more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or room for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women. Such rooms shall provide adequate accommodation, shall be adequately lighted and ventilated, shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and shall be under the charge of women experienced in the care of children and infants. As regards specifications regarding the location and the standards in respect of construction, equipments and other particulars, directions should be obtained from the Provincial Government under the present law and rules or under any prospective law and rules which may come into operation. Existing creches should be improved as far as practicable in respect of equipments and supervision. Where a creche does not exist in a jute mill required to provide for and maintain a creche according to this award, a creche should be opened within 3 months from the date of publication of this award, and then maintained on proper lines.

ISSUE No. 21.—Arrangement for Educational Facilities for Adult Workers and their Children.

22. The next subject for our consideration relates to arrangements for educational facilities for adult workers and their children under Issue No. 21. The Unions appearing before us prayed for facilities for free and compulsory education of the workmen and their children in schools maintained by the respective jute mills. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour has demanded that the mills should make arrangements for free and compulsory education of the workmen below 40 years of age and that primary schools for the education of boys and girls of the workmen should be set up in all the mills. The Chamber has also suggested the establishment of Middle Schools by a process of combination of mills, and has further asked for the establishment of a technical school under the auspices of the Indian Jute Mills' Association where the sons and dependants of the workmen should receive technical training. The Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union has put forward a claim for free primary educational institutions and night schools. The Bansberia Jute Mill Employees' Association has asked for a school for boys and another for girls at least up to the Middle standard. The Jute Mill Workers' Federation has demanded free education for adult workers and their children and establishment of libraries. During the hearing Sri S. K. Basu, Advocate for the Federation, has put forward demands in respect of an upper primary school for the workmen's children, and a night school for the workmen in each jute mill, 4 free secondary schools at suitable centres in the jute mill areas and 3 or 4 technological institutes for the training of selected operatives. In its written statement, the Indian Jute Mills' Association has stated that the subject matter of this issue is no matter of dispute between the parties, and the Tribunal should not examine the subject. The Association further observes as follows:—"In its financial aspects the industry with others will be called upon to share; in its responsibility it is entirely a matter for the State. Whatever

the mills have done in this way has been again purely voluntary and to try to fill the gap caused by the State's own deficiencies." The Prabartak Jute Mill states in its written statement that while the authorities are alive to a sense of their duty for providing necessary educational facilities for the children of the workmen, they have been unable to go far enough owing to financial difficulties.

22(1). Before we proceed further to deal with this subject of educational facilities for workmen and their children, we feel called upon to decide the point as to whether the claim involved in this issue is an industrial dispute which this Tribunal would have jurisdiction to deal with. It has been contended on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, during the hearing, that this matter does not constitute an industrial dispute and consequently the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon it. We do not think that it is necessary to go into this contention very elaborately. We do not see any difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the dispute over the subject matter of the present issue must be held to be connected with the conditions of labour within the meaning of section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, even if it may be somewhat difficult to say that this matter is connected with the terms of employment. We have no doubt that the dispute over the subject matter of this issue is an industrial dispute and this Tribunal has ample jurisdiction to deal with it. The question is not really of our jurisdiction, and the main point seems to be how far the Tribunal would be justified in imposing burdens on the employers, and to what extent and on what lines burdens in respect of provision for educational facilities for workmen and their children can be properly laid on the shoulders of the employers.

22(2). We may now proceed to give a picture of the needs in the direction of educational facilities. Let us start with certain observations made by the Royal Commission on Labour in India (1931). On pages 27-31 of its Report, the Commission observes as follows:—"In India nearly the whole mass of industrial labour is illiterate, a state of affairs which is unknown in any other country of industrial importance. It is almost impossible to overestimate the consequences of this disability, which are obvious in wages, in health, in productivity, in organisation and in several other directions. Modern machine industry depends in a peculiar degree on education, and the attempt to built it up with an illiterate body of workers must be difficult and perilous. We would emphasise the fact that, precisely because of this, the education of industrial labour should receive special attention. Many employers have endeavoured to do something towards making good the deficiency by means of factory schools and a few of the schools we saw are admirable examples of their kind, and represent a big outlay in cost and thought.................. But employers in many cases would be making a valuable contribution if they were prepared to develop the education of their workers' children in their factory schools. The non-working child is likely to get much more advantage from such education than the half-timer. The difficulty here is the economic pressure which tends to drive the child to work at an early age. But we believe that employers who, as some have already done, make the small outlay necessary to keep such children at school will be doing a real social service; moreover, they will probably reap the benefit later by introducing a better type of worker, thus paving the way for selected men to rise higher. At the same time, the main responsibility for education in industrial areas cannot be thrown upon the employers. In this, as in other matters, some employers have done admirable work in the attempt to remedy the deficiencies of the responsible authorities, and we believe that few would be unwilling to cooperate if definite and reasonable schemes were put before them. For example, the Indian Jute Mills' Association, while emphasising the view that it was not the employers' duty to educate labour, expressed its readiness to co-operate with Government in the matter, if invited to do so. Without doubt the task is primarily one for the community acting through local bodies and Government and we would repeat, in the interests of Indian industry and labour, that the industrial areas have a special claim to attention.................. There is a strong case for the preferential treatment of those areas in view of the economic results to be obtained. It is for the education authorities to take the lead, but the end in view justifies them in calling on the employers' associations and individual employers to assist .... One advantage which education will bring to the industrial worker will be the opening of avenues of promotion at present closed to him .... We recommend that the Indian Jute Mills' Association should combine to maintain a part-time school for selected adults and adolescent operatives. Such a school would, we hope, secure a good Government grant, as it would have a strong claim to State assistance." On page 33 of his Report of an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in Jute Mill Industry in India Sri S. R. Deshpande observes as follows:—"Some mills have established schools for children of their operatives but many others only made contributions to local schools in the neighbourhood. The management of the Birla Jute Mills, however, have set up two night schools for the education of the adult workers and books, stationery, etc., are supplied free. There are also two primary schools and a high school for the education of the children of their operatives. One of the mills provides free primary school to Muslim boys only. No classes have been organised for education of adult workers except at 3 or 4 welfare centres of the Association where attempts are being made in this respect. Speaking generally, the facilities provided for the education of the children of the operatives are very poor." We of this Tribunal have had the opportunity of examining the standard of the educational facilities provided in some mills which we have had occasion to inspect, and we agree generally with Sri Deshpande's observations that on the whole the facilities provided for education in the jute mills are very poor, and there is undoubtedly a great deal of room for improvement. On behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association it has been represented to us that at present there are primary schools in 29 out of the 89 jute mills with which we are concerned, and primary education is also given in the six welfare centres conducted by the Association. We have further been given to understand that the Association has provided for a number of scholarships to facilitate the technical education of their operatives, and the establishment of a technological institute is under contemplation.

22(3). The real point, as we have already indicated, is whether the responsibility for provision of educational facilities for the workmen or for their children can be thrown entirely on the employers, and if the entire responsibility cannot be thrown on them, to what extent and in what manner the employers should be called upon to share the responsibility. From portions of the observations made by the Royal Commission on Labour which we have quoted above, it will appear that the Commission was of opinion that the main responsibility for education in industrial areas could not be thrown upon the employers, and the task was primarily one for the Government and the local bodies, and it was for the education authorities to take the lead and to call upon the employers to assist and participate in the responsibility. With regard to this aspect of the matter it may be useful to quote certain observations made by the Government of India Labour Investigation Committee on page 362 of the Main Report which run as follows:—"We are not sure, however, that provision for educational facilities could be imposed upon employers as a matter of policy. As in the case of medical facilities, if any employers actually do provide such facilities, they must be considered as merely gratis. From this point of view it is interesting to note that the educational scheme of the Central Advisory Board of

Education (popularly known as the Sargent Scheme) envisages the financing of a system of national education by the Central and Provincial Governments, partly supported by religious trusts and partly by one or two other sources." This view of the Labour Investigation Committee with regard to the question of responsiblity for providing educational facilities supports the opinion of the Royal Commission on Labour on the same subject, and after giving careful consideration to all aspects of the matter, we have come to the conclusion that the responsibility, financial and otherwise, cannot be thrown entirely on the employers, and the State has necessarily a large part to play in initiating appropriate schemes, which may be worked out, in respect of industrial workers and their children, with the financial and other assistance of the employers. The position is that it is for the State to take the initiative. We understand that the Government of West Bengal have already in hand schemes which will cover the education of adults and children in the jute mill areas. It is understood that the scheme of adult education will comprise literacy and vocational training, and that of children's education will comprise a pre-basic standard (age group 3 to 5 years), and a basic standard (age group 6 to 11 years). We further understand that employers of large scale labour will be required to run the adult education classes at the places of work under the direction and advice of officers and committees to be set up by Government and to bear a part of the expenditure on this account, as may be decided in due course, and that the whole scheme may be in operation in the near future.

22(4). The question pre-eminently arises as to what the Tribunal should do by way of giving an award on the subject of provision for educational facilities for adult workmen and their children. We are glad to find that the Provincial Government has already taken up the matter in hand in pursuance of a general scheme of advancement of education for the entire community, and the Government is alive to the needs of the industrial workers and their children in the sphere of education. Under the circumstances, we feel that it will not be proper for us to introduce any scheme of educational institutions independently of the general scheme which is likely to be worked out in practice by the Government in collaboration with the employers. In our view any imposition of a scheme evolved by us may perhaps be harmful to the cause of education in so far as the details of any such scheme may not be consistent with those of the general scheme which Government is likely to introduce within a short time. We have therefore come to the conclusion that it is not expedient, under the prevailing circumstances, to give any direction on the employers of the jute mills with which we are concerned for starting any new educational institutions of a specific character or standard. At the same time we are of opinion that the existing institutions for providing education either to workers or to their children should be continued at a proper level of efficiency, and employers should be encouraged to improve the educational facilities as far as practicable. As regards primary education for adult workers and their children the employers may be encouraged to start new institutions in mills where they do not exist at present, but we are not disposed to specify any standards or curricula for such new institutions, and we would desire that such new institutions should be started and run in co-ordination with the education authorities under the Government of West Bengal. As regards secondary schools we find from a list of high schools and colleges published by the Department of Education, Government of Bengal, corrected up to the 31st December, 1944, that there are at present in existence about 20 aided high schools and an equal number of unaided high schools in the jute mill areas which cover a distance of about 60 miles on either side of the river Hooghly. The establishment of about four more high schools at selected centres in the jute mill areas, at the cost of the employers in the jute textile industry, as suggested on behalf of the Unions, would not add materially to the existing educational facilities, and we consider it expedient that the question of further advancement in the direction of establishing more secondary schools in the part of the country covered by the jute mill areas should be left to the Provincial Government in the Department of Education to decide, as, in our view, the establishment of new educational institutions of this character must necessarily be a part of the entire educational structure, with which we are not acquainted. As regards the provision for technical education also we are unable to give any definite directions under the present circumstances. We shall however give some directions of an appropriate character and make some recommendations for the consideration of the parties concerned, and we shall expect the Government of West Bengal to bring adequate schemes of education for the adult workmen and for their children in the jute mill areas to be put into operation as quickly as possible.

22(5). In the result, we direct that the existing primary or secondary schools for children or schools for adults in the jute mills concerned should be maintained at an adequate level of efficiency and should be improved as far as practicable. We recommend that primary schools for workers' children, and night schools or other schools for adult workmen be started in those jute mills where they do not exist, in consultation with the Department of Education, Government of West Bengal, and in co-ordination with such schemes as may be contemplated by Government. It is hoped that the educational activities of the welfare centres under the management of the Indian Jute Mills' Association and of Government, respectively, will be maintained at a high level of efficiency and will be further improved as far as practicable. It is further hoped that the system of scholarship for the encouragement of technical education as introduced by the Indian Jute Mills' Association will be maintained and the Association will do everything in its power to start the proposed technological institute at a very early date.

ISSUE No. 22.—(a) Free Supply of Implements to Mechanical Workers and Carpenters and (b) Free Supply of Uniforms to Durwans and Drivers, and Members of Crews on Launches.

23. We next proceed to take up Issue No. 22 which is divided into two parts. Taking up the first part relating to the demand for free supply of implements to mechanical workers and carpenters, we observe that this demand was put forward by the Jute Mill Workers' Federation and the Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union. The Indian Jute Mills' Association in its written statement has stated that it agrees that where it is necessary for the performance of a man's work that he should have tools, the obligation rests with the employer to provide these to the extent and of the nature which the work (not the worker) demands. The Association further states that the demand is no one of general application to the industry, as it is not within the knowledge of the Association that a different practice is being observed in any concern. In course of the hearing it is generally agreed that implements to be used by mechanical workers and carpenters for the purposes of performance of the work given to them should be supplied free by the employers concerned. We, therefore, direct that free supply of implements as demanded by the Unions be made in all the jute mills involved in this reference.

23 (1). We then pass on to consider the second part of Issue No. 22 relating to the demand for free supply of uniforms to durwans and drivers and members of crews on launches. This matter also is very simple in so far as the learned Counsel for the Indian Jute Mills' Association has intimated to the Tribunal that the mills concerned agree to supply both summer and winter uniforms and waterproofs to durwans and drivers and shirts and shorts to members of crews on launches. The representatives of the Unions appearing before us accept the proposal as satisfactory. We are of opinion that the proposal should be given effect to in all the jute mills involved in this reference and we direct accordingly.

ISSUE No. 23.—Revision of the System of Recording Attendance.

24. We now pass on to consider Issue No. 23 relating to the demand for revision of the present system of recording attendance. At present the system appears to be that the attendance of workers is recorded by the members of the clerical staff. The present system is objected to on the ground that members of the clerical staff who are in charge of the time arrival sheets of the workers often indulge in certain abuses, and this system is not free from corruption. The demand for a revision of the present system has been put forward by the Jute Mill Workers' Federation and the Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union. It has been suggested that in place of the present system the punching (clock) system, which is a mechanical system, should be introduced. It is expected by the Unions that mechanical system will not be liable to abuses. We have seen a specimen of a punching (clock) machine, and we have examined its operation. The operation is no doubt automatic, but the ticket concerned has got to be introduced by human agency. It appears that a large number of punching (clock) machines will be required in order to avoid overcrowding of workers at the same time, and chances of recording attendance by proxy even by means of the mechanical system cannot altogether be ruled out. Janab Shafaatullah Khan, on behalf of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour, has expressed doubts about the incorruptibility of even the mechanical clock machine which also will have to be operated by human hands. The Indian Jute Mills' Association, in its written statement, does not controvert the proposition that the present system should be changed for promoting an incorruptible atmosphere as regards the matter of recording attendance of workers, and the Association agrees in principle that some sort of mechanical device should be adopted for the purpose. It is represented to us, however, that at the present moment punching clock machines are not easily available, and the best course for us would be to say that while the present system which is not free from corruption should be changed, some kind of mechanical system which may be easily introduced should be adopted. We agree that the present system of recording attendance should be discontinued as soon as possible and we direct accordingly. We further direct that some kind of mechanical system which may be easily available under present circumstances should be introduced at the earliest opportunity in all the mills involved in this reference.

ISSUE No. 24.—Representatives of the Employees to be taken in the Administration.

25. The next issue which we proceed to deal with is Issue No. 24 relating to a demand put forward by the Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union alone to the effect that representatives of the employees should be

taken in the administration of the concern. The extremely concise manner in which Sree Shib Nath Banerji, on behalf of this Union, expressed his demand was probably misleading, and the Indian Jute Mills' Association in its written statement with regard to this demand has stated as follows:—"This item is no matter of dispute; for there is no bar to the appointment by mills of any workers to the administrative staff." What was really meant in the demand, however, was not a question of appointment of any suitable and capable worker to the administrative staff, but a question of participation of the workers, through their representatives, in the administration and management of the concern. When the position was made clear in course of the hearing of this matter, the representatives of the Indian Jute Mills' Association were naturally opposed to the demand.

25 (1). In course of the hearing a point was raised to the effect that as this question was raised by only one Union, the other Unions appearing before the Tribunal could not be allowed to have any say in the matter. The Tribunal eventually deided that as a matter of procedure the other Unions who did not specifically put forward the particular demand would be permitted to participate in the discussion, but whether the eventual award given by the Tribunal would be binding on the other Unions or on workmen represented by the other Unions would be left for decision in the final award. As we left the matter like that at the time of hearing, we are now taking it up for a decision. Sree S. Choudhuri, Counsel for the Indian Jute Mills' Association, definitely put forward the argument that a dispute raised by one Union could not be allowed to be discussed by the other Unions and this contention was overruled by us at the time of hearing. He further contended that the principle of an issue raised by one Union alone would not apply to the other Unions who did not raise the issue or, in other words, that the eventual Award of the Tribunal would not be binding on the other Unions. The proposition put forward by the learned Counsel was controverted by Sree S. K. Basu, Advocate on behalf of the Jute Mill Workers' Federation, and by Janab Shafaatullah Khan on behalf of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour. It was pertinently contended on behalf of the Unions concerned that according to the Government Order of reference all the workmen employed in all the mills involved in the reference were represented by the five Unions specifically mentioned in the Order, and the Government by its Order contemplated a process of collective representation of all the workmen by these five Unions, and the five Unions would be entitled to represent all the workmen jointly and severally irrespective of the question as to whether a particular demand was put forward by one or more Unions and not by other Unions. On giving careful consideration to the question we have come to the conclusion that Sree S. Chaudhury's contention is not sound and the correct position is that the Unions appearing before us represent all the workmen of all the mills involved in the reference irrespective of the question as to whether a particular issue has been raised by one Union and not by the others. A contrary interpretation of the Order of reference would lead to absurdities. We, therefore, held that our eventual Award in respect of a question like this which has been raised by one Union appearing before us will be binding on all concerned.

25(2). Let us now pass on to the subject-matter of the issue. Sree Shib Nath Banerji being the Union representative responsible for putting forward this particular demand was naturally the principal spokesman. He referred to the resolution passed by the Tripartite Industries Conference held in December, 1947, which laid down agreed principles about the setting up of Central, Regional and Unit Production Committees and for settlement of disputes between the management and labour with the help of Works Committees, and certain other matters, and which adopted the dominating principle of an industrial truce for the next three years. Sree Shib Nath Banerji, however, contended that the contemplated Production Committees and the Works Committees would not be enough for the purpose he had in mind, and his central point with regard to the issue under consideration was that there should be a 50 per cent. representation of labour on all Committees of management under which the manager would function. The position not being clear from the written statement filed by the Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union, we asked Sree Shib Nath Banerji to submit a fresh statement in elucidation of his point. He eventually submitted a statement on the following lines—"We have been demanding a share in the management and in the administration. The Works Committees are not meant for this at all. Production Units as accepted in the recent Industrial Conference, would be a move in the direction, but they do not go far enough. Workers' representatives should be taken in all Committees for the management of all processes of production, distribution, costing, accounting, and all other matters concerned in the industry. This is demanded in all industries, whether nationalised or not. Active co-operation of workers in all these is absolutely necessary for efficiency and smooth running of the industry. Representation of workers and mill's authorities to be equal." The gist of the demand put forward by the Union, therefore, is a system of participation by the employees in the actual functioning of the management. The contention is that representatives of the employees should take part in the matter of decisions with regard to all kinds of problems—managerial, commercial, financial or otherwise. In other words, the demand means the setting up of a system of joint management and of giving the status of the employer to representatives elected or selected by the employees.

25(3). It has been strongly contended by the learned Counsel on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association that a dispute of this nature is not an industrial dispute and, therefore, this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to deal with the matter. We must, therefore, proceed to decide first whether this dispute is an industrial dispute within the meaning of section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act. There is no manner of doubt that it is a dispute between employers and workmen. But in order that this dispute may constitute an industrial dispute within the meaning of the Act, it must be shown that it is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person. It is obvious that this dispute can have no connection with the employment or non-employment of any person, or with the conditions of labour of any person. The question remains to be considered as to whether this dispute can have even any remote connection with the terms of employment. We agree that in order to establish the connection it is not necessary that the subject-matter of the dispute should be or be related to any existing term of employment, and it would be enough if the connection can be established with what should be the terms of employment according to the workmen. Sree S. K. Basu, on behalf of the Jute Mill Workers' Federation, has contended that this dispute involves the question of setting up of joint committees of management, on which labour should be represented in a certain proportion, and this dispute should be held to be connected with the terms of employment. The central factor in the demand being a right of participation in the functions of management and control of the entire concern in all its aspects, it really amounts to a process of partial usurpation of the functions of the employer by the employees. It is seriously questionable whether a matter of this kind can legitimately form the subject-matter of a contract governing the relations between the employer and the employees or in other words whether such a matter can be a possible term of employment at all. "Employment". within the meaning of section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, must necessarily mean "employment as a workman under the employer". On giving very careful consideration to the whole question we come to the conclusion that a matter of this kind cannot be or be connected with any term of employment, and, therefore, cannot be the subject-matter of an industrial dispute. We feel that the demand really aims at a process of reorganisation and remodelling of the present-day social structure, so far as the relations between employers and employees are concerned and while such a matter can be a fit subject of a Tripartite Conference like the one held in December, 1947, or similar Conferences, it cannot constitute an industrial dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act. In the result, we hold that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to deal with the subject-matter of the issue under consideration, and we must, therefore, decline to give any direction on the subject.

ISSUE No. 25.—Relieving Clerks and Filling up of Vacancies.

26. The next subject for our consideration is Issue No. 25 relating to certain demands put forward by the Bansberia Mill Employees' Union representing clerks, compounders and Gurkha durwans working in Ganges Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Banberia, district Hooghly, on the subjects of relieving clerks and filling up of vacancies. We take up the question of relieving clerks first. The demand put forward is on the following lines:—"At least 15 per cent. of the total number of clerks to be provided and trained in different departments". We have been told by the representative of the Union concerned that there is already a system of relieving clerks, the strength of such clerks being 10 per cent. of the total number of clerks. It has been contended on behalf of the Union that Bansberia being a malarious area, the absentees are often too many, and the strength of relieving clerks should be raised to 15 per cent. of the total. We understand that there is no system of relieving clerks in any other jute mill. After hearing all parties, we are not satisfied that there is any adequate ground for directing an increase in the strength of relieving clerks as obtaining in the Ganges Manufacturing Mill at Bansberia. We, therefore, reject this claim.

26(1). The next item to be considered under this issue is the question of vacancies to be filled up with competent persons without delay. The representative of the Employees' Union concerned have made a complaint that vacancies are often left unfilled, and the burden of the work of absentees has to be taken by those who continue to work. We have not heard any similar complaint from any other concern and we do not quite follow what is really meant by putting forward this claim on the subject of filling up of vacancies. The principle enunciated in the demand is, however, correct, and we are disposed to support it. We accordingly direct that vacancies should be filled up with competent persons without any unreasonable delay.

ISSUE No. 27.—Nationalisation of Jute Textile Industry.

28. We shall now skip over Issue No. 26 relating to specific cases of victimisation, proceedings in respect of which have been stayed at the instance of the High Court of Calcutta, and pass on to consider Issue No. 27 on the subject of nationalisation of the Jute Textile Industry. This issue has been raised only by the Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdoor Union. In the written statement the claim was expressed in an extremely concise form and to elucidate the nature of the claim, Sri Shibnath Banerji, President of the Union, subsequently expressed the claim on the following

lines:—"All the jute mills of West Bengal should be nationalised immediately. The jute mills belong to the nation, and as such, the profit made by the mills should be counted as national wealth. The mill authorities have got no right to utilise the profit made by the sweat of the labourers. Three lacs of workers should not be exploited by a few employers. On the other hand, in order to make a nation strong it is essential to nationalise the industry. If the question of compensation is raised, we submit that the shareholders who have not yet got the double amount of their share money may claim some, but others have absolutely no claim." During the hearing the representatives of all the Unions have supported the claim Sri Shibnath Banerji was naturally the first spokesman with regard to this subject. He referred us to Resolution No. II passed in the Tripartite Industries Conference held in December, 1947. By this resolution the conference recommends to Govrnment that while enunciating the national policy of industrial development, some important aspects, among others, should be kept in view. One of the aspects, which has been given specific shape in the resolution, is the division of industries into three broad categories, namely, (*a*) industries which should be under State ownership and management, (*b*) industries which may be jointly owned and managed by the State and private enterprise and (*c*) industries owned and managed by private enterprise. The resolution has further laid down that in selecting the industries as aforesaid which will be reviewed from time to time the paramount consideration will be the country's basic, economic and defence requirements on the one hand and the possibility of quick and efficient production on the other. It appears that in the subsequent final declaration of the industrial policy of the Government of India, in pursuance of the resolutions passed in the Tripartite Industries Conference, the Jute Textile Industry comes within the category of industries owned and managed by private enterprise, and at no stage of the deliberations does it appear to have been considered as a fit subject under the head of nationalisation. Sri Shibnath Banerji speaking on the claim put forward, however, has pressed for the inclusion of the Jute Textile Industry in the list of nationalised industries. Sri S. K. Basu, Advocate, for the Jute Mill Workers' Federation, has argued that the subject of nationalisation can be considered under two heads, namely, (1) State ownship, and (2) State control over or State management of industries. In pursuance of this line of argument Sri S. K. Basu has conceded that the question of State ownership is perhaps beyond the scope of the Tribunal. He has, however, contended that a question of State control or State management in collaboration with private enterprise comes within the scope of an industrial dispute. His contention is that State control over the Jute Textile Industry is necessary in order that the welfare measures for which the Unions have pressed may be carried out fully and properly. Sri Indrajit Gupta for the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union has pressed for complete State ownership of the industry, and has contended that the control and management should be shared by the State and by workers' representatives. All these of course are contentions raised by the different Unions in favour of the claim for nationalisation. The primary question before the Tribunal however is whether this claim is an industrial dispute within the meaning of section 2(*k*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In other words the question is whether this dispute or difference between employers and workmen can be said to be connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour of any person. As regards State ownership the claim really amounts to a plea for a change of employers. As regards State control or management, the claim means a plea for partial usurpation of the functions of the employers by another body, namely, the State. We see no connection between this dispute and any question of employment or non-employment. We are also not satisfied that this claim could conceivably be incorporated in the contract of service, or could be one of the terms of employment. Sri S. K. Basu appears to argue that the subject of State control is an industrial dispute in so far as it involves a dispute between employers and workmen in respect of the conditions of labour in the mill. We are unable to accept this view, and we fail to see any connection between the claim for State ownership or for State control and the conditions of labour. Apart from these fundamental considerations arising from the definition of an industrial dispute, another prominent feature in the proceedings with regard to this issue is that the State which is supposed to be called upon to take the ownership or the control of the industry is not represented before us. Taking into consideration all aspects of the question we come to the conclusion that the subject-matter of this issue of nationalisation cannot constitute an industrial dispute. We feel that in the absence of proper and adequate materials we are unable to make any helpful recommendation either. We are of opinion that this is a proper subject for discussion by the parties concerned assembled in conferences like the Tripartite Industries Conference held in December, 1947, and it will not be proper for the Tribunal to make any recommendation on the subject in view of the position that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to deal with the issue at all. We, therefore, leave the issue without giving any direction or making any recommendation.

ISSUE No. 28.—Re-absorption of Workmen in Mills Derequisitioned.

29. We next take up Issue No. 28 relating to the question of re-absorption of workmen in certain jute mills which were requisitioned by the Government during the War and which are being released from requisition from time to time. This claim has been put forward only by the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union in its written statement. During the hearing, however, the representatives of other Unions also supported the claim. The claim as originally put forward by the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union is on the following lines:—"Although the War is long over, nearly 1/3rd of the mills requisitioned at that time for military purposes have not yet been handed back for production. We demand that all such mills should be reopened without further delay, that their original workers who were absorbed into other units known as foster mills should be re-absorbed in their respective mills with their service record intact." The original prayer was to cause the reopening of requisitioned mills. The Tribunal felt that it had no hand in the matter of releasing particular mills from orders of requisition, but it could consider the question of re-absorption of workmen in mills which happened to be derequisitioned under the orders of the Government. We shall accordingly take up the question of re-absorption of workmen in the original mills which may happen to be released from requisition. In this connection our attention has been drawn to a Bengal Government Communique published in the *Statesman*, dated 11th December, 1943. Some principal features of the Government Communique are on the following lines:—

"Arrangements have been made, where some mills have closed, to work certain others in a double shift. This has been managed in such a way that those employed in the closed mills will be provided with work in some other adjacent mills. There will be no break of service in the transfer and both the previous service and the new service will count. Weavers, spinners and other workers will be provided with similar work in the new place of work and wages and earnings will generally be maintained at their former rates. The Government give the following assurances:—(1) that the new hours of work will be fixed after paying due regard to all reasonable requests of workers, (2) service, earnings, allowances and other privileges will be maintained, and (3) those who accept this arrangement will be provided with employment in the old mill when that is again available." The present claim which has been put forward before us relates to item (3) in the list of assurances given by the Government. It appears that the workmen concerned with this question of re-absorption in the original mills may be divided into two categories, namely, (1) those original workers of the requisitioned mills who have been actually employed in the foster mills, and (2) those workers of the requisitioned mills who presented themselves for service in the foster mills but could not be provided with employment in the latter. We do not think those workers of the requisitioned mills who did not present themselves for service in the foster mills can be considered for re-absorption in the original mills after derequisition. As regards the claim of the original workers of requisitioned mills who happened to be employed in the faster mills to be re-absorbed in the original mills after derequisition, the Indian Jute Mills' Association has conceded that the claim should be granted. The difficulty arises in connection with those workers of the original mills who presented themselves for employment in the foster mills but were either refused service or could not be provided with the same for some reason or other. It is admitted by both sides that only those who presented themselves for service but were refused or could not be provided could claim re-absorption in the original mills. In the course of the discussion the question pre-eminently arose as to how workers of this description could be properly and adequately identified. Sri S. K. Basu, Advocate, on behalf of the Jute Mill Workers' Federation, has argued that a workman should be re-absorbed in the original mill after derequisition, as soon as he says that he previously worked in that mill, and it is found that he has had previous experience of the work, and there is a vacancy. The learned Counsel on behalf of the Indian Jute Mills' Association has controverted this proposition regarding identification and has contended that a certain amount of strictness of proof should be insisted on, and he has contended that there should be some way of establishing that the particular workman actually worked in the original mill and that he offered his services in the foster mill but was not eventually employed in the latter. In, course of the hearing we have heard of tokens having been given to workmen of this description and of other possible links for establishing identity and the parties were requested to let us have further information on these aspects of the matter. Ultimately, however, the parties failed to supply any further information, and we are consequently unable to specify any particular method of establishing the identity. We are of opinion that the particular workman who wishes to be re-absorbed in his alleged original mill after derequisition should be able to prove that he worked in the original mill and that he offered his services in the foster mill but was not provided with work. We cannot indicate the method by which this can be established. But we feel that if the management of the original mill is reasonably and sympathetically inclined to look into the cases of such workmen, some links on the question of identity may be available from the books maintained in the mill concerned. It is hoped that the evidence, either oral or otherwise, which may be given by a particular workman claiming to be re-absorbed will be supplemented by other helpful evidence which may be available in the mill office concerned.

29(1). In the result we direct that, on mills being derequisitioned, (1) steps be taken to re-absorb the original workmen of the requisitioned mills who were employed in the foster mills, and (2) such workmen alleged to have belonged to an original mill, as can establish that they worked in the particular original mill, and that they offered their services in the corresponding foster mill but was not provided with work, be re-absorbed in the original mill, in accordance with the assurance given by the Government in December, 1943. With regard to Issue No. 28, we make our award accordingly.

ISSUE No. 29.—The Case of Prabartak Jute Mills.

30. We have now come to the last issue, namely, Issue No. 29 relating to the case of Prabartak Jute Mills. This concern, though not a member of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, allowed itself to be represented generally by the Association, but submitted a separate written statement with the prayer that it being essentially a part of a philanthropic organisation named Prabartak Sangha with no motive for profit-making, and it being an uneconomic unit in the Jute Textile Industry, its case should be dealt with separately in order that it may survive. We have heard the spokesmen of this concern and have inspected the mill and seen things for ourselves and have carefully considered the state of things from all points of view. The Prabartak Sangha is a mission of life, founded on spiritual consciousness. It consists of a band of men and women who have dedicated their lives to the service of humanity. The aim of the Sangha is to reconstruct the cultural, social and economic life of the country on the basis of self-realisation. The workers of the Prabartak Sangha own no personal property or money; they work for the one and the same object in a spirit of service. Whatever they earn come to the common fund to be spent for the welfare of community. Apart from the educational and philanthropic institutions run by the Prabartak Sangha in different places, it has established an economic structure upon which to build and expand its trading, industrial, commercial and agricultural concerns. The Prabartak Jute Mills constitute one of the industrial concerns under the management of the Prabartak Trust, Ltd., which is entrusted with the task of carrying on the economic programme of the mission. We are satisfied that this is not a profit-making concern, and the fundamental basis of its existence is the ideal of service and sacrifice, and the authorities have no idea of exploiting the workers.

30(1). It will be pertinent to examine briefly the financial condition and possibilities of this unique small concern whose outlook is so very different from that of other concerns in the industry. It was registered in 1936, and the work was actually started in 1941 with only 50 hessian looms. At the time of our inspection we saw only 60 hessian looms working, and 12 looms lying idle and with no arrangements for sacking production at all. In spite of its efforts, it has not yet succeeded in getting adequate machinery, and jute cuttings and other rejections cannot be utilised for want of sacking machinery. On examination of the balance-sheets we find, that the profits from the jute mill itself, when profits accrued at all, were very meagre, and the funds of the concern were supplemented by some profits from a gunny business carried on by the director-manager Sri D. N. Chaudhury. We are satisfied that this concern has carried on a hand-to-mouth existence in the face of serious handicaps, and it is definitely an uneconomic unit in the industry. In view of its philanthropic ideal and its precarious economic existence, we are of opinion that the prayer of the Prabartak Jute Mills for separate treatment is fully justified and we have no doubt that if this concern is dealt with in our award on the same lines as the others, this economic limb of a useful philanthropic organisation will have no alternative but to die. We have, therefore, decided to give separate directions in respect of the Prabartak Jute Mills, leaving several matters to be decided by the employers in a spirit of cordial relationship with the employees, and we trust that the employees will feel imbued with a spirit of service to the community and will heartily co-operate with the employers in evolving schemes consistently with the continued existence and prosperity of the concern.

30(2). We may now proceed to state briefly the principles which we propose to apply in the case of this individual concern. We shall deal with those of the preceding issues in respect of which we have given directions or made recommendations, and indicate our special directions with regard to the subject-matter of each of those issues in respect of the Prabartak Jute Mills, stating, where necessary, the extent to which or the manner in which we have decided to deviate from the general directions. Before we do that, it will be useful to make a few comments with regard to some of the important issues. The scheme of standardised occupational nomenclature as per Appendix IV under Issue No. 2 should apply to the Prabartak Jute Mills. There is no difficulty in applying the nomenclature in spite of the fact that many of the occupations do not exist, and sometimes two or more occupations are combined in one individual in this mill. As regards the minimum basic wages under Issue No. 3, we are definitely of opinion that the minimum of Rs.26 per month of 208 hours for the lowest paid manual worker should apply to this mill, as we feel that no individual can work on an economic plane lower than the bare subsistence level, and we trust that even this small unit will be able to pull up its resources to meet this minimum human requirement. As regards piece-rates and time-rates for manual workers above the lowest paid categories, we notice that this mill has its own system including a sort of production bonus in the weaving department, and we prefer to leave to the employers the task of determining appropriate piece-rates and time-rates for the other manual workers consistently with the standard of minimum wages fixed by us and keeping in view appropriate standards of differentials. As regards clerical workers, we have fixed Rs.55 per month to be the minimum basic wages under Issue No. 3. We notice that in the Prabartak Jute Mills there are clerical workers on Rs.25 or Rs.30 as the starting pay. This standard is much too low. We think, however, that a standard of minimum basic wages to the extent of Rs.55 per month for clerical workers may be too high for this mill. We have, therefore, decided to fix Rs.45 per month as the minimum basic wages for clerical workers of this concern. We prefer to leave to the employers of the concern the task of deciding upon appropriate and fair scales and grades for clerical workers, on the basis of Rs.45 per month as the minimum starting basic wages for the lowest grade clerks. As regards the question of dearness allowance under Issue No. 6, we notice that at present the dearness allowance allowed to clerical workers in the Prabartak Jute Mills is Rs.20 per month apart from subsidised rations, two units being supplied to married workers, and that allowed to manual workers, is Rs.4-8 per week as amenity allowance *plus* about Re.1-8 per week representing the cash value of food concessions. We do not propose any change in the present standards of dearness allowance in this concern. We had the opportunity of ascertaining the wishes of the workers whom we met as regards the food ration shop and we heard no complaint whatever. We accordingly direct that the food ration shop in this mill shall be maintained, subject to efficient management in the interest of the workers. As regards the question of bonus under Issue No. 7 we have given no directions at present, and we do not wish to say anything with regard to the Prabartak Jute Mills, the authorities of which will have the liberty of making a fair decision as regards the continuance of the *Puja* bonus which the clerical workers appear to be getting now. As regards our directions or recommendations under certain other issues as set forth in the succeeding paragraph of this Award, we are of opinion [illegible] there should be no difficulty in applying them to the Prabartak Jute Mills, and we shall direct accordingly.

30(3). In the result, we give the following directions in respect of the Prabartak Jute Mills:—

The scheme of standardised occupational nomenclature under Issue No. 2 shall apply. The minimum basic wages for manual workers and for clerical workers under Issue No. 3 shall be Rs.26 per month of 208 hours and Rs.45 per month, respectively. The piece-rates under Issue No. 4 for manual workers and the time-rates under Issue No. 5 for manual workers other than the lowest paid, and the scales and grades of basic wages for clerical workers shall be determined by the employers in a spirit of cordial relationship with the employees consistently with the financial capacity of the concern, and with the minimum basic standards fixed by us. As regards dearness allowance under Issue No. 6, the present standards of dearness allowance consisting of dearness allowance proper or amenity allowance and the value of food concessions may be maintained. The present food ration shop shall be maintained with efficiency. Our directions regarding involuntary unempolyment under Issue No. 8 and the employment of women workers under Issue No. 10, the directions and recommendations regarding contract labour and sardar system under Issue No. 11, the directions regarding Standing Orders and other rules of service under Issue No. 12, leave, maternity leave and holidays under Issue No. 13, provident fund, gratuity and pension under Issue No. 14, medical facilities under Issue No. 16, working conditions and sanitary arrangements under Issue No. 17, cheap canteens under Issue No. 18, rest and recreation under Issue No. 19, free supply of implements and uniforms under Issue No. 22 and revision of the system of recording attendance under Issue No. 23, and our recommendations regarding housing under Issue No. 15 and educational facilities under Issue No. 21 shall apply.

SUMMARY OF THE AWARD.

31. **Preliminaries.**—*Paragraphs 1 to 1(18).*—Jute and the textile industry—past and present. The labour in the industry in West Bengal. Conditions of employment—unrest—disputes. Reference by Government of West Bengal to Tribunal for adjudication.

ISSUE No. 1.—Recognition of Trade Unions by the Employers.

Paragraphs 2 to 2(1).—Claim rejected as it is decided that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to deal with the subject.

ISSUE No. 2.—Standardisation of Occupational Nomenclature and Categories of Workers.

Paragraphs 3 to 3(4).—Scheme of standardised occupational nomenclature in respect of manual workers set forth in Appendix IV. No such scheme drawn up in respect of clerical workers.

ISSUE No. 3.—Minimum Basic Wages for Manual Workers and Clerks.

Paragraphs 4 to 4(9).—(1) Minimum total emolument of a manual worker in all jute mills under reference fixed at Rs. 58-8 per month, consisting of minimum basic wages of Rs. 26 per month and dearness allowance of Rs. 32-8 per month.

(2) The minimum basic wages of a clerical worker is fixed at Rs. 55 per month in all jute mills except the Prabartak Jute Mills.

ISSUE No. 4.—Revision of Piece Rates.

Paragraphs 5 to 5(3).—Scheme of standardisation of piece-rates set forth in Appendix V for all jute mills except the Prabartak Jute Mills.

ISSUE No. 5.—Grades of Wages for Manual Workers and Clerks.

Paragraphs 6 to 6(9).—No grades fixed for manual workers. Grades fixed for lower grade clerical workers.

Scheme of standardisation of basic wages for manual workers in the batching, preparing, spinning, winding, beaming, weaving, finishing, sewing, packing and jute-handling departments set forth in Appendix VI, which is based primarily on the minimum basic wages of Rs.26 per month and the existing differentials with slight modifications. In no case shall the existing wages be rduced. Basic wages of other manual workers, namely, mill mistries, factory mistries, workers in general workshop, members of boilers and engine-room staff, durwans, Gurkha durwans, members of crews of boats and launches, drivers and cleaners of lorries and cars increased according to the following scheme:—

Up to Rs. 45 per month, increase of 18¾ per cent., subject to a minimum of Rs. 26 per month.

Over Rs. 45 and up to Rs. 75 per month, increase of 12½ per cent. subject to a minimum of Rs. 54 per month.

Over Rs. 75 per month, increase of 6¼ per cent., subject to a minimum of Rs. 85 per month.

Time-scales for lower grade clerical workers set forth below:—

Grade I—Rs. 70—4—130 (ordinarily for graduates).

Grade II—Rs. 55—3—85.

Clerks to be fitted into new scales as per directions in paragraph 6(9).

Higher or special grades for clerks to be determined by employers.

ISSUE No. 6.—Revision of Dearness Allowance.

Paragraphs 7 to 7(1).—(1) Dearness allowance for all categories of workmen, both manual and clerical, fixed at Rs. 32-8 per month consisting of dearness allowance proper at Rs. 23-13-3 per month (or Rs. 5-8 per week of 48 hours or anna 1-10 pies per hour) linked with attendance, and value of food concessions at Rs. 8-10-9 per month (or Rs. 2 per week) available for attendance for only one day in a week.

(2) Workmen in any individual mill allowed to receive the cash value of food concessions on exercise of the option therefor by at least 75 per cent. of the workmen in the mill. A choice once made shall be binding during the period of operation of the award.

(3) If in any concern the amount of dearness allowance, amenity allowance and other concessions amounts to more than the sum of Rs. 32-8 the existing privilege shall be maintained.

ISSUE No. 7.—Bonus for Past Years and for the Future: Profit-sharing Bonus.

Paragraphs 8 to 8(6).—The Tribunal decides that it has ample jurisdiction to adjudicate on the claim. Claim for bonus for past years not allowed. Claim for profit-sharing bonus for the future kept open, and no decision given pending the results of investigation by experts and by the Government of India.

ISSUE No. 8.—Payment for Period of Involuntary Unemployment.

Paragraphs 9 to 9(8).—Scheme for compensation for a period of involuntary unemployment due to stoppage of work owing to fire, catastrophe, breakdown of machinery, stoppage of power supply, epidemics, civil commotion, shortage of coal or of raw materials or of essential stores, changes in lines of production and other causes beyond the employer's control formulated. Every worker allowed during such a period of stoppage of work benefit to the extent of 50 per cent. of basic wages and of dearness allowance proper and the full food concession benefit in cash or kind under conditions laid down in the award.

ISSUE No. 9.—Procedure for Retrenchment and Payment of Compensation.

Stayed by High Court of Calcutta.

ISSUE No. 10.—Revision of Working Hours and of Spread-over Period.

Paragraphs 11 to 11(3).—Claim for revision of spread-over period abandoned at the hearing.

All mills to strictly adhere to the restrictions imposed in respect of the working hours of women workers under section 45(*1*)(*b*) of the Factories Act.

Claim for reduction of the maximum number of working hours as laid down by section 34 of the Factories Act disallowed.

ISSUE No. 11.—Abolition of Contract Labour and Sardar System.

Paragraphs 12 to 12(7).—(1) System of employment of contract labour in the jute mills for the purpose of unloading and loading of raw jute and finished products or for any other essential process in the manufacture of jute products directed to be abolished forthwith in all mills.

(2) The practice of employing sardars for recruiting labour or of vesting sardars with power to interfere with the appointment or discharge of workers, permanent or temporary, directed to be abolished forthwith in all mills. The employment of sardars as Line Sardars or Foremen is permitted. It is recommended that a labour bureau should be established in every mill as soon as practicable, and appointments of permanent and temporary workers should be made by the management as far as practicable according to the recommendations of the labour officer, if any.

ISSUE No. 12.—Standing Orders and Rules of Service: Security of Service: Probationary Period.

Paragraphs 13 to 13(3).—The Tribunal has framed Standing Orders on subjects specified by the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act XX of 1946 under the heading of Standing Orders, which shall be accepted by every mill under reference as its own Standing Orders under Act XX of 1946. These Standing Orders are set forth in the First Part of Appendix VIII. "The other Rules of Service" have been set forth in the Second Part of the same Appendix.

ISSUE No. 13.—Rules of Leave, Maternity Leave, Holidays.

Paragraphs 14 to 14(12).—Leave and holidays for all categories of workmen formulated. Summary of leave and holidays awarded for different classes of workmen are as follows:—

(1) *Leave.*—(*a*) For manual and clerical workers within the meaning of the Factories Act—

Privilege leave on full pay over and above the period of ten days' annual holidays allowed by the Factories Act and Sundays or substituted holidays as allowed by the Act—five days in the year cumulative for two years.

Casual leave without pay—ten days in a year.

Leave without pay—fifteen days in a year cumulative for two years.

(*b*) For clerical employees in the office—

Holidays on Sundays or substituted holidays on the lines of the Factories Act.

Privilege leave on full pay—twenty-one days in a year, cumulative for three years.

Casual leave with full pay—ten days in a year.

(*c*) For other manual and clerical employees—

Holidays on Sundays or substituted holidays on the lines of the Factories Act.

Privilege leave on full pay—fifteen days in the year cumulative for two years.

Casual leave without pay—ten days in a year.

For all categories of employees—

Sick leave on half pay—fifteen days in a year on the basis of a medical certificate as stated in the award.

This direction will hold good till the "sickness benefit" as provided for by section 49 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, becomes actually available.

(2) *Festival holidays*—for eight days in the year on days specified in the award.

If an employee is made to work on a festival holiday he shall be paid double wages for the day or a substituted holiday according to his choice.

Expressions "full pay" and "half pay" in the context of leave defined.

Any existing privileges of leave in any establishment that are more favourable to the workmen than those allowed under the award shall continue unaffected by the award.

(3) *Maternity leave*—Maternity leave or benefit to be allowed as under the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act of 1939 for the time being and in accordance with the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1949, when that Act comes into actual operation.

(4) *Leave in case of miscarriage*—Sickness leave on full pay up to a maximum period of two months after the date of miscarriage to be allowed on the basis of a medical certificate as laid down in the award.

ISSUE No. 14.—Provision for provident fund, gratuity and pension.

Paragraphs 15 to 15(8).—(1) Scheme of pension as at present obtaining in the jute mills to be discontinued forthwith. Those who have earned or may earn pensions before this award comes into operation shall not be governed by this direction.

(2) Contributory Provident Fund with a contribution of 6¼ per cent. of the basic wages by the employee and the employer to be introduced compulsorily for all categories of workmen.

Rules of provident fund as per Appendix X framed on the basis of the Model Rules of Provident Fund for industrial employees as framed by the Government of India.

(3) To obviate the hardship of old employees who will not have had the opportunity of earning the benefit of provident fund for a substantially long period and to meet other cases of hardship a scheme of gratuity complementary to the provident fund has been formulated.

ISSUE No. 15.—Housing and house allowance.

Paragraphs 16 to 16(8).—The problems of industrial housing and of the employer's responsibility in this connection discussed in the light of the Reports of the Royal Commission on Labour and of the Labour Investigation Committee and the deliberations of the Standing Labour Committee and the Industrial Housing Sub-Committee. The five-year labour programme of the Government of India and the resolution on the Government of India's industrial policy, dated 6th April 1948, considered. The Tribunal thereupon refrains from giving any directions at the present stage on the subject of housing for the industrial labour in the Jute Textile Industry. It, however, requests the Government to take up the question of housing of the jute mill labour in West Bengal as early as possible. It further recommends that the employers of the jute mills should push forward their building programmes and abolish the back-to-back huts and replace them by better houses as quickly as practicable.

Claim for house allowance not allowed at present.

ISSUE No. 16.—Revision of medical facilities.

Paragraphs 17 to 17(6).—(1) The circumstances leading to the enactment of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and its provisions discussed. As the State has alredy taken up the matter of improving the medical facilities available to industrial workers generally and to jute mill workers in particular, the Tribunal does not lay down any hard and fast rules in regard to medical facilities to be carried out by the employers. The Tribunal has, however, made certain recommendations for maintenance and improvement of the existing hospitals and dispensaries till the new Insurance Act comes into full operation and the existing medical facilities become superfluous or merge in the new scheme under the Act.

(2) The Tribunal, however, gives specific directions in respect of what may be called a residue of medical amenities which is the sole responsibility of the employer. These directions have been given in paragraph 17(*6*) of the award.

ISSUE No. 17.—(a) Improvement of working conditions and sanitary arrangements and (b) Provision against occupational diseases and hazards.

Paragraphs 18 to 18(6).—(1) The Tribunal gives directions with regard to working conditions and sanitary arrangements to be observed by the mill authorities in paragraph 18(*3*) of the award.

(2) Facts showing that research in respect of industrial health and occupational diseases has already been taken up to some extent discussed. It has been recommended that the matter will be taken up by the authorities concerned.

ISSUE No. 18.—Cheap canteen.

Paragraphs 19 to 19(*3*).—The Tribunal directs the establishment and maintenance of cheap canteens in all jute mills.

ISSUE No. 19.—Provision for rest and recreation.

Paragraphs 20 to 20(3).—The Tribunal directs the establishment and maintenance of adequate rest shelters and of welfare or recreation centres in all jute mills.

ISSUE No. 20.—Provision for creches.

Paragraphs 21 to 21(*3*).—The Tribunal directs the establishment and maintenance of creches in all jute mills employing more than fifty women workers.

ISSUE No. 21.—Arrangement for educational facilities for adult workers and their children.

Paragraphs 22 to 22(*5*).—The responsibility of employers for provision of educational facilities for workmen and their children discussed. As the Provincial Government has already taken up the matter in hand in pursuance of a general scheme of advancement of education for the entire community, the Tribunal refrains from formulating any scheme. The Tribunal, however, directs that the existing institutions for providing education to workers or to their children should be continued and improved as far as practicable. The Tribunal recommends the establishment and maintenance of primary schools for workers' children and schools for adult workers in all jute mills

ISSUE No. 22.—(a) Free supply of implements to mechanical workers and carpenters, and (b) Free supply of uniforms to durwans and drivers and members of crews on launches.

Paragraphs 23 to 23(1).—(1) The Tribunal directs that free supply of implements to mechanical workers and carpenters be made in all the jute mills.

(2) The Tribunal accepts the proposal of the employers to supply summer and winter uniforms and water-proofs to durwans and drivers and shirts and shorts to members of crews on launches and directs accordingly.

ISSUE No. 23.—Revision of the system of recording attendance.

Paragraph 24.—The Tribunal directs that the present system of recording attendance should be discontinued as soon as possible and some sort of mechanical system which may be easily available under the present circumstances should be introduced at the earliest opportunity in all mills.

ISSUE No. 24.—Representatives of the employees to be taken in the administration.

Paragraphs 25 to 25(3).—The Tribunal holds that it has no jurisdiction to deal with the subject-matter of the issue and declines to give any direction on the subject.

ISSUE No. 25.—Relieving clerks and filling up of vacancies.

Paragraphs 26 to 26(1).—The Tribunal rejects the claim for increasing the strength of relieving clerks as obtaining in the Ganges Manufacturing Mill at Bansberia. The Tribunal directs that vacancies should be filled up with competent persons without any unreasonable delay.

ISSUE No. 26.—Specific cases of victimisation.

Stayed by the High Court of Calcutta.

ISSUE No. 27.—Nationalisation of Jute Textile Industry.

Paragraph 28.—The Tribunal decides that the subject-matter of this issue of nationalisation of Jute Textile Industry cannot constitute an industrial dispute and that it has no jurisdiction to deal with the issue. It, therefore, declines to give any direction or make any recommendation.

ISSUE No. 28.—Re-absorption of workmen in mills derequisitioned.

Paragraphs 29 to 29(1).—In paragraph 29(1) the Tribunal gives directions on the subject of re-absorption of workmen in derequisitioned mills under conditions as laid down therein.

ISSUE No. 29.—The case of Prabartak Jute Mills.

Paragraphs 30 to 30(3).—The Tribunal decides that the case of Prabartak Jute Mills should be dealt with separately. The minimum basic wages for manual workers and for clerical workers in the Prabartak Jute Mills shall be Rs.26 and Rs.45 per month, respectively. Piece-rates and time-rates for manual workers other than the lowest paid and scales and grades for clerical workers to be determined by the employers. Present standards of dearness allowance may be maintained. The present food ration shop shall be maintained. The Tribunal's directions and recommendations in other respects as set forth in paragraph 30(*3*) shall apply to the Prabartak Jute Mills.

Conclusion.

32. We would like to add a few words in conclusion. First of all, our thanks are due to the representatives and lawyers of the Unions appearing on behalf of the workers and the representatives and lawyers appearing on behalf of the employers for the valuable assistance they have rendered to us throughout the proceedings. As regards the award, we have found certain issues to be outside our jurisdiction, apart from two issues in respect of which the proceedings have been stayed by an order of the High Court of Calcutta. With regard to certain other important issues like bonus, housing, etc., we have not been able to give any directions at the present stage, in view of the position that decisions on such subjects should wait till fuller materials as the result of current investigations by experts and by the Governments concerned are available. We have formulated schemes of standardisation as regards piece-rates and time-rates for different categories of workers, on the basis of rather inadequate materials made available to us, and we do not claim perfection for these schemes. Necessary modifications in the future will be facilitated by the experience gained both by the workers' Unions and the employers. We have been able to fix the minimum basic wages and dearness allowance constituting the minimum total emolument of the lowest paid manual worker at Rs.58-8 per month which together with the employers' contribution of Rs.1-10 to the provident fund will throw a burden of Rs.60-2 per month on the employer in respect of each lowest paid manual worker. We believe this standard compares very favourably, from the workers' point of view, with standards recommended or awarded for other concerns in recent times. We are conscious that we have not been able to go far enough or as far as we would wish, as our hands were necessarily restricted by various other factors which we were bound to consider in the interest not only of the industry and its constituent units but also of the vast population of workers themselves. We realise that the interest of the two are intrinsically bound up together, and we hope both will cultivate the same realisation, and each will act in furtherance of the interest of the other. It was absolutely necessary to make a start regarding fixation of the minimum emolument, standardisation and other subjects. We have given a start on the path of progress and have laid the first milestone at a considerable distance ahead. As we have already indicated, the rest of the path may be covered by a few more milestones to be laid by way of conciliation or adjudication or through any other convenient machinery in the future. We advise the workers, in all sincerity, to be patient and to proceed by gradual stages towards the goal, in a spirit of co-operation with the employers, and we equally advise the employers to adjust themselves, in good grace, to the new burdens imposed by this award, and to try their best to move further forward for the amelioration of the condition of the workers. On the present occasion we have been unable to go far enough for the simple reason that a sudden long jump would throw the industry out of gear to the serious detriment of the cause of the workers themselves. We therefore appeal to both sides to accept the award in the spirit in which it is given, independently of the position that it is binding on them, as we believe that a process of psychological reconciliation is a greater force than mere coercion. We are presenting this award to both sides with an invitation to be reconciled and to co-operate in furtherance of a better standard of living for the workers, and we trust that mutual heart-to-heart co-operation, and not barren antagonism will open the door leading to the ultimate achievement of the goal through a series of adjustments. Meanwhile the only reasonable and beneficial course for the workers to adopt is to put their shoulders to the wheel with wholeheartedness and perfect sincerity and do everything in their power to step up production in their

own interests and in the interests of the country as a whole. We can maintain our hard-earned independence only if our workers become determined to act in furtherance of a set policy of stepping up production to the farthest limit, which will have the effect of keeping down the price levels and giving to the workers the full value of their increased emoluments in the actual process of living. If profit-sharing bonus and other amenities are being aimed at, the best course is to step up production and thus to facilitate the accrual of substantial profits, large slices of which will be available for carrying out an all-round programme of achieving a high standard of living. We wish to impress on the workers that the world is best run on an ideal of "live and let live" and in order that the workers may hope to live in comfort and greater comfort the fountain producing the streams of comfort must be allowed to live and must be kept running with its full force and volume and must not be allowed to dry up to any extent. We hope this award will be helpful in establishing and maintaining peace and concord in the Jute Textile Industry in West Bengal, and we close with the hope that both employers and employees in the industry will act in a spirit of mutual forbearance and will prosper in an atmosphere of goodwill and peace.

S. N. MODAK, *Chairman*,

M. C. BANARJI, *Member*,

N. C. CHAKRAVARTI, *Member*,

Jute Textile Industry Tribunal, West Bengal.

The 31st August 1948.

By order of the Governor,

D. S. P. MUKHERJEE,

Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

APPENDIX I. (*See* paragraph 1.)

List of Jute Mills.

24-Parganas.

1. Budge Budge Jute Mill No. 1, Budge Budge.
2. Budge Budge Jute Mill No. 2, Budge Budge.
3. Budge Budge Jute Mill No. 3, Budge Budge (since merged in Mills Nos. 1 and 2).
4. Barnagar South Jute Mill, Alambazar.
5. Barnagar East Jute Mill, Alambazar.
6. The Kamarhati Company Limited, Kamarhati.
7. Old Clive Mill, 43-1, Garden Reach.
8. New Clive Mill, 43-1, Garden Reach.
9. Hooghly Jute Mill, 9, Garden Reach.
10. Shamnagar South Jute Mill No. 1, P.O. Garulia.
11. Titaghur Jute Mill No. 1, P.O. Titaghur.
12. Gourepore Jute Mill No. 1, Naihati, P.O. Gorifa.
13. Gourepore Jute Mill No. 2, Naihati, P.O. Gorifa.
14. Union Jute Mill, North, 12, Convent Lane, Entally.
15. Reliance Jute Mills Company's Kankinarrah "(A)" Mill, P.O. Bhatpara.
16. Kankinarrah Jute Mill "(B)", P.O. Bhatpara.
17. Union Jute Mill, South, Buddertallah, P.O. Bartala.
18. Standard Jute Mill, P.O. Titaghur.
19. Khardah Jute Mill No. 1, P.O. Titaghur.
20. Anglo-India Lower Jute Mill, P.O. Kankinarrah.
21. Anglo-India Middle Jute Mill, P.O. Kankinarrah.
22. Anglo-India Jagatdal Jute Mill, P.O. Kankinarrah.
23. North Alliance Jute Mill, P.O. Jagatdal.
24. South Alliance Jute Mill, P.O. Jagatdal.
25. Lansdowne Jute Mill, Dakhindari, P.O. Belgachia.
26. Naihati Jute Mill, P.O. Hazinagar.
27. Auckland Jute Mill, P.O. Jagatdal.
28. Kelvin Jute Mill, Titaghur, P.O. Titaghur.
29. Empire Jute Mill, Titaghur, P.O. Titaghur.
30. Caledonian Jute Mill, Badekalinagar, Chittragunge.
31. Cheviot Jute Mill, Badekalinagar, Chittragunge.
32. Waverly Jute Mill, Athpur, P.O. Shamnagar.
33. Orient Jute Mill, Kalipore-Achipur, P.O. Budge Budge.
34. Hukumchand Jute Mills, Kona-Halisahar, P.O. Hazinagar.
35. Birla Jute Mill, Shamganu, Birlapur, P.O. Budge Budge.
36. Nuddea Jute Mill (South), Kantalpara, P.O. Naihati.
37. Calcutta Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited, 93, Narkeldanga Main Road.
38. Megna Jute Mill (South), P.O. Jagatdal.
39. Agarpara Jute Mill, Kamarhatty.
40. Shree Gouri Shanker Jute Mills, Shamnagar, P.O. Garulia.
41. Nafar Chandra Jute Mills, Kantadanga Road, P.O. Kankinarrah.
42. The Barnagore Jute Factory Company, Limited, Bagging Mill, Colvin Ghat Road, P.O. Alambazar.
43. Luxmi Jute Mills, Limited, 134, Balliaghatta Road, P.O. Balliaghatta.

*44. Prabartak Jute Mills, Ltd., Belghariah, P.O. Kamarhati.

***Mills marked thus are not members of the Indian Jute Mills' Association.**

45. Khardah Jute Mill No. 2, Khardah, P.O. Titaghur.
46. Sumnuggar South Jute Mill No. 2, Garulia.
47. Soorah Jute Mills Company, Limited, 102, Narkeldanga Main Road.
48. Alexandra Jute Mills, Limited, Jagatdal.
49. Nuddea Jute Mills Company, Limited (North), Kantalpara, P.O. Naihati.
50. Kinnison Jute Mills No. 1, P.O. Titaghur.

Howrah.

1. Fort Gloster Jute Mill (Old), Fort Gloster.
2. Fort Gloster Jute Mill (New), Fort Gloster.
3. Howrah Jute Mills No. 1, Ramkristopur, P.O. Sibpur.
4. Howrah Jute Mills No. 2, Ramkristopur, P.O. Sibpur.
5. Howrah Jute Mills No. 3, Ramkristopur, P.O. Sibpur.
6. Fort William Jute Mills No. 1, Sibpur.
7. Fort William Jute Mills No. 2, Sibpur.
8. Delta Jute Mill, Manikpore, P.O. Sankrail.
9. Belvedere Jute Mills, Sankrail.
10. Bally Jute Mill, Bally.
11. Lawrence Jute Mills, P.O. Chakasi.
12. National Jute Mill, Rajganj, P.O. Sankrail.
*13. Ludlow Jute Mill, Chengail, P.O. Chakasi.
14. Bengal Jute Mill Company, Limited, 493, Grand Trunk Road, Sibpur.
15. New Central Jute Mill, 36, Joya Bibi Lane, Ghusuri Bhotebagan.
16. Shree Hanuman Jute Mill, 76, Jogendra Nath Mukherji Road, P.O. Ghusury.
17. Adamjee Mills, Belur.
18. Naskarpara Jute Mill Company, Ghusury.
19. Prem Chand Jute Mill, Ltd., Chengail, P.O. Chakasi.
20. Kedarnath Jute Mills, 53, Dharamtolla Street, Salkia, Howrah.
21. Mahadeo Jute Mills Company, Badamtolla, P.O. Bally.
22. Bharat Jute Mills, Ltd., Kadamtola, Howrah.
23. Shree Ganesh Jute Mills, Ltd., 66, Howrah Road, P.O. Salkia.
24. Fort Gloster North Mill, Nalpur, P.O. Fort Gloster.
*25. Gagalbhai Jute Mills, Ltd., Sijberia, P.O. Uluberia.

Hooghly.

1. India Jute Mill No. 1, P.O. Serampore.
2. India Jute Mill No. 2, P.O. Serampore.
3. India Twist Mill No. 3, P.O. Serampore.
4. Victoria Jute Mill No. 2, P.O. Telinipara.
5. Wellington Jute Mill, P.O. Rishra.
6. Champdany Jute Mill, P.O. Baidyabati.
7. Dalhousie Jute Mill, Champdany, P.O. Baidyabati.
8. Angus Jute Mill, Bhadreswar, P.O. Angus.
9. Shamnagar North Jute Mill, P.O. Bhadreswar.
10. Presidency Jute Mill, P.O. Rishra.
11. Ganges Jute Mill No. 2, P.O. Bansberia.
12. Shree Luchminarain Jute Mill, P.O. Konnagar.
13. Hastings Mill, Ltd., Rishra.
14. Ganges Jute Mill No. 1, Bansberia.

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*Mills marked thus are not members of the Indian Jute Mills' Association.

APPENDIX II.

[*See* paragraph 1(13).]

Serial No.	Demands.	Jute Mill Workers' Federation, Bengal.	Bengal Chatkal Mazdur Union (21 Unions).	Bengal National Chamber of Labour.	Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdur Union.	Bansberia Mill Employees' Union.
1	Fixation of basic minimum pay of— (a) Unskilled workers. (b) Clerks.	Working class—Rs. 40 per mensem. Middle class—Rs. 70 per mensem. Prayed also for fixation of wages unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers.	Unskilled workers—Rs. 40 per mensem. Clerks—Rs. 80 per mensem	Unskilled—Rs. 40 per mensem. Semi-skilled—Rs. 50 per mensem. Skilled—Rs. 65 per mensem. Highly skilled—Rs. 80 per mensem. Watch-ward—Rs. 60 per mensem.	Unskilled workers—Rs. 40 basic wages. Clerical Staff—Rs. 80.	Durwan—Rs. 40. Clerical—Rs. 80.
2	Revision of dearness allowance.	Working class—Rs. 35 per mensem. Middle class—As per Pay Commission.	All categories—Rs. 40 per mensem. Compilation of cost of living index.	(a) Dearness allowance—Rs. 35 with effect from 1st July 1944 to 1st April 1946. (b) Dearness allowance—Rs. 45 since 1st April 1946.	All categories—Rs. 45 ..	25 per cent. pay with fixed minimum of Rs. 45. Subsidised rations to be maintained.
3	Revision of piece-rate	No specific demands ..	Revision of piece-rates demanded so as to ensure the workers concerned such actual earnings as are commensurate with their position on the classified categories.	Rates of piece-workers to be revised in view of above and proportionate increments in basic rates be awarded.	No specific demands ..	No specific demands.
4	Grade system— (a) Proper grade for each category of workers. (b) Time-scale of pay within the grade.	Introduction demanded; but no scheme given.	Introduction of proper grade system for each different category with a time-scale within each grade so as to ensure regular and periodical increments.	No specific demands ..	Introduction of time rates and graded scales.	Grade system demanded for clerical staff— A—Rs.80—8—120; B—Rs.130—10—180; C—Rs.200—10—250. Special—Rs.250—25—300. Durwans—Rs.40—4—60. Heads—Rs.50—4—70.
5	Standardisation of— (a) Occupational nomenclature and categories of workers. (b) Wages.	Demands Standardisation of wages and occupational nomenclature.	Standardisation of all wages and rates for the same category of workers and types of work throughout all the mills.	No specific demands ..	Standardisation of wage rates.	No specific demands.

Serial No.	Demands.	Jute Mill Workers' Federation, Bengal.	Bengal Chatkal Mazdur Union (21 Unions).	Bengal National Chamber of Labour.	Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdur Union.	Bansberia Mill Employees' Union.
6	Revision of working hours	No specific demands ..	(a) 40 hours week without reduction in rate or earnings. (b) No overtime work beyond 48. (c) Abolition of night work for women.	No specific demands ..	40 hours week with no reduction in wages and earnings.	Factory Act provision to be maintained.
7	Extension of spread over period.	Daily spread over of work to be extended by one hour.	No specific demands ..	Ditto ..	No specific demands ..	No specific demands.
8	Payment for the period of involuntary unemployment due to shortage of work.	Pay for involuntary unemployment due to stoppage of work not caused by the employee concerned.	75 per cent. of wages+full amenity allowance and supply of ration at normal subsidised rate.	Ditto ..	Compulsory allowance for stoppage of work not caused by employees.	Ditto.
9	Procedure for retrenchment and payment of compensation.	No retrenchment procedure in case of retrenchment— (a) length of service, i.e., first come first go. (b) Compensation: one month's pay—Dearness allowance for each year of service.	No specific demands ..	Ditto ..	No retrenchments and security of service.	Ditto.
10	Abolition of contract labour and sardars.	Abolition of contract labour demanded.	All forms of contract labour in mills to be abolished immediately.	Ditto ..	No specific demand for contract labour but wish abolition of sardar system.	Ditto.
11	Revision of standing orders and service rules.	Revision of standing orders formed by I. J. M. A.	Revision should be made on the basis of the draft submitted by T. U. J. A. Com. to L. C. on 2nd January 1946.	As in previous column but with some modifications and additions.	No specific demands ..	Distribution of appointment letters. Maintenance of service books. Security of service. No discharge without three warnings. Promotion gradually without supersession. Clerks in offices to be classified under F. A.
1[illegible]	Revision of leave rules ..	Privilege leave—1 month for all workers. Festival holidays—1[illegible] days. Sick leave—15 days with full pay and 1[illegible] days with half pay. Casual leave—7 days. Maternity leave—3 months.	Privilege leave—1 month, full pay. Casual leave—15 days, full pay. Sick leave—15 days with full pay and 15 days with half pay. Festival holidays—18 days to cover main Hindu and Muslim religious occasions. Privilege leave to include 10 days statutory leave.	Leave and holiday facilities as provided for in the Rules.	Privilege leave—1 month on full pay. Casual leave—15 days on full pay. Sick leave—15 days full, pay, 15 days' half pay. Maternity benefit—12 weeks. Gazetted holidays under Negotiable Instruments Act.	Privilege leave—30 days a year and cumulative. Casual leave—15 days a year. Sick leave—1 month, full pay, 2 months on half pay, 3 months, without pay *plus* statutory and festival. No clerk to be pressed to work on statutory and other holidays.

13	Provision for— (a) old age and (b) family of the workers.	In addition to pension— (a) Contributory Provident Fund. (b) Gratuity fund to be deputed by the employer by additional sum of one month's pay for one year of service on employees' Contributory Provident Fund. (c) Revision of present Pension Rules entitling worker to pension at half wages at retirement after 25 years.	(a) In lieu of pension Provident Fund on the basis of equal contribution at 12½ per cent. of wages. (b) Gratuity—1 month's wages for each year of service.	Abolition of present pension fund, and Provident Fund and gratuity system to be inaugurated.	Pensions at half wages after 20 years' service and one-third after 10 years. Compulsory provident fund schemes on 12 per cent. equal contribution basis.	Gratuity—one month for every year of service. Pension after 25 years at two-third last monthly pay of medically certified unfit. After 15 years one-third of last monthly pay. After 20 years half of last monthly pay. Widow's pension at one-third of the full pension drawn.
14	Housing and housing allowance.	Adequate housing accommodation or housing allowance.	Housing scheme or allowance of at least Rs. 10 per mensem.	Housing scheme or Rs. 10 home allowance.	Housing accommodation or Rs. 10 home allowance.	Provision to be made for adequate housing.
15	Revision of medical facilities.	Establishment of hospitals in jute area and improvement of medicine facilities in mills.	(a) Well-equipped hospital in jute areas, properly equipped dispensary in mills. (b) Research laboratory for occupational disease and treatment.	Dispensary in each mill, hospital in each mill area, creches and maternity clinics.	Medical aid for workers and families and creches.	Dispensary to be well equipped. Free attendance in house of employees within municipal areas.
16	Improvement of working condition and sanitary arrangements.	Improvement of working condition and sanitary arrangements within mills and scientific outlet of dust and jute fibres in Batching and Preparing Departments.	No specific demands ..	Better ventilation and sanitation demanded: supply of drinking water. Separate bathing places for male and female workers.	Adequate supply of light, drinking water and bathing water.	Well-equipped lavatories to be opened for mill clerks.
17	Cheap canteen ..	Establishment of cheap canteen demanded.	Ditto ..	No specific demands ..	No specific demands ..	Staff canteen and cycle shed for monthly paid employees to be opened.
18	Provision for rest and recreation.	Provision for recreation and amusement and libraries.	Ditto ..	Reading room, library, common room, meeting hall demanded.	Provision for amusements, recreation and library.	No specific demands.
19	Arrangements for educational facilities for adult workers and their children in mill area.	Free education to adult workers and their children.	Ditto ..	Schools for boys and girls, arrangements for compulsory adult education.	Free primary education and night schools.	One school for boys and another for girls at least to M. E. standard.
20	Free supply of implements to mechanical workers and carpenters.	Free supply of instruments to carpenters and other mechanical workers.	Ditto ..	No specific demands ..	Free supply of tools demanded.	No specific demands.

Serial No.	Demands.	Jute Mill Workers' Federation, Bengal.	Bengal Chatkal Mazdur Union (21 Unions).	Bengal National Chamber of Labour.	Howrah Zilla Chatkal Mazdur Union.	Bansberia Mill Employees' Union.
21	Bonus— (*a*) for past year, (*b*) for future.	Bonus for the years 1937-46 at 2 months' pay for each year. For future profit-sharing as in TIS Co., i.e., 22½ per cent. of net income after deduction of legitimate depreciation costs and providing for five per cent. dividend, should be distributed amongst workers in *pro-rata* basic wages. Bonus for past should be a charge on assets of Company.	(*a*) Immediate payment of three months' wages and allowances. (*b*) For future 25 per cent. of annual gross profit to be distributed amongst workers and clerks as profit-sharing bonus.	(*a*) For the past three months' and (*b*) for future at 25 per cent. of the gross profits to be distributed.	3 months' bonus as compensation for loss in real wages during war years. Henceforth, 25 per cent. of gross annual profits.	3 months' pay every year. Independence Day Bonus amounting to one month's pay. War Bonus amounting to pay for 72 days.
22	Recognition of Trade Union	For itself and its affiliated units.	To all registered Trade Unions.	Registered Trade Unions to be recognised.	Recognition of Unions and Factory Committees.	Recognition of Unions.
23	Revision of the system of recording attendance.	Introduction of punching system for recording attendance.	No specific demands	No specific demands	Introduction of punching system for recording attendance.	No specific demands.
24	Workers to be taken on in administration.	No demand	No demand	No demand	Simple request made	No demand.
25	Relieving clerks	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	No demand	15 per cent. to be provided in each department and trained.
26	Vacancies (taken as referring only to clerks).	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	To be filled with competent persons without delay.
27	Derequisition of jute mills	Derequisitioning of jute mills demanded.	All requisitioned mills be reopened and original workers should be re-absorbed in their respective mills with previous service records intact and specific reference is made to Hastings.	No specific demands	Derequisitioning of jute mills demanded.	No specific demands.
28	Special cases of victimisation.	No specific demands	Wrongful dismissals of certain workers quoted from Megna, National, Titaghur, Gouripur, Hastings. Request for enquiry by Tribunal.	Ditto	No specific demands	Intimidation and rude behaviour by employers to be checked.
29	Nationalisation	No mention	No mention	No mention	Simple request	No mention.
30	Date from which award will be effective.	No specific demands	All increases in basic pay, dearness allowance and other monetary benefits be ordered to be paid with retrospective effect as from 15th August 1947.	Increases on wages be awarded from the 15th August 1947.	No specific demands	No specific demands.

APPENDIX III.

[*See* paragraph 1(17).]

List of specific cases of victimisation as per Issue No. 26.

Name of Mill by which discharged.	Name of worker discharged.	Designation.	Date of discharge.	Ticket No.
a) As submitted by Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union—				
(*i*) Megna Mills ..	(1) Siddique (2) Baliram. (3) Ishaq. (4) Habib.	Weaving Department ..	23rd June 1947 ..	245 441 348 250
(*ii*) National Mill ..	(1) Makhan Pramanik (2) Jugol Ghara. (3) Ajmir.	Ditto ..	5th July 1947 ..	196 730 736
(*iii*) Gouripore Mills (No. 2)	(1) Bangshi (2) Bangshu.	Spinning Department ..	December 1946 ..	3344 3142
(*iv*) Hastings Mill	(1) Kanai ..	Markman ..	2nd August 1947 ..	..
b) As submitted by Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union, Sibpur Branch—				
(*i*) Fort William Jute Mills, Ltd. (New Mill).	(1) Yasin ..	Spinning Department ..	30th July 1947 ..	151
(*ii*) Bengal Jute Mills Co., Ltd. ..	(1) Abdul Halim ..	Weaver ..	17th May 1947 ..	671
c) As submitted by Budge Budge Chatkal Sramik Union under Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union—				
(*i*) Budge Budge Mill No. 4 ..	(1) Sad Emani Begg entered as Sademali Sekh in Company's book.	Weaving Department ..	22nd January 1947 ..	588

Name of Mill by which discharged.	Name of worker discharged.	Designation.	Date of discharge.	Ticket No.
(*d*) As submitted by Secretary, Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union (Rishra Branch)—				
(*i*) Presidency Jute Mill	(1) Abdul, Machineman	Weaving Department	3rd week of August 1946.	..
	(2) Abdul Gani	Weaver No. 75/A6	9th March 1946	..
	(3) Kishore	Carrier Coolie, Jute Godown Department.	13th June 1947	..
	(4) Daud	Lifter Coolie	13th June 1947	..
(*ii*) Hastings Jute Mills	(1) Habib, No. 3 Machineman	Spinning Department	1st week of June 1947	..
	(2) Fatey	Sack-warper	3rd week of May 1947	..
(*e*) As submitted by Jute Mill Workers' Federation, Bengal—				
(*i*) Alliance Jute Mills (North)	(1) Debendranath Dutta	Winding Department	31st March 1947	..
(*ii*) Alliance Jute Mills and other Mills under Messrs. Begg Dunlop Co.	(1) Paita Sardar, Sardar	Last worked under Alexandra	4th March 1947	Craig—176 Alliance—124
(*iii*) Alliance Jute Mills (South)	(1) Bejoy Krishna Mitra	Bill Babu	April 1947	..
	(2) Reshmi	Preparing Department	10th May 1946	P 183
(*iv*) Alliance Jute Mills (South)	(1) Jogindra Ranjan Mallik	Time-keeper	1st April 1947	..
	(2) Khelwan Singh	Boiler Department	May 1947	..
(*v*) Megna Jute Mill	(1) Ragedan Mistry	Engineering Department (Smithy).	30th July 1947	40
(*vi*) Anglo-India, No. 2 (Upper)	(1) Makhan Lal	Finishing Department	6 years back	56
(*vii*) Auckland Jute Mills	(1) Kali Sardar	Weaving Department	May 1947	H. K. 99

APPENDIX IV.

[*See* paragraph 3(1).]

Occupational nomenclature.

(A list of names by occupations in the Jute Mills in West Bengal.)

The following list shows the various departments in a Jute Mill and the categories of workers who may be found employed there. The list is comprehensive as far as the industry is concerned, but not indicative of the complement found in any particular mill.

The remark "Time and Piece" means that the workers in the particular occupation may be either Time-workers or Piece-workers.

The remark "Piece" means that the workers in the particular occupation are Piece-workers.

The absence of any remark means that the workers in the particular occupation are Time-workers.

Batching Department.

Sardars (Head).

Selecting Sardars.
Softener Sardars.
Jute Cutting Sardars.
Teaser Sardars.
Softener Feeders.
Softener Receivers.
Teaser Feeders.
Teaser Coolies.
Dust Shaker Coolies.
Root Cutters.
Jute Piling Coolies.
Emulsion Tank Attendants.
Cutting Bale Openers (Time and Piece).
Carrying Coolies.
Weighmen.
Ankre Walas (Pickers).
Departmental Coolies.
Sweepers.
Selectors (Time and Piece).

Preparing Department.

Head Preparing Sardars.
Breaker Card Sardars.
Drawing Line Sardars.
Roving Line Sardars.
Shifter. Sardars.
Picker Sardars.
Finisher Card Sardars.
Dollop Weighmen.
Breaker Root Cutters.
Breaker Feeders.
Breakers Receivers (Ordinary, Roll Forming, Automatic Can Trampling).
Card Feeders (Ordinary, Rolls, Large Can).
Card Receivers (Ordinary, Roll Forming, Automatic Can Trampling).
Drawing Feeders (Ordinary, Roll, Large Cans).
Drawing Receivers (Ordinary, Roll Forming, Automatic Can Trampling).
Breaker Receivers and Card Feeders (Ordinary, Rolls, Large Cans).
Card Receivers and 1st Drawing Feeders (Ordinary, Rolls, Large Cans).
1st Drawing Receivers and 2nd Drawing Feeders (Ordinary, Rolls, Large Cans).
Roving Feeders (Ordinary, Large Cans).
Rovers.
Roving Shifters.
Empty Rove Bobbin Coolies.
Picking Coolies.
Beltmen.
Sweepers.
Departmental Coolies (Coolies not otherwise catered for).

Spinning Department.

Head Sardars.
Second Sardars.
Line Sardars.
Shifter Sardars.
Head Coolie Sardars.
Reelers Line Sardars.
Hessian Warp Spinners (Ordinary, Self Doffing Slip or Controlled Draft).
Hessian Weft Spinners (Ordinary, Self Doffing Slip or Controlled Draft).
Sacking Warp Spinners (Ordinary, Self Doffing Slip or Controlled Draft).
Sacking Weft Spinners (Ordinary, Self Doffing Slip or Controlled Draft).
Sliver Spinning Feeders.
Shifters.
Rollermen.
Listmen (Hessian, Sacking).
Rove Bobbin Coolies.
Spinning Bobbin Coolies.
Twisters.
Beltmen.
Sweepers.
Spinning Doffing Coolies.
Departmental Coolies.
Temper Bankmen.

Winding Department.

Head Sardars.
Line Sardars.
Cop-Winding Sardars.
Warp Winding Sardars.
Spool Delivery Coolies.
Bobbin Cleaners.
Reelers (Time and Piece).
Sweepers.
Dyed Yarn Winders (Time and Piece).
Hessian Warp Winders (Piece).
Sacking Warp Winders (Piece).
Bundlers (Time and Piece).
Cop-Godown Coolies.
Sweepers.
Departmental Coolies.
Hessian Weft Winders (Piece).
Sacking Weft Winders (Piece).

Beaming Department.

Beaming Sardars.
Beaming Head Sardars.
Hessian Machine 1st Beamers (Time and Piece).
Beamers (Time and Piece).
Starchmen.
Departmental Coolies.
Sweepers.
Sacking Machine 1st Beamers (Time and Piece).
Beamers (Time and Piece).
Dyers.
Departmental Coolies.
Sweepers.

Weaving Department.

Hessian.

Hessian Head Sardars.
Hessian Line Sardars (Time and Piece).
Cambmen.
Mochis (Picker repairers).
Sweepers.
Departmental Coolies.
Weavers (Piece).

Sacking.

Sacking Head Sardars.
Sacking Line Sardars (Time and Piece).
Cambmen.
Mochis (Picker repairers).
Sweepers.
Departmental Coolies.
Weavers (Piece).

Finishing Department.

Damper Feeders.
Damper Receivers.
Calendar Feeders.
Calendar Receivers.

Cloth Examiners.

Cloth Repairers.

Lapping Machine Feeders (Time and Piece).

Lapping Machine Receivers (Time and Piece).

Crisping Machine Operatives.

Cropping Machine Feeders.

Cropping Machine Receivers.

Mangle Feeders.

Mangle Receivers.

Measuring Machinemen.

Beltmen.

Sweepers.

Departmental Coolies.

Sardars (Departmental and Sectional).

Balegharrymen.

Sewing Department.

Sardars (Departmental and Sectional).

Cutting Machine Feeders.

Cutting Machine Receivers.

Spliced Bag Joiners (Time and Piece).

Departmental Coolies.

Sweepers.

Sewing Machine Operatives (Piece).

Helpers.

Hemming Machine Operatives (Hemmers) (Piece).

Hand Sewers (Piece).

Twist Cutters.

Packing Department.

Hoop Cutters.

First Pressmen (Time and Piece).

Pressmen (Time and Piece).

Departmental Coolies.

Bale Godown and Export Coolies.

Press Markmen.

Bale Godown Markmen.

Mill Mistris.

(Batching to Spinning.)

Head Mistris.

Mistris (Departmental and Sectional).

Oilers.

Head Carpenters.

Carpenters.

Head Pin Boys.

Pin Boys.

Head Bar Boys.

Bar Boys.

Rollermen.

Sliver Can Repairers.

Brush Repairers.

Coolies.

Factory Mistris.

Head Mistris.

Mistris (Departmental and Sectional).

Oilers.

Head Carpenters.

Carpenters.

Press Pumpmen.

Coolies.

General Workshop.

Head Mistris.

Head Iron Turners.

Head Tinsmiths.

Head Blacksmiths.

Head Wood Turners.

Head Iron Turners.

Head Welders.

Head Moulders.

Head Cranesmen.

Turners (Iron).

Machinemen.

Mistris.

Oilers.

Carpenters.

Tinsmiths.

Wood Turners.

Blacksmiths.
Hammermen.
Painters.
Masons.
Coolies.
Septic Tank Mistris.
Welders.
Moulders.
Vicemen.
Basket Makers.
Cleaners.
Grinders.
Fitters.
Joiners.
Cranemen.
Rivetters.
Head Rivetters.
Coolies (General).
Mehtor-Jamadars.
Mehtors (male and female).
Malis.
Head Malis.
Masalchis.

Boilers and Engine Room Staff.

Tindals First
Tindals Second
Firemen
Boiler Mistris
Pumpmen
Boiler Cleaner Coolies
Ash Coolies
Coal Carrying Coolies
Engine Room Mistris
Engine Room Oilers
Rope Alley Khalasis
Head Electric Mistris
Electric Mistris
Armature Winders, Head
Winders
Motor Attendants
Switchboard Attendants

Durwans.

Jamadars
Havildars
Durwans

Gurkha Durwans.

Havildars
Naiks
L/Naiks
Sepoys

Jute Handling.

Sangras
Sajandars (Sarandars)
Tulandars
Coolies

Cargo Boats.

Cargo Boat Manjhis
Cargo Boat Dandis

Launch.

Serangs
Sukhanis
Engine Drivers
Firemen
Khalasis

Ferry Boats.

Ferry Boat Manjhis
Ferry Boat Dandis

Lorries and Cars.

Lorry Drivers
Motor Car Drivers
Lorry Coolies
Lorry and Car Cleaners

APPEENDIX V.

(*See* Issue No. 4.)

Standardised piece-rates.

I. BATCHING DEPARTMENT.

Cutting Bale Openers and Selectors—Rs.3 per hundred maunds.

II. WINDING DEPARTMENT.

(*a*) *Reelers*—8 annas per 100 pounds of 8 pounds yarn.

Reeling Piece-rates.

1. The rates are per 100 lbs.

2. The counts are resultant or final counts. For example, 15 lbs. × 3 Ply will be 14 × 3 = 42 counts.

3. Count = weight in lbs. per spindle of 14,400 yds.

4. The rate meant for a particular range of counts will be applicable for any count within that range.

Rate per 100 lbs. in annas.	Range of counts.
2·10	71 and above.
2·20	64 to 70.
2·30	57 to 63.
2·40	51 to 56.
2·52	46 to 50.
2·65	41 to 45.
2·80	36 to 40.
3·02	31 to 35.
3·30	27 to 30.
3·60	23 to 26.
4·00	19 to 22.
4·50	16 to 18.
5·20	13 to 15.
6·40	10 to 12.
8·00	7 to 9.
10·00	Below 7.

(*b*) *Bundlers*—

6 pies per bundle of 56 pounds.

4 pies per bundle of 10 to 14 pounds.

(*c*) *Hessian Warp Winders*—4·2 annas per 100 pounds.

Sacking Warp Winders and Dyed Yarn Winders—3·6 annas per 100 pounds.

Hessian Weft Winders—

Up to 12 pounds yarn—5·95 annas per 100 pounds.

Over 12 pounds yarn—5·50 annas per 100 pounds.

Sacking Weft Winders—

Up to 30 pounds yarn—3·78 annas per 100 pounds.

31 to 45 pounds yarn—3·60 annas per 100 pounds.

46 pounds and over yarn—3·42 annas per 100 pounds.

III. BEAMING DEPARTMENT.

First Beamer and Beamers collectively for Hessian Machine—12·5 annas per 1,000 yards of 400 threads.

First Beamer and Beamers collectively for Sacking Machine—10·83 annas per 1,000 yards of 400 threads.

Hessian Beaming Piece-rates.

Basis decided upon is—

12·5 annas per 1,000 yards of 400 threads. Table is provided to facilitate calculations:—

Up to 374	threads	14	pies per	100 yards.
375 to 424	"	15	"	"
425 to 474	"	16	"	"
475 to 524	"	17	"	"
525 to 574	"	18	"	"
575 to 624	"	19	"	"
625 to 674	"	20	"	"
675 to 724	"	21	"	"
725 to 774	"	22	"	"
775 to 824	"	23	"	"
825 to 874	"	24	"	"
875 to 974	"	25	"	"
975 or above	"	26	"	"

Deduct 25 per cent. for Hibbert Machine.

For any fabric, to arrive at the number of threads per cut to obtain rate from the attached table, use the undernoted formulæ:—

Hessian (porter × cloth width)+10 per cent.=threads.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Plains (porter} \times 2 \times \text{cloth width)+10 per cent.}\\ \text{Hessian D. W. Tarpaulin}\end{array}\right\}$=threads.
Twills (porter × 3 × cloth width)+10 per cent.=threads.
In every case cloth width=contract finished cloth width.
In every case porter=contract porter.

Sacking Beaming Piece-rates.

Base—Annas 10-10 or 10·83 annas per 1,000 yards of 400 threads.

Up to 324	threads	11	pies	per	cut	laid	100	yards.
325 to 399	"	12	"	"	"	"	"	"
400 to 474	"	13	"	"	"	"	"	"
475 to 549	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	"
550 to 624	"	15	"	"	"	"	"	"
625 to 699	"	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
700 to 774	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"
775 to 849	"	18	"	"	"	"	"	"
850 or above	"	19	"	"	"	"	"	"

Add 10 per cent. for Starched Warp.

Deduct 25 per cent. for Hibbert Machine.

In every case cloth width=contract finished cloth width.

In every case porter=contract porter.

IV. WEAVING DEPARTMENT.

(*a*) **Hessian Weaving Piece-rates.**

1. The standard fabric is 10 ozs. 40 inch 11 porter 12 shots Hessian finished counts.

2. The standard length is 100 yards (36 inch measure) of yarn laid.

3. Base rates for the standard fabric for looms of the undernoted reed spaces are—

Up to 46½"	47" to 53" RS	53½" to 59½" RS	60" to 70" RS	70½" to 86½" RS	87" RS and above	
19·48	20·37	21·25	24·00	28·00	34·00	Annas per cut.

4. Variation for Porter—

6 Porter	Deduct	5%
7 ,,	,,	4%
8 ,,	,,	3%
9 ,,	,,	2%
10 ,,	,,	1%
11 ,,	No variation.	
12 ,,	Add	1¼%
13 ,,	,,	2½%
14 ,,	,,	3¾%

5. Variation in Shots—

7 Shots	Deduct	41%
8 ,,	,,	33%
9 ,,	,,	25%
10 ,,	,,	16½%
11 ,,	,,	8%
12 ,,	No variation.	
13 ,,	Add	8%
14 ,,	,,	16½%
15 ,,	,,	25%
16 ,,	,,	33%
17 ,,	,,	41%

6. Variation in cloth width—

Fabrics up to 50″ width—2 per cent. per 5″ of width above or below 40″ calculated on each inch of cloth.

Fabrics over 50″ width—

2 per cent. per 5″ of width from 40″ to 50″ calculated on each inch of cloth.

1½ per cent. per 5″ of width above 50″ calculated on each inch of cloth.

Finished widths used in each case.

40″ width is used as basis for all calculations:—

Table is provided to facilitate calculations:—

Width of finished cloth (inches).				Width of finished cloth (inches).				Width of finished cloth (inches).			
25	Deduct	6·0	per cent.	50	Add	4·0	per cent.	75	Add	11·5	per cent.
26	,,	5·6	,,	51	,,	4·3	,,	76	,,	11·8	,,
27	,,	5·2	,,	52	,,	4·6	,,	77	,,	12·1	,,
28	,,	4·8	,,	53	,,	4·9	,,	78	,,	12·4	,,
29	,,	4·4	,,	54	,,	5·2	,,	79	,,	12·7	,,
30	,,	4·0	,,	55	,,	5·5	,,	80	,,	13·0	,,
31	,,	3·6	,,	56	,,	5·8	,,	81	,,	13·3	,,
32	,,	3·2	,,	57	,,	6·1	,,	82	,,	13·6	,,
33	,,	2·8	,,	58	,,	6·4	,,	83	,,	13·9	,,
34	,,	2·4	,,	59	,,	6·7	,,	84	,,	14·2	,,
35	,,	2·0	,,	60	,,	7·0	,,	85	,,	14·5	,,
36	,,	1·6	,,	61	,,	7·3	,,	86	,,	14·8	,,
37	,,	1·2	,,	62	,,	7·6	,,	87	,,	15·1	,,
38	,,	·8	,,	63	,,	7·9	,,	88	,,	15·4	,,
39	,,	·4	,,	64	,,	8·2	,,	89	,,	15·7	,,
40	No variation.			65	,,	8·5	,,	90	,,	16·0	,,
41	Add	·4	per cent.	66	,,	8·8	,,	91	,,	16·3	,,
42	,,	·8	,,	67	,,	9·1	,,	92	,,	16·6	,,
43	,,	1·2	,,	68	,,	9·4	,,	93	,,	16·9	,,
44	,,	1·6	,,	69	,,	9·7	,,	94	,,	17·2	,,
45	,,	2·0	,,	70	,,	10·0	,,	95	,,	17·5	,,
46	,,	2·4	,,	71	,,	10·3	,,	96	,,	17·8	,,
47	,,	2·8	,,	72	,,	10·6	,,	97	,,	18·1	,,
48	,,	3·2	,,	73	,,	10·9	,,	98	,,	18·4	,,
49	,,	3·6	,,	74	,,	11·2	,,	99	,,	18·7	,,
								100	,,	19·0	,,

Fractions—½″ or over will count as one inch.

7. Variation for Cloth Weight—

Formula to be applied for variation in cloth weights.

Standard width is 40 inches. Any fabric other than 40" must be brought to 40" weight basis.

Formula is—

$$\frac{\text{Porter} + \text{Shots}}{2} - 1{\cdot}5 = \text{Weight standard.}$$

Each half ounce up or down on the weight standard represents ·25 per cent. to be added to or deducted from the base rate.

Examples—

Hessian; 40" 12 ozs. 11×12

$$\left(\frac{11+12}{2} - 1{\cdot}5\right) = 10$$

$$12 - 10 = 2$$

∴ 1% to be added.

Hessian 40" 8 ozs. 9×10

$$\left(\frac{9+10}{2} - 1{\cdot}5\right) = 8$$

$$8 - 8 = 0$$

∴ No variation.

Hessian 40" 15 ozs. 11×15

$$\left(\frac{11+15}{2} - 1{\cdot}5\right) = 11{\cdot}5$$

$$15 - 11{\cdot}5 = 3{\cdot}5$$

∴ 1·75 per cent. to be added.

Where cloth is woven for Hessian Bags contract weight per yard will be arrived at as follows:—

$$\frac{\text{Bag Weight}}{\text{Cut length per bag in yards (including 3" allowance for hemming).}}$$

8. All adjustments are on a percentage basis and are expressed in terms of the requisite base rate for the standard fabric.

It follows that it is not necessary to make a separate calculation for each adjustment in terms of the base rate.

The percentages applicable for each adjustment may be added to arrive at one percentage total to cover all adjustments necessary.

This percentage total, applied to the requisite base rate for the standard fabric, and added to, or deducted from, the base rate as the case may be, will give the desired rate for the fabric in question.

9. All rates are in annas per cut, laid 100 yards, and are calculated to two places of decimals correct.

10. Fabrics catered for are ordinarily Hessian fabrics with single warp and weft, of porter and shooting within the range of the tables given, and worked in ordinary looms within the range of the reed spaces detailed, one weaver one loom.

Hessian Weaving Piece-rate Calculation

Fabric—

Width Reed space of loom = inches.
Porter
Shots
Contract weight per yard ozs.
Contract weight per yard—40" width ozs.
Laid length per cut yds.

40"/10 ozs. 11×12 Scale Rate for " RS. = annas per cut.
∴...........yds. laid rate is.....................as per cut.

	Add.	Deduct.
Adjust for Porter	%	%
Adjust for Shots	%	%
Adjust for Cloth Width	%	%
Adjust for Cloth Weight	%	%
Total adjustments		
Deduct smaller from larger		

Final adjustment (plus or minus) + — %= ———annas per cut.

(*b*) **Sacking Weaving Piece-rates.**

Plains.

1. The standard fabric is—28" Plains 8 Porter 8 Shots finished counts.

2. The standard laid length is 100 yards (36 inch measure) of yarn laid.

3. Base rate for the standard fabric for looms of reed space from 27 inches to 39 inches is—

13·41 annas per cut.

4. Variation for Porter.—

3 Porter	Deduct	7½ per cent.
4 "	"	6 per cent.
5 "	"	4½ per cent.
6 "	"	3 per cent.
7 "	"	1½ per cent.
8 "	No variation.	
9 "	Add	2½ per cent.
10 "	"	5 per cent.
11 "	"	7½ per cent.

5. Variation in Shots.—

5 Shots	Deduct	36 per cent.
6 "	"	24 per cent.
7 "	"	12 per cent.
8 "	No variation.	
9 "	Add	12½ per cent.
10 "	"	25 per cent.
11 "	"	37½ per cent.
12 "	"	51 per cent.

6. Variation in Cloth Width.—

·7 per cent. per 1 inch of width above or below 28″.

Table is provided to facilitate calculations:—

Width of finished cloth inches.			Width of finished cloth inches.		
15	Deduct	9·1%	26	Deduct	1·4%
16	"	8·4%	27	"	·7%
17	"	7·7%	28	No variation.	
18	"	7·0%	29	Add	·7%
19	"	6·3%	30	"	1·4%
20	"	5·6%	31	"	2·1%
21	"	4·9%	32	"	2·8%
22	"	4·2%	33	"	3·5%
23	"	3·5%	34	"	4·2%
24	"	2·8%	35	"	4·9%
25	"	2·1%	36	"	5·6%

Fractions—½″ or over will count as 1″.

7. Variation in Cloth Weight.—

Formula to be applied for variation in cloth weight.

Standard width is 28″.

Any fabric other than 28″ must be brought to 28″ weight basis.

Formula :—

$$\frac{\text{Porter}+\text{Shots}}{2}+6=\text{Weight standard.}$$

Each half ounce up or down on the weight standard represents ·4 per cent. to be added to or deducted from the base rate.

Examples :— 24" 16 ozs. 8×8

$$\left(\frac{8+8}{2}\right)+6=14 \text{ weight standard.}$$

24"=16 ozs ∴ 28"=18·67 ozs.

18·67 − 14=4·67

$$\frac{4\cdot67}{\cdot50}\times\cdot4\%=3\cdot74\% \text{ to be added.}$$

30" 15 ozs. 8×9

$$\left(\frac{8+9}{2}\right)+6=14\cdot50 \text{ weight standard.}$$

30"=15 ozs. ∴ 28"=14 ozs.

14·50 − 14= ·50

$$\frac{\cdot50}{\cdot50}\times\cdot4\%=\cdot4\% \text{ to be deducted.}$$

Where cloth is woven for Sacking Bags contract weight per yard will be arrived at as follows:—

$$\frac{\text{Bag Weight}}{\text{Cut length per bag in yards (including 3" allowance for Hemming or 1" allowance for unhemmed bags).}}$$

8. All adjustments are on a percentage basis and are expressed in terms of the base rate for the standard fabric. It follows that it is not necessary to make a separate calculation for each adjustment in terms of the base rate. The percentages applicable for each adjustment may be added to arrive at one percentage total to cover all adjustments necessary.

This percentage total, applied to the base rate for the standard fabrics, and added to, or deducted from, the base rate as the case may be, will give the desired rate for the fabric in question.

9. All rates are in annas per cut laid 100 yards and are calculated to two places of decimals correct.

10. Fabrics catered for are ordinary Sacking Plains fabrics, with double warp and single weft, of porter and shotting within the range of the tables provided, and worked in ordinary looms within the range of the reed spaces detailed, one weaver one loom.

Sacking Weaving Piece-rate Calculation.

Plains.

Fabric—Width

Porter

Shots

Contract weight per yard— ozs.

Contract weight per yard 28" width ozs.

28" Plains Fabric 8 × 8 14 ozs. per yard in 27"/39" RS= annas per cut.

∴ 28" Plains Fabric 8 × 8 14 ozs. per yard in yards laid= annas per cut.

			Add.	Deduct.
Adjust	for	Porter	%	%
„	„	Shots	%	%
„	„	Cloth Width	%	%
„	„	Cloth Weight	%	%
Total adjustments				
Deduct smaller from larger				

Final adjustment (plus or minus) + — % =

Annas per cut.

For Cloth woven for Sacking Bags, contract weight per yard will be arrived at as follows :—

$$\frac{\text{Bag weight}}{\text{Cut length per bag in yards (including 3" allowance for Hemming or 1" allowance for unhemmed bags).}}$$

(c) Sacking Weaving Piece-rates.

Twills.

1. The standard fabric is—$26\frac{1}{2}$" Twills 6 Porter 8 Shots finished counts.
2. The standard laid length is 100 yards (36 inch measure) of yarn laid.
3. Base rate for the standard fabric for looms of reed space from 27 inches to 39 inches is—

13·41 annas per cut.

4. Variation for Porter.—

5 Porter	Deduct 3%
6 „	No variation.
7 „	Add 3·5%
8 „	„ 7·5%
9 „	„ 12·0%
10 „	„ 17·0%
11 „	„ 22·5%

5. Variation in Shots.—

5 Shots	Deduct 36%
6 „	„ 24%
7 „	„ 12%
8 „	No variation.
9 „	Add 12½%
10 „	„ 25%
11 „	„ 37½%
12 „	„ 51%
13 „	„ 65%

6. Variation in Cloth Width.—

·8 per cent. per 1 inch of width above or below 26½″.

Table is provided to facilitate calculations:—

Width of finished cloth inches.			Width of finished cloth inches.		
15	Deduct	9·2%	26	Deduct	·4%
16	„	8·4%	26½	No variation.	
17	„	7·6%	27	Add	·4%
18	„	6·8%	28	„	1·2%
19	„	6·0%	29	„	2·0%
20	„	5·2%	30	„	2·8%
21	„	4·4%	31	„	3·6%
22	„	3·6%	32	„	4·4%
23	„	2·8%	33	„	5·2%
24	„	2·0%	34	„	6·0%
25	„	1·2%	35	„	6·8%
			36	„	7·6%

Fractions—½″ or over will count as 1″ except in the case of the basic width of 26½″.

7. Variation in Cloth Weight.—

Formula to be applied for variation in cloth weights.

Standard width is 26½".

Any fabric other than 26½" must be brought to 26½" width basis.

Formula is:—

$$\left\{\frac{(\text{Porter}+50\%)+\text{Shots}}{2}\right\}+6=\text{weight standard.}$$

Each half ounce up or down on the weight standard represents ·50 per cent. to be added to, or deducted from, the base rate.

Examples:— 28" 15 ozs. 8×8

$$\left(\frac{8+4+8}{2}\right)+6=16\cdot00 \text{ weight standard.}$$

28"=15·00 ozs. ∴ 26½"=14·20 ozs.

16 − 14·20=1·80.

$$\frac{\cdot50}{\cdot50}\times 1\cdot80=1\cdot80\% \text{ to be deducted.}$$

30" 18 ozs. 8×9

$$\left(\frac{8+4+9}{2}\right)+6=16\cdot50 \text{ weight standard.}$$

30"=18·00 ozs. ∴ 26½"=15·90 ozs.

16·5 − 15·90= ·60.

$$\frac{\cdot50}{\cdot50}\times \cdot60= \cdot6\% \text{ to be deducted.}$$

Where cloth is woven for Sacking Bags contract weight per yard will be arrived at as follows:—

$$\frac{\text{Bag weight}}{\text{Cut length per bag in yards (including 3" allowance for hemming or 1" allowance for unhemmed bags).}}$$

8. All adjustments are on a percentage basis and are expressed in terms of the base rate for the standard fabric. It follows that it is not necessary to make a separate calculation for each adjustment in terms of the base rate.

The percentages applicable for each adjustment may be added to arrive at one percentage total to cover all adjustments necessary.

This percentage total, applied to the base rate for the standard fabric, and added to, or deducted from, the base rate as the case may be, will give the desired rate for the fabric in question.

9. All rates are in annas per cut laid 100 yards and are calculated to two places of decimals correct.

10. Fabrics catered for are ordinary Sacking Twill Fabrics, with Double warp and Single weft, of porter and shotting within the range of the tables provided, and worked in ordinary looms within the range of the reed spaces detailed, one weaver one loom.

Sacking Weaving Piece-rate Calculation.

TWILLS.

Fabric—

Width

Porter

Shots

Contract weight per yard ozs.

" " " 26½″ width ozs.

26½″ Twill Fabric 6×8 14½ ozs. per yard in 27″/39″ RS = Annas per cut.

∴ 26½″ " " " " " yards laid = Annas per cut.

	Add.	Deduct.
Adjust for Porter	%	%
Adjust for Shots	%	%
Adjust for Cloth Width	%	%
Adjust for Cloth Weight	%	%
Total adjustments Deduct smaller from larger		
Final adjustment (plus or minus)	+	− %=

Annas per cut.

For cloth woven for Sacking Bags, contract weight per yard will be arrived at as follows:—

$$\frac{\text{Bag Weight}}{\text{Cut length per bag in yards (including 3″ allowance for hemming or 1″ allowance for unhemmed bags).}}$$

V. FINISHING DEPARTMENT.

Lapping Machine Feeders and Lapping Machine Receivers—

Hessian and Sacking—

Up to 56″ wide—2·6 annas per 1,000 yards.

57″ and over—add 20 per cent.

Hand Lapping—add 100 per cent.

VI. SEWING DEPARTMENT.

(*a*) Sewing Machine operatives and Spliced Bag Joiners—4 annas per 10,000 inches *plus* 1 anna per 100 bags.

Rates are to be calculated from the table given below which shows the sewing variations:—

Woolpacks—add 100 per cent.

Double sewing (twice sewn)—add 75 per cent.

Tar sewing—add 15 per cent.

Herackles and Union Sewing—deduct 25 per cent.

Machine Sewing Piece-rates—Hessian and Sacking.

Rates for Machine Sewer only.

Basis—Annas 4 per 10,000 inches *plus* anna 1 per hundred bags.

Length of Bag inches.	Annas per 100 Bags.	Length of Bag inches.	Annas per 100 Bags.	Length of Bag inches.	Annas per 100 Bags.
25	3·00	45	4·60	65	6·20
25½	3·04	45½	4·64	65½	6·24
26	3·08	46	4·68	66	6·28
26½	3·12	46½	4·72	66½	6·32
27	3·16	47	4·76	67	6·36
27½	3·20	47½	4·80	67½	6·40
28	3·24	48	4·84	68	6·44
28½	3·28	48½	4·88	68½	6·48
29	3·32	49	4·92	69	6·52
29½	3·36	49½	4·96	69½	6·56
30	3·40	50	5·00	70	6·60
30½	3·44	50½	5·04	70½	6·64
31	3·48	51	5·08	71	6·68
31½	3·52	51½	5·12	71½	6·72
32	3·56	52	5·16	72	6·76
32½	3·60	52½	5·20	72½	6·80
33	3·64	53	5·24	73	6·84
33½	3·68	53½	5·28	73½	6·88
34	3·72	54	5·32	74	6·92
34½	3·76	54½	5·36	74½	6·96
35	3·80	55	5·40	75	7·00
35½	3·84	55½	5·44	75½	7·04
36	3·88	56	5·48	76	7·08
36½	3·92	56½	5·52	76½	7·12
37	3·96	57	5·56	77	7·16
37½	4·00	57½	5·60	77½	7·20
38	4·04	58	5·64	78	7·24
38½	4·08	58½	5·68	78½	7·28
39	4·12	59	5·72	79	7·32
39½	4·16	59½	5·76	79½	7·36
40	4·20	60	5·80	80	7·40
40½	4·24	60½	5·84	80½	7·44
41	4·28	61	5·88	81	7·48
41½	4·32	61½	5·92	81½	7·52
42	4·36	62	5·96	82	7·56
42½	4·40	62½	6·00	82½	7·60
43	4·44	63	6·04	83	7·64
43½	4·48	63½	6·08	83½	7·68
44	4·52	64	6·12	84	7·72
44½	4·56	64½	6·16	84½	7·76
				85	7·80

The above rates are for bags sewn on two sides.

For bags sewn side and bottom use—

$$\left(\frac{\text{Length of bag} + \text{width of bag}}{2}\right) + 30\%$$ to obtain equivalent length in table.

The 30% extra in this case will be paid to the machinist only if no cooly is supplied to counter-lay bags.

(*b*) Hemming Machine Operatives—3 annas per 10,000 inches.

Machine Hemming Piece-rates.

Hessian and Sacking Rate for Machine Hemmer only.

Basis—3 annas per 10,000 inches.

Width of Bag inches.	Annas per 100 Bags.	Width of Bag inches.	Annas per 100 Bags.
14	·84	29	1·74
14½	·87	29½	1·77
15	·90	30	1·80
15½	·93	30½	1·83
16	·96	31	1·86
16½	·99	31½	1·89
17	1·02	32	1·92
17½	1·05	32½	1·95
18	1·08	33	1·98
18½	1·11	33½	2·01
19	1·14	34	2·04
19½	1·17	34½	2·07
20	1·20	35	2·10
20½	1·23	35½	2·13
21	1·26	36	2·16
21½	1·29	36½	2·19
22	1·32	37	2·22
22½	1·35	37½	2·25
23	1·38	38	2·28
23½	1·41	38½	2·31
24	1·44	39	2·34
24½	1·47	39½	2·37
25	1·50	40	2·40
25½	1·53	40½	2·43
26	1·56	41	2·46
26½	1·59	41½	2·49
27	1·62	42	2·52
27½	1·65	42½	2·55
28	1·68	43	2·58
28½	1·71	43½	2·61
		44	2·64
		44½	2·67
		45	2·70

(*c*) Hand Sewers—

Ordinary bags—5 annas per 100 bags.

Bags 60″ to 79″ in length—add 10 per cent.

Bags 80″ and over in length—add 20 per cent.

Woolpacks—add 300 per cent.

VII. PACKING DEPARTMENT.

First Pressman and Pressmen collectively for the machine—

Hessian cloth—

Under 1,500 yds.—3·5 annas per bale.

Over 1,500 yds.—4 annas per bale.

Hessian bags—

Up to 600 bags—3·5 annas per bale.

Over 600 bags—4 annas per bale.

All sacking—3·5 annas per bale.

Twine (bar bales)—4·375 annas per bale.

Repacks, *kutcha* iron or rope bound—deduct 30 per cent. from appropriate rate.

When bars are used—add 25 per cent. to appropriate rate.

APPENDIX VI.

(*See* Issue No. 5.)

Nomenclature.	Basic Wages in rupees per month of 26 days or 208 hours.
Batching Department.	
Head Sardar	62·83
Selecting Sardar	45·50
Softener Sardar	42·25
Jute Cutting Sardar	42·25
Teaser Sardar	41·17
Softener Sardar	26·00
Softener Receiver	26·00
Teaser Feeder	26·00
Teaser Cooly	27·08
Dust Shaker Cooly	27·08
Root Cutter	27·08
Jute Piling Cooly	27·08
Emulsion Tank Attendant	40·08
Cutting Bales Opener (Time and Piece)	27·08
Carrying Cooly	27·08
Weighman	27·08
Ankrewala (Picker)	30·33
Departmental Cooly	27·08
Sweeper	26·00
Selector (Time and Piece)	35·75

Nomenclature.	Basic Wages in rupees per month of 26 days or 208 hours.
Preparing Department.	
Head Preparing Sardar	69·33
Breaker Card Sardar	46·58
Drawing Line Sardar	41·17
Roving Line Sardar	45·50
Shifter Sardar	40·08
Picker Sardar	40·08
Finisher Card Sardar	41·17
Dollop Weighman	27·08
Breaker Root Cutter	27·08
Breaker Feeder	27·08
Breaker Receiver—Ordinary	26·00
Breaker Receiver Roll Forming	30·33
Breaker Receiver Automatic Can Trampling ..	30·33
Card Feeder—Ordinary	26·00
Card Feeder Rolls	30·33
Card Feeder Large Can	30·33
Card Receiver—Ordinary	26·00
Card Receiver Roll Forming	30·33
Card Receiver Automatic Can Trampling ..	30·33
Drawing Feeder—Ordinary	26·00
Drawing Feeder Rolls	30·33
Drawing Feeder Large Can	30·33
Drawing Receiver—Ordinary	26·00
Drawing Receiver Roll Forming	30·33
Drawing Receiver Automatic Can Trampling ..	30·33
Breaker Receiver and Card Feeder—Ordinary ..	27·08
Breaker Receiver and Card Feeder Rolls ..	30·33
Breaker Receiver and Card Feeder Large Can ..	30·33
Card Receiver and 1st Drawing Feeder—Ordinary	27·08
Card Receiver and 1st Drawing Feeder Rolls ..	30·33
Card Receiver and 1st Drawing Feeder Large Can	30·33
1st Drawing Receiver and 2nd Drawing Feeder—Ordinary	27·08
1st Drawing Receiver and 2nd Drawing Feeder Rolls	30·33
1st Drawing Receiver and 2nd Drawing Feeder Large Can	30·33
Roving Feeder—	
Ordinary	26·00
Large Can	26·00
Rovers	30·33
Roving Shifter	30·33
Empty Rove Bobbins Cooly	27·08
Picking Cooly	27·08
Beltman	45·50
Sweeper	26·00
Departmental Cooly not otherwise catered for ..	26·00

Nomenclature.	Basic Wages in rupees per month of 26 days or 208 hours.
Spinning Department.	
Head Sardar	91·00
Second Sardar	76·92
Line Sardar	55·25
Shifter Sardar	48·75
Head Cooly Sardar	39·00
Reelers Line Sardar	44·42
Hessian Warp Spinner—	
Ordinary	33·58
Self-Doffing Slip	33·58
Controlled Draft	33·58
Hessian Weft Spinner—	
Ordinary	33·58
Self-Doffing Slip	33·58
Controlled Draft	33·58
Sacking Warp Spinner—	
Ordinary	33·58
Self-Doffing Slip	33·58
Controlled Draft	33·58
Sacking Weft Spinner—	
Ordinary	35·75
Self-Doffing Slip	35·75
Controlled Draft	35·75
Sliver Spinning Feeder	26·00
Shifter	28·17
Rollerman	40·08
Listman (Hessian and Sacking)	33·58
Rove Bobbin Cooly	27·08
Spinning Bobbin Cooly	27·08
Twister	30·33
Beltman	45·50
Sweeper	26·00
Spinning Doffing Cooly	27·08
Departmental Cooly	26·00
Temper Bankman	26·00
Winding Department.	
Head Sardar	59·58
Line Sardar	44·42
Cop Winding Sardar	52·00
Warp Winding Sardar	52·00
Spool Delivery Cooly	27·08
Bobbin Cleaner	26·00
Reeler (Time and Piece)	31·42
Sweeper	26·00
Dyed Yarn Winder (Time and Piece)	33·58

Nomenclature.	Basic Wages in rupees per month of 26 days or 208 hours.
Hessian Warp Winder (Piece)	33·58
Sacking Warp Winder (Piece)	32·50
Bundler (Time and Piece)	31·42
Cop-Godown Cooly	27·08
Sweeper	26·00
Departmental Cooly	26·00
Hessian Weft Winder (Piece)	34·67
Sacking Weft Winder (Piece)	33·58
Beaming Department.	
Beaming Sardar	58·50
Beaming Head Sardar	66·08
Hessian Machine, 1st Beamer (Time and Piece)	45·50
Beamer (Time and Piece)	40·08
Starchman	40·08
Departmental Cooly	27·08
Sweeper	26·00
Sacking Machine, 1st Beamer (Time and Piece)	44·42
Beamer (Time and Piece)	40·08
Dyer	30·33
Departmental Cooly	27·08
Sweeper	26·00
Weaving Department.	
HESSIAN.	
Hessian Head Sardar	125·67
Hessian Line Sardar (Time and Piece)	66·08
Cambman	40·08
Mochi (Picker-Repairer)	33·58
Sweeper	26·00
Departmental Cooly	27·08
Weaver (Piece)	44·42
SACKING.	
Sacking Head Sardar	140·83
Sacking Line Sardar (Time and Piece)	75·83
Cambman	40·08
Mochi (Picker-Repairer)	33·58
Sweeper	26·00
Departmental Cooly	27·08
Weaver (Piece)	49·83
Finishing Department.	
Head Sardar	57·42
Sectional Sardar	37·92
Damper Feeder	29·25
Damper Receiver	29·25
Calendar Feeder	31·42

Nomenclature.	Basic Wages in rupees per month of 26 days or 208 hours.
Calendar Receiver	30·33
Cloth Examiner	30·33
Cloth Repairer	27·08
Lapping Machine Feeder (Time and Piece)	29·25
Lapping Machine Receiver (Time and Piece)	29·25
Crisping Machine Operative	29·25
Cropping Machine Feeder	31·42
Cropping Machine Receiver	30·33
Mangle Feeder	31·42
Mangle Receiver	30·33
Measuring Machineman	44·42
Beltman	45·50
Sweeper	26·00
Departmental Cooly	27·08
Balegharryman	30·33

Sewing Department.

Nomenclature.	Basic Wages
Departmental Sardar Sectional Sardar	52·00
Cutting Machine Feeder	29·25
Cutting Machine Receiver	26·00
Spliced Bag Joiner (Time and Piece)	27·08
Departmental Cooly	27·08
Sweeper	26·00
Sewing Machine Operative (Piece)	39·00
Helper	26·00
Hemming Machine Operative (Piece)	43·33
Hand Sewer (Piece)	28·17
Twist Cutter	27·08

Packing Department.

Nomenclature.	Basic Wages
Hoop Cutter	40·08
First Pressman (Time and Piece)	45·50
Pressman (Time and Piece)	39·00
Departmental Cooly	27·08
Bale Godown and Export Cooly	30·33
Press Markman	44·42
Bale Godown Markman	44·42

Jute Handling Department.

Nomenclature.	Basic Wages
Sangra	69·33
Sajandar (Sarandar)	59·58
Tulandar	35·75
Cooly	27·08

APPENDIX VII.

(*See* Issue No. 8.)

Copy of letter No. L-1891, dated 12th June 1944, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, to all Provincial Governments, etc.

Compensation for involuntary unemployment due to shortage of coal, raw materials or changes in lines of production.

I am to invite attention to the discussion on the above subject at the Tripartite Labour Conference held in September 1943. It has not been easy to evolve precise proposals in this matter in view of the difference on some points apparent at the discussion and the need to meet varying conditions to which the proposals may apply. Proposals for compensation for involuntary unemployment of the kind referred to have to be considered not only with reference to possible schemes of unemployment insurance, but also with reference to the obligation of Governments to grant relief where found necessary.

2. The Government of India feel that while it is not possible to propound a fully co-ordinated scheme in this respect which can be statutorily imposed, it is advisable that they should formulate certain principles which may suitably be considered by Provincial Governments and employers when occasion arises. The adoption of measures on the lines of those in the Annexure by all concerned would achieve a desirable uniformity in India. The Governments of individual States represented at the Labour Conference are also being apprised of the Government of India's proposals.

3. I am to add that the Government of India will act on the principles stated in the Annexure, in respect of their own industrial establishments.

Annexure.

(1) *Kinds of unemployment covered.*

(*a*) The proposals relate only to short-term unemployment, during the period of the war due to shortage of coal or raw materials or changes in lines of production of which adequate notice cannot be given.

(*b*) The proposals do not cover closures of factories or of departments due to special Government orders.

(*c*) The proposals do not cover closures of which adequate notice is given under Standing Orders, whether statutory or voluntary.

(2) *Benefits to be given.*

(*a*) Benefit which should be on a scale lower than the ordinary rate of pay may be fixed in either of two ways:—

(*i*) Seventy-five per cent. of the ordinary rate of pay for first fortnight of unemployment and 50 per cent. of the ordinary rate of pay for the second fortnight of unemployment with possibly a flat rate of benefit for persons drawing lower levels of income.

(*ii*) A flat rate which would be about 75 per cent. of the average of lower range of wages rates in the undertaking.

(b) Duration of benefit should be one month in each half year, allowing for a waiting period of 7 days (benefit however to start from the first day of unemployment provided the unemployment lasts longer than the waiting period).

(c) This special unemployment benefit will not qualify a worker for bonuses determined by reference to earnings over any period.

(d) The cost of benefits will be admitted as revenue expenditure for income-tax and Excess Profit Tax purposes.

(3) *Conditions attached to benefit.*

(a) To qualify for benefit a worker must answer to a muster roll once a day at his usual place of employment or, with the permission of the employer, at any other place.

(b) A worker will be ineligible for benefit if he unreasonably refuses work even of a different sort in his usual factory or (provided employment offered is in the same locality) by transfer from one department to another in the same undertaking or industry (or from one industry to another). In case of dispute whether an objection to transfer was reasonable or not, an authority designated by the Provincial Government shall decide finally. For the transfer of Labour from one industry to another use will be made of the Employment Exchanges in respect of skilled and semi-skilled personnel and in the unskilled labour Supply Committee in respect of unskilled labour.

(c) The employer will not be entitled to discharge during the benefit period any worker who has been in continuous employment with the same employer or in the same industry in that locality for a period of not less than three months.

(4) *Benefit by whom given.*

The liability to pay benefit will be on the employer.

(5) *Industries covered.*

All industries should be covered whether engaged on war industry or otherwise.

(6) *Methods of ensuring payment of benefit.*

A Province (or State) should use its good offices or conciliatory powers to persuade employers to pay: though in suitable cases disputes in this regard can be referred to adjudication under Defence of India Rule 81A.

Where voluntary agreement between the employer and the workers has been reached or where the Provincial Government is satisfied as to the detailed measures of benefit necessary, the agreement or the details could be embodied in an order to be passed under Defence of India Rule 81A (*1*) (*b*) after consultation in individual cases with the Central Government.

The State Governments will utilise the appropriate legal machinery available to them.

Copy of letter No. L-1891, dated 1st March 1946, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, to all Provincial Governments, etc.

Compensation for involuntary unemployment due to shortage of coal, raw materials or changes in the lines of production.

I am directed to invite attention to this department letters No. L-1891, dated 12th June 1944 and 9th November 1945, on the above subject. As a result of consultations with the Provincial Governments and the employing departments of the Government of India, and of discussions at the Seventh Labour Conference held in November 1945 the Government of India have decided that the sub-clause (*b*) of clause 2 of the scheme detailed in Annexure to this department letter No. L-1891, dated 12th June 1944, should be amended to read as under:—

> "Duration of benefit should be one month in each half year. No benefit will be given in the half-yearly periods January to June or July to December until the number of days of involuntary unemployment has exceeded seven in the aggregate in the half year."

It has been further decided that the scheme should be retained till the war time controls are lifted and unemployment due to shortage of coal, raw materials, or changes in lines of production ceases to be of serious moment.

APPENDIX VIII.

(*See* Issue No. 12.)

FIRST PART.

Standing Orders.

1. These Orders shall come into force on

2. Classification of workmen—

(*a*) Workmen shall be classified as—

- (*i*) Permanent,
- (*ii*) Probationers,
- (*iii*) *Badlis*,
- (*iv*) Temporary,
- (*v*) Casual,
- (*vi*) Apprentices.

(*b*) A "permanent" workman is a workman who has been engaged on a permanent basis and includes any person who has satisfactorily completed a probationary period of three months in the same or another occupation in the industrial establishment, including breaks due to sickness, accident, leave, lock-out, strike (not being an illegal strike), or involuntary closure of the establishment.

(c) A "probationer" is a workman who is provisionally employed to fill a permanent vacancy in a post and has not completed three months' service therein. If a permanent employee is employed as a probationer in a new post he may, at any time during the probationary period, be reverted to his old permanent post.

(d) A "Badli" is a workman who is appointed in the post of a permanent workman or a probationer who is temporarily absent.

(e) A "temporary" workman is a workman who has been engaged for work which is of an essentially temporary nature likely to be finished within a limited period.

(f) A "casual" workman is a workman whose employment is of a casual nature.

(g) An "apprentice" is a learner who is paid an allowance during the period of his training.

3. **Service Records and tickets.**—(a) The establishment shall maintain Service Record Cards of standard size, wherein particulars of every workman, except a casual workman, shall be recorded. A standard Employment Book shall also be maintained by the establishment, on behalf of every workman, except a casual workman, wherein all particulars recorded on the Service Record Card shall also be entered. The form of the Service Record Card and the Employment Book, which should be identical in particulars, shall be as given in Appendix IX. Every workman, except a casual workman, shall be provided with the Employment Book which will serve as his personal record of employment in the jute mill industry. A casual workman shall be provided with a "casual workman's card" on which shall be entered the nature of the work done and the days on which he has worked in the establishment. The establishment shall maintain a Register of Service Record Cards showing the following columns: serial number, name, father's name, home address, date of first appointment and department, remarks. Serial numbers in the Register shall be shown on the corresponding Service Record Cards.

(b) Every workman shall be provided with a departmental ticket showing his class and number and serving the purpose of a token disc for identification, and shall, on being required to do so, show it to any person authorised by the manager to inspect it, or surrender it to any person authorised by the manager in this behalf.

(c) Loss of any employment book or of any departmental ticket shall immediately be notified to the manager. A duplicate shall be issued on payment of a reasonable sum by the workman concerned.

4. **Publication of working time.**—The periods and hours of work for all classes of workers in each shift shall be exhibited in English and in the principal languages of the workmen employed in the establishment on notice boards maintained at or near the main entrance of the establishment and at the time-keeper's office, if any.

5. **Publication of holidays and pay days.**—Notices, specifying (a) the days observed by the establishment as holidays and (b) pay days, shall be posted on the said notice boards.

6. **Publication of wage rates.**—Notices, specifying the rates of wages payable to all classes of workmen and for all classes of work shall be displayed on the said notice boards.

7. **Shift working.**—More than one shift may be worked in a department or departments or any section of a department of the establishment at the discretion of the employer. If more than one shift is worked, the

workman shall be liable to be transferred from one shift to another. No shift working shall be discontinued without one month's notice being given prior to such discontinuance, provided that no such notice will be necessary, if as a result of the discontinuance of the shift, no permanent workman will be discharged. If as a result of the discontinuance of the shift working any permanent workmen are to be discharged, they shall be discharged having regard to the length of their service in the establishment, those with the shortest term of service being discharged first. If shift working is restarted a week's notice thereof shall be given by posting a notice at the main entrance of the establishment and at the time-keeper's office, if any. The workman discharged as a result of the discontinuance of the shift shall, if they present themselves at the time of the restarting of the shift, have preference in being re-employed having regard to the length of their previous service in the establishment, those with the longest term of service being re-employed first.

8. **Attendance and late coming.**—All workmen shall be at work at the establishment at the time fixed and notified under paragraph 4 of these orders. Workmen attending late will be liable to the deduction provided for in the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. Any workman who after checking in is found to be absent from his proper place of work during working hours without permission or without sufficient reason shall be liable to be treated as absent without leave.

9. **Leave and holidays.**—(*a*) Holidays with pay will be allowed as provided in chapter IVA of the Factories Act, 1934, and other holidays in accordance with law, contract, custom and usage.

(*b*) A workman who desires to obtain leave of absence shall apply, through the head of the department, to the manager, who shall issue orders on the application within a week of its submission or two days prior to the commencement of the leave applied for, whichever is earlier, provided that if the leave applied for is to commence on the date of the application or within three days thereof, the order shall be given on the same day. If the leave asked for is granted, a leave pass shall be issued to the workman. If the leave is refused or postponed, the fact of such refusal or postponement and the reasons therefor shall be recorded in writing in a register to be maintained for the purpose, and if the workman so desires, a copy of the entry in the register shall be supplied to him. If the workman after proceeding on leave desires an extension thereof, he shall apply, through the head of the department, to the manager, who shall send a written reply either granting or refusing extension of leave to the workman, if his address is available and if such reply is likely to reach him before the expiry of the leave originally granted to him.

(*c*) If the workman remains absent beyond the period of leave originally granted or subsequently extended, he shall lose his lien on his appointment, unless he (1) returns within eight days of the expiry of the leave, and (2) explains to the satisfaction of the manager his inability to return before the expiry of his leave. In case the workman loses his lien on his appointment, he shall be entitled to be kept on the list of *Badlis*.

(*d*) A workman may be granted casual leave of absence with or without pay not exceeding ten days in the aggregate in a calendar year. Ordinarily previous permission of the head of the department in the establishment shall be obtained before such leave is taken, but when that is not possible, the head of the department shall, as soon as practicable, be informed in writing of the absence and of the probable duration of such absence.

10. **Requirements to enter premises by certain gates and liability to search.**—(*a*) All workmen shall enter and leave the mill premises only by the gates appointed for the purpose by the management. Mill gates may be kept closed during working hours at the discretion of the management and workmen must not leave the premises during working hours without permission.

(*b*) All workmen entering or leaving the mill, and at any time when special circumstances warrant it, are liable to be called upon by the works watchmen or other persons authorised by the management, to show that they are not in unauthorised possession of any property belonging to the company or any article prejudicial to the security of any person or property in the mill. In the case of female workmen, only women will be authorised to conduct the necessary investigation.

11. **Payment of wages.**—(*a*) Any wages, due to the workmen but not paid on the usual pay day on account of their being unclaimed, shall be paid by the employer on an unclaimed wage pay day in each week, which shall be notified on the notice boards as aforesaid.

(*b*) Wages due shall be paid daily, weekly, or monthly in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act.

12. **Stoppage of work.**—(*a*) The employer may, at any time in the event of fire, catastrophe, breakdown of machinery, stoppage of power supply, epidemics, civil commotion, shortage of coal or of raw materials or of essential stores, changes in lines of production and other causes beyond his control, stop any section or sections of the establishment, wholly or partially, for any period or periods without notice.

(*b*) During such stoppage of work, a workman shall be entitled to payment at the rate of 50 per cent. of the basic wages and of the dearness allowance, and each workman shall continue to receive weekly rations at the normal subsidised rates or the cash value of the food concession. In the case of a workman paid at piece rates, the rate of wages should be taken to be the average wages of the preceding seven working days of such workman. The duration of the benefit shall be one month in each half year from January to June and July to December respectively. This benefit does not qualify a workman for bonuses determined by reference to earnings over any period.

(*c*) To qualify for the benefit during such stoppage of work, a workman must answer to a muster roll once a day at his usual place of employment or, with the permission of the employer, at any other place. A workman will be ineligible for the benefit if he unreasonably refuses work even of a different sort in his usual factory, or (provided the employment offered is in the same locality) by transfer from one department to another in the same undertaking, or from one jute mill to another. Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the right of the employer to discharge the workman, or the right of the workman to discharge himself, with due notice according to law and under paragraph 13 below.

(*d*) The employer may, in the event of a strike affecting either wholly or partially any section or department of the establishment, close down either wholly or partially such section or department and any other section or department affected by such closing down. The fact of such closure shall be notified by notices put upon the notice board in the section or department concerned, and in the time-keeper's office, if any, as soon as practicable. The workmen concerned shall also be notified by general notice, prior to resumption of work, as to when work will be resumed.

13. **Termination of employment.**—(*a*) For terminating employment a notice in writing shall be given either by the employer or by the workman for the periods noted below:—

In the case of monthly-paid permanent workmen, probationers and apprentices, one month's notice shall be necessary. In the case of permanent workmen, probationers and apprentices paid on any other basis, two weeks' notice shall be necessary. In the case of *badli*, whose period of employment for the time being has exceeded fourteen days continuously, seven days' notice shall be necessary; if the unexpired period of the present employment of a *badli* be less than seven days, the notice shall be for such unexpired period only. It will be optional for the employer to pay the wages for the notice period in lieu of notice. No notice shall be necessary in the case of temporary or casual workmen.

(*b*) Where the employment of any workman is terminated, all wages earned and unpaid shall be paid to him at the time of discharge, if convenient, or in any case within the period of time prescribed by the Payment of Wages Act.

14. **Disciplinary action for misconduct.**—(*a*) A fine may be imposed on any workman in respect of an act or omission on his part, in accordance with section 8 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(*b*) A workman may be suspended for a period not exceeding four days at a time, or dismissed without notice or any compensation in lieu of notice, if he is found to be guilty of misconduct.

(*c*) The following acts and omissions shall be treated as misconduct:—

(*i*) Wilful insubordination or disobedience, whether alone or in combination with others, to any lawful or reasonable order of a superior,

(*ii*) theft, fraud, or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property,

(*iii*) wilful damage to or loss of the employer's goods or property,

(*iv*) taking, giving, offering or asking for bribes or any illegal gratifications whatsoever,

(*v*) habitual absence without leave or absence without leave for more than ten days,

(*vi*) habitual late attendance,

(*vii*) habitual breach of any law applicable to the establishment,

(*viii*) riotous or disorderly behaviour during working hours at the establishment or any act subversive of discipline,

(*ix*) habitual negligence or neglect of work,

(*x*) frequent repetition of any act or omission for which a fine may be imposed,

(*xi*) striking work or inciting others to strike work in contravention of the provisions of any law or rule having the force of law,

(*xii*) engaging in trade within the mill premises without the permission of the management, (*xiii*) habitual breach of rules or instructions for the maintenance and running of any department or the maintenance of the cleanliness of any portion of the mill premises or mill compound,

(*xiv*) allowing an unauthorised person to operate his machine,

(*xv*) collection of moneys within the mill premises during working hours for purposes not sanctioned by the management,

(*xvi*) smoking on the factory or godown premises.

(*d*) Without prejudice to the foregoing, it shall always be optional to the management to impose a fine in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act instead of dismissing.

(*e*) No order of dismissal shall be made unless the workman concerned is informed in writing of the alleged misconduct and is given an opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him. The approval of the manager of the establishment and, where there is no manager, of the employer, is required in every case of dismissal, and when circumstances appear to warrant it, the manager or the employer may, whether an appeal has or has not been preferred, institute independent enquiries before dealing with the charges against a workman.

(*f*) An order of suspension shall be in writing and may take effect immediately on delivery to the workman. Such order shall set out in detail the alleged misconduct and the workman shall be given an opportunity of explaining the circumstances alleged against him. If on an enquiry the order is confirmed, the workman shall be deemed to have been absent for the period of suspension and shall not be entitled to any remuneration for such period. If, however, the order is rescinded, the workman shall be deemed to have been on duty during the period of suspension and shall be entitled to the same wages as he would have received if he had not been suspended.

(*g*) In awarding punishment under this Standing Order, the manager shall take into account the gravity of the misconduct, the previous record, if any, of the workman and any other extenuating or aggravating circumstances that may exist. A copy of the order passed by the manager shall be supplied to the workman concerned.

15. **Complaints and appeals.**—(*a*) All complaints arising out of employment, including those relating to unfair treatment, or wrongful exaction or wrongful application of these rules, shall be submitted to the manager or any other person authorised in this behalf.

(*b*) The order of the manager or of the authorised person, upon such complaint, as also an order of imposition of fine, of suspension, or of dismissal shall be subject to a right of appeal by the workman to his employer. The managing agents shall be deemed to be employers within the meaning of these rules.

16. **Certificate on termination of service.**—Every workman shall be entitled to a service certificate at the time of his dismissal, discharge, or retirement from service.

17. **Liability of Manager.**—The manager of the establishment shall be held personally responsible for the proper and faithful observance of the Standing Orders and other Rules of Service.

18. **Exhibition of Standing Orders.**—A copy of these orders in English and in the principal languages of the workmen employed in the establishment shall be posted at the manager's office and on a notice board maintained at or near the main entrance to the establishment and shall be kept in a legible condition.

SECOND PART.

Other Rules of Service.

1. **Cadre of permanent posts.**—(*a*) There shall be a fixed cadre of permanent posts for every department of the establishment.

(*b*) The cadre of permanent posts shall be liable to periodical revision according to requirements.

2. **Appointment as permanent workmen.**—All appointments as permanent workmen, (*a*) in the Engineering section or, (*b*) on the clerical staff, either in the factory or in the office, or, (*c*) in the capacity of line sardars, shall be made on three months' probation; provided that a *badli* who has put in at least three months' approved service of a similar nature shall not be required to undergo a period of probation before being appointed as a permanent workman.

3. **Transfer of ownership and change of managing agents.**—In the event of transfer of ownership of the mill or of change of managing agents, the workman shall remain unaffected as regards continuity of service.

4. **Registration for work as badlis.**—(*a*) Any person may apply in writing or in person for work as a *badli* at the labour bureau.

(*b*) The application with full particulars shall be registered.

(*c*) All registered applicants shall be given a trade test where necessary.

(*d*) If approved, their names, when vacancies occur, will be included in the list of registered *badlis*.

5. **Appointments of registered badlis.**—(*a*) All workmen who act as substitutes for permanent workmen for more than a week shall be registered as *badli* workers and shall receive employment in strict rotation.

(*b*) A *badli* workman's name may be removed from the list of registered *badlis* for—

(*i*) any of the acts or omissions listed as misconduct in the Standing Orders,

(*ii*) failure to reach the standard of efficiency and conduct required by the job he does,

(*iii*) continued non-attendance or repeated absence when due for employment.

If so treated the workman shall be notified in writing.

(c) Temporary vacancies in the ranks of the sardar staff shall be filled by the department from an approved list of *badli* Sardars, appointments being made in strict rotation irrespective of the length of the period for which they are made.

(d) The first fourteen days of employment of a *badli* appointed in place of a permanent workman may be terminated without notice.

(e) One week's notice of the termination of employment or one week's wages in lieu of notice shall be given to any *badli* employed for more than fourteen days.

(f) There shall be two classes of employment of *badlis*, namely, (i) "short", lasting under eight weeks, and (ii) "long", lasting eight weeks and over. The work in each class shall be given in strict rotation in the order in which the names occur in the *Badli* Register. The order of rotation shall be shown clearly in an indicator, so that persons interested may see it.

(g) If a *badli* is absent when his turn comes for either class of employment, he will forfeit that turn and the absence will be noted in the Register.

(h) If a *badli* is working when his turn comes for "short" employment, he will forfeit that turn and the fact that he is working will be noted in the Register.

(i) If a *badli* is working on "short" employment, when his turn comes for "long" employment, he will be given "long" employment automatically and the remaining period of short work given to the next person on the list for "short" employment.

(j) If "short" employment is converted to "long" employment by reason of the permanent workman asking for extra leave for eight weeks or more, a week's notice will be given to the short term *badli* employed and the job then given to the next person on the list for "long" employment.

(k) If "short" employment is converted to "long" employment in the same way but the period of extra leave is less than eight weeks, the job for that period will be given to the next person on the list for short employment.

(l) If a *badli* is working on "long" employment and is absent for a short period, the job will be given for that period to the next person on the list for "short" employment.

(m) If a *badli* is working on "long" employment he will remain in that employment until the permanent workman returns or the job is declared vacant.

(n) Appointments, whether for "short" or "long" employment, shall, where necessary, be extended by the period of grace allowed under paragraph 9(c) of the Standing Orders.

(o) If a *badli* selected for a permanent vacancy is absent with the permission of the management, the vacancy will be kept open till his return as far as practicable.

6. **Exhibition of rules of service.**—A copy of these rules in English and in the principal languages of the workmen employed in the establishment shall be posted at the Manager's office and on a notice board maintained at or near the main entrance to the establishment and shall be kept in a legible condition.

APPENDIX IX.

[*See* Issue No. 12, paragraph 13(2).]

Workman's Service Record.

Register Serial No.........

Name of Mill................

Name ....

Father's or husband's name........

Religion..............sex ....

Date of birth..........................

Date of joining......................

Can read............write........

Height ....

Identification marks..............

Class of workman................

Department......................

Home address :

....

....

....

Local address :

....

....

....

Photograph.

L. T. I.

Employment history.

Mill No.	Department.	Token No.	Designation.	M/C No.	Rate of pay.	Joined.	Left.	Reason.	Quality of work.	Conduct.

Warnings and fines.

Date.	Department.	Reason.	Amount.	Date.	Department.	Reason.	Amount.
			Rs.				Rs.

Absence periods.

From	To	Reason.	From	To	Reason.	From	To	Reason.

Medical report.

Workmen's compensation.	Maternity benefit.

APPENDIX X.

(*See* Issue No. 14.)

Rules of Provident Fund.

1. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Board" means the Board of Trustees constituted under rule 2;

(*b*) "Children" means legitimate children and step-children, but includes adopted children only if the Board is satisfied that under the personal law of the subscriber, adoption is legally recognised as conferring the status of a natural child;

(*c*) "Monthly emoluments" means pay in cash drawn monthly by an employee, including any wages paid to employees not remunerated by fixed monthly pay, but does not include any overtime allowances, any dearness allowance or bonuses:

Provided that the monthly emoluments of an employee paid at daily rates shall be deemed to be 26 times his daily rate of wages admissible to him for the first normal working day of the month;

(*d*) "Family" means—

(*i*) in the case of a male subscriber, the wife or wives and children of the subscriber, and the widow or widows and children of a deceased son of the subscriber:

Provided that if a subscriber, proves that his wife has been judicially separated from him or has ceased under the customary law of the community to which she belongs to be entitled to maintenance, she shall henceforth be deemed to be no longer a member of the subscriber's family unless the subscriber subsequently indicates by express intimation in writing to the Board that she shall continue to be so regarded;

(*ii*) in the case of a female subscriber, the husband and children of the subscriber, and the widow or widows and children of a deceased son of the subscriber:

Provided that if a subscriber by intimation in writing to the Board expresses her desire to exclude her husband from the family, the husband shall henceforth be deemed to be no longer a member of the subscriber's family, unless the subscriber subsequently cancels formally in writing her intimation excluding him:

Provided further that in either case, if the child of a subscriber has been adopted by another person and if, under personal law of the adopter, adoption is legally recognised as conferring the status of a natural child, such a child shall be considered as excluded from the family of the subscriber;

(*e*) "Fund" means the Provident Fund in force in

(*f*) "Subscriber" means an employee who is required under these rules to subscribe to the Fund.

2. *Constitution and Management of the Fund.*—(1) The Fund shall be administered by a Board of Trustees formed with an equal number of representatives of the employer and the subscribers. The total strength of the Board shall not exceed ten.

(2) The subscribers shall elect their representatives to the Board every third year from among themselves at a general meeting held specially for the purpose and an employer shall nominate his representatives as soon as possible thereafter.

(3) The term of office of each Board shall be three years from the date of its constitution:

Provided that—

(a) a representative of the subscribers shall cease to be a member of the Board on ceasing to be a subscriber; and

(b) a member of a Board may resign his office by a notice in writing to the Secretary of the Board.

(4) If any casual vacancy arises before the expiry of the term of office of the Board, the vacancy shall be filled by nomination by the employer or by election by the subscribers in accordance with the procedure prescribed in sub-rule (2) according as the member who vacated office was a representative of the employer or of the employees.

(5) The Board shall elect its own President from amongst the members, but the first President shall be nominated by the employer. The President may exercise his individual vote on any question under discussion in the Board but shall not have the right to a casting vote.

(6) (a) The Secretary shall be elected or appointed by the Board, provided that where the employer undertakes to pay the expenses of the staff of the Board, the Secretary may be appointed by the employer.

(b) The Secretary shall be responsible for keeping the records of the Board including a record of the decisions of the Board and shall also be responsible for keeping the accounts of the Fund.

(7) Out of the moneys received from time to time the Board may keep in an account in a Post Office Savings Bank a sum not exceeding Rupees.................................... The Board may authorise its Secretary and one of its members to operate on the Bank account jointly up to a sum not exceeding Rupees......................................

(8) The annual general meeting of the subscribers shall ordinarily be held in the month of........................each year.

(9) The Board shall meet at least once a quarter, and one half of the total membership shall form a quorum. The Board may frame rules prescribing the procedure for calling its meetings.

(10) The accounts of the Fund shall be audited by an auditor appointed annually by the Board for the purpose. The Auditor's report on the accounts shall be made available to the subscribers and to the employer.

3. *Subscribers.*—Every permanent employee who has rendered 12 months' continuous service inclusive of leave shall subscribe to the Fund in accordance with these Rules.

4. *Nomination.*—(1) The Board shall require every subscriber, or if he is a minor, his guardian, to make a nomination conferring the right to receive the amount that may stand to his credit in the Fund in the event of his death occurring before the amount standing to his credit has become payable:

Provided that a subscriber, or if he is a minor, his guardian, may modify a nomination once made after giving written notice of his intention of doing so.

(2) The nomination shall, save as hereinafter provided, be in favour of one or more members of the subscriber's family and shall be made in the appended form. If a subscriber, or his guardian, as the case may be, nominates more nominees than one, he may apportion the amount that may stand to his credit in the Fund amongst his nominees at his own discretion. If, at the time of making the nomination, the subscriber has no family, the nomination may be in favour of any other person or persons but if the subscriber subsequently acquires a family, such nomination shall forthwith stand cancelled and the subscriber shall make a fresh nomination in favour of one or more members of his family.

5. *Subscriber's account.*—(1) An account shall be opened in the name of each subscriber in which shall be credited—

(*i*) the subscriber's subscriptions;

(*ii*) the contributions made by the employer to the subscriber's account;

(*iii*) the interest on the total moneys in the subscriber's account.

(2) Each subscriber shall be given a pass book in which shall be entered, every month, the credits referred to in sub-rule (*1*) and also the advances, if any, taken, and the repayments made, by him.

6. *Conditions and rates of subscription.*—Every subscriber shall subscribe monthly to the fund 6¼ per cent. (i.e., one anna in the rupee) of his monthly emoluments rounded to the nearest anna:

Provided that the payment of the subscription shall be optional during leave and no subscription shall be recovered when the subscriber is on leave without pay.

7. *Realisation of subscriptions.*—The subscription due from each subscriber shall be realised by monthly deductions from his emoluments.

8. *Contribution by the employer.*—The employer shall make a monthly contribution to the account of each subscriber equal to the amount subscribed by the subscriber himself and such contribution shall be credited to the Fund not later than the fifteenth of the month in which the subscriber's subscription is deducted from his emoluments.

9. *Interest.*—Interest earned on the moneys of the Fund invested under rule 14 shall be credited to the accounts of the individual subscriber *pro-rata*, after deducing the expenses involved in the administration of the Fund.

10. *Advances from the Fund and their repayment.*—(1) A temporary advance may be granted to a subscriber from the amount standing to his credit in the Fund at the discretion of the Board, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) No advance may be granted unless the Board is satisfied that the applicant's pecuniary circumstances justify it and that the amount advanced will be expended to pay expenses incurred in connection with the prolonged illness of the subscriber or any person actually dependent on him.

(*b*) An advance shall not exceed the total monthly emoluments of the subscriber for the three months preceding the application for such advance, or half the amount at the credit of the subscriber in the Fund, whichever is less.

(*c*) A second or subsequent advance shall not be granted until at least six months have elapsed since the complete repayment of a previous advance together with interest.

(2) An advance shall be recovered from the subscriber in such number of equal monthly instalments as the Board may direct; but such number shall not be less than 12, nor more than 24. A subscriber may, at his option, make repayment in a smaller number of instalments than the number directed.

(3) Recovery shall be made in the manner provided by rule 7 for the realisation of subscriptions and shall commence on the first occasion after the advance is made, on which the subscriber receives not less than 75 per cent. of his normal monthly emoluments. Recovery shall not be made, except with the subscriber's consent, while he is on leave.

(4) After the principal of the advance has been fully repaid, interest shall be paid thereon at such rate as may be prescribed by the Board from time to time.

(5) Interest shall be recovered in one or two instalments in the month or months immediately following the repayment of the principal.

(6) Recoveries of advances and the interest thereon shall be credited as they are made, to the account of the subscriber in the Fund.

11. *Payment towards Insurance Policies.*—(1) Subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down—

(*a*) Payments towards a policy of life insurance may, at the option of a subscriber, be substituted in whole or part for subscriptions due to the Fund;

(*b*) the amount of subscription with interest standing at the credit of the subscriber in the Fund may be withdrawn to meet a payment towards a policy of life insurance:

Provided that no amount shall be withdrawn—

(*i*) before the details of the proposed policy have been submitted to the Board, or

(*ii*) to make any payment effected more than 12 months before the withdrawal, or

(*iii*) in excess of the amount required to meet a premium actually due for payment within 6 months of the date of withdrawal.

(2) The subscriber shall send to the Board within such time, as the Board may deem sufficient, receipts or certified copies thereof to satisfy the Board that the amount withdrawn has been so applied for the purposes specified in clause (*a*) or (*b*) of sub-rule (*1*).

(3) The Board shall not make any payment on behalf of the subscriber to the Insurance Companies nor take steps to keep a policy alive.

(4) If a policy lapses or is charged or encumbered, any amount withdrawn from the Fund in respect of the policy will be paid or repaid as the case may be by the subscriber to the Fund or in default the Board may direct recoveries by instalments from the emoluments of the subscriber to be credited to the subscriber's account in the Fund.

12. *Circumstances in which accumulations are payable.*—(1) If a subscriber dies or for any other reason ceases to be a subscriber, the amount

standing to his credit in the Fund including interest up to that date shall become payable to him or his nominee subject to any deductions authorised under rule 13.

(2) No claim shall be entertainable against the Fund if made more than three years after the date on which the amount due becomes payable.

(3) Any amount due from the Fund shall cease to bear interest after three months from the date on which the amount becomes payable.

(4) Payments under sub-rule (*1*) to the employee or his nominees in the event of his death, shall be made within three months of the date on which they fall due. In the case of the death of an employee who has no subsisting nominations, it shall be competent for the Board to pay the amount due to the natural heir or heirs of the deceased employee provided the Board is satisfied as to the heirship of the claimant or claimants.

13. *Deductions.*—(1) Except as provided in sub-rule (*2*) no deductions shall be made from the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber when final payment is made to him or his nominees under rule 12.

(2) (*a*) If any subscriber resigns or leaves his employment at his own request, otherwise than by reason of superannuation on medical grounds, the Board may, by a majority of two-third members, direct that deductions according to scales specified below shall be made from the amount paid into the subscriber's account by the employer under rule 8 (including interest accrued to the employer's contribution):—

(*i*) Subscribers of less than 3 years standing—100 per cent.

(*ii*) Subscribers of 3 but less than 6 years standing—50 per cent.

(*iii*) Subscribers of 6 but less than 9 years standing—25 per cent.

(*iv*) Subscribers of 9 or more years standing—Nil.

(*b*) If any subscriber is dismissed for misconduct the Board shall, at the request of the employer, direct that a deduction equal to the contribution made by the employer into the subscriber's account under rule 8 (including interest accrued thereon) shall be made.

Explanation.—The term "misconduct" shall be interpreted with reference to standing orders existing in the undertaking.

(3) Deductions made under sub-rule (*2*) shall be credited to the Fund's Reserve Account.

14. *Investment.*—The moneys of the Fund not immediately required for the purposes of the Fund and held in a Post Office Savings Bank account shall be invested by the Board in any securities for the time being authorised under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, and the rules made thereunder, in respect of the investment of moneys of a Provident Fund recognised under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. Such investment shall be made in the name of the Board and may, when the conditions of investment permit, be made payable or transferable to the order of any two members duly authorised by the Board in this behalf.

15. *Reference of disputed cases to a referee.*—The decision of the Board shall be final and binding upon the subscribers and the employer in all matters relating to the Fund and in the event of the Board being equally divided in its opinion on any dispute, the dispute shall be submitted for decision to a referee agreed upon by the Board.

Form of Nomination.

I hereby direct that the amount at my credit in the Provident Fund at the time of my death shall be distributed among the persons mentioned below in the manner shown against their names:—

Name and address of the nominee or nominees.	Relationship of each nominee with the subscriber.	Age of each nominee.	Amount of share of accumulations.
1	2	3	4

Note.—Column (4) shall be filled in so as to cover the whole amount at credit.

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Extraordinary

Published by Authority

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1948

PART IV—Bills introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1577L.—27th September, 1948.—The Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 47 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

THE BENGAL NURSES (WEST BENGAL AMENDMENT) BILL, 1948.

A

BILL

to amend the Bengal Nurses Act, 1934.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bengal Nurses Act, 1934, for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter appearing; Ben. Act X of 1934.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Nurses (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1948.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) that the term of office of the members constituting the Council at the commencement of this Act, shall continue, as if this Act had not been passed, until a date to be appointed in this behalf by the Provincial Government by notification in the *Official Gazette;*

(*b*) that the term of office of members appointed after the commencement of this Act to fill casual vacancies in that Council shall also continue until the said date.

Amendment of section 4 of Bengal Act X of 1934.

2. In section 4 of the Bengal Nurses Act, 1934,—

(*a*) for clause (*a*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*a*) The Director of Health Services, West Bengal ....who will be President (*ex-officio*)";

(*b*) clause (*c*) shall be omitted; and

(*c*) in clause (*n*), after the words "to represent institutions", the words "in West Bengal" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the Bill is to make certain changes in the constitution of the Nursing Council necessitated partly by the recent partition of Bengal, restricting its jurisdiction only to West Bengal and partly by certain changes in the designation of the *ex-officio* personnel.

2. Power is also proposed to be taken to determine the term of office of the existing Council.

B. C. ROY,
Member-in-charge.

CALCUTTA;
The 27th September, 1948.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA,
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

Printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal,
at West Bengal Government Press, Alipore, on the 28th September 1948.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

General Administration

No. 3229G.A.

Appointments and Transfers.

General.

Malda.—No. 3048G.A.—18th September 1948.—Sri Manindra Mohan Sinha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Malda, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Sri Anil Kumar Bhattacharji, or until further orders.

স্বরাষ্ট্র বিভাগ।

সাধারণ শাসন শাখা।

নিয়োগ ও বদলী।

সাধারণ।

নং ৩০৫৯জি, এ।—২০শে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ অবেক্ষাধীনভাবে পশ্চিমবঙ্গীয় (জন) শাসন কৃত্যক (নির্ব্বাহী)তে নিযুক্ত হইলেন:—

(১) শ্রীশশাঙ্ক শেখর চট্টোপাধ্যায়, এম, এ, বি, এল, পিতার নাম শ্রীরামপদ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

(২) শ্রীসুধীন্দু চৌধুরী, বি, এ, পিতার নাম শ্রীসুরেশ্বর চৌধুরী।

No. 3059G.A.—20th September 1948.—The candidates, named below, are appointed, on probation, to the West Bengal Civil Service (Executive):—

(1) Sri Sasanka Sekhar Chattopadhyay, M.A., B.L., son of Sri Rampada Chattopadhyay.

(2) Sri Sudhindu Choudhury, B.A., son of Sri Sureswar Choudhury.

They will be on probation initially for two years during which time they will be required to undergo the training prescribed for officers of the West Bengal Civil Service and to pass completely the departmental examination. Confirmation will be dependent upon their successfully completing examination by the higher standard and otherwise exhibiting their fitness for the service.

নং ৩০৬০জি, এ।—২০শে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ অবেক্ষাধীনভাবে পশ্চিমবঙ্গীয় অবর (জন) শাসন কৃত্যক-এ নিযুক্ত হইলেন:—

(১) শ্রীঅজিত কুমার সেন, এম, এ, পিতার নাম কাপ্তেন পুলিন বিহারী সেন।

(২) শ্রীবরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়, এম, এস-সি, পিতার নাম শ্রীজিতেন্দ্র চন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

(৩) শ্রীঅমূল্য চন্দ্র সর্ব্বজ্ঞ, বি, এ, পিতার নাম স্বর্গীয় অম্বিকাচরণ সর্ব্বজ্ঞ।

(৪) শ্রীদিব্যেন্দু প্রসাদ গুহ, বি, এ, পিতার নাম শ্রীকিরণ চন্দ্র গুহ।

No. 3060G.A.—20th September 1948.—The candidates, named below, are appointed, on probation, to the West Bengal Junior Civil Service:—

(1) Sri Ajit Kumar Sen, M.A., son of Captain Pulin Behari Sen.

(2) Sri Barendra Chandra Banerjee, M.Sc., son of Sri Jitendra Chandra Banerjee.

(3) Sri Amulya Chandra Sarbajna, B.A., son of late Ambika Charan Sarbajna.

(4) Sri Dibyendu Prasad Guha, B.A., son of Sri Kiran Chandra Guha.

They will be on probation initially for two years during which time they will be required to undergo the training prescribed for officers of the West Bengal Junior Civil Service and to pass completely the departmental examination. Their confirmation will be dependent upon their successfully completing the departmental examination by the higher standard and otherwise exhibiting their fitness for the service.

No. 3127G.A.—22nd September 1948.—The following Special Officers, Debt Conciliation, are appointed temporarily to the West Bengal Junior Civil Service:—

(1) Sri Debabrata Das Gupta, M.A.
(2) Sri Srish Chandra Sen Gupta, B.A.
(3) Lala Tripti Prokash Nanday, M.A., B.L.
(4) Sri Ram Chandra Bacher, B.L.
(5) Sri Birendra Chandra Roy Choudhury, B.Com., B.L.
(6) Sri Punyapada Mutsuddi, B.L.
(7) Sri Madhab Chandra Banerjee, M.A. (Com.).
(8) Sri Pratyarpan Sarkar, B.A.
(9) Sri Birendra Narayan Bhattacharji, B.L.
(10) Sri Arun Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L.
(11) Sri Rathindra Kumar Biswas, M.A., B.L.
(12) Sri Nirmalya Chatterjee, M.A., B.T.
(13) Sri Muktiranjan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
(14) Sri Santilal Mitra, M.A.
(15) Sri Aditya Prosad Goswami, M.Sc., B.L.
(16) Sri Birendra Kumar Banerjee, B.L.
(17) Sri Ajit Mohan Choudhury, B.L.
(18) Sri Milon Bandhu Mukherjee, M.Sc.
(19) Sri Bidhu Sekhar Mullick, M.A.
(20) Sri Bimal Chandra Mitra, M.Sc., B.L.
(21) Sri Nirmalya Kumar Mukherjee, M.A., B.L., B.T.
(22) Sri Biswanath Choudhury, B.Sc., B.A., B.L.
(23) Sri Sudhir Chandra Chakravarty, M.A., B.L.
(24) Sri Anil Ranjan Basak, B.Sc., B.L.
(25) Sri Satyendra Narayan Choudhury, M A., B.L.
(26) Sri Sudhir Ranjan Sen Gupta, M.A., B.L.
(27) Sri Basanta Kumar Dutta, B.Sc., B.L.
(28) Sri Chandra Sekhar Bhattacharji, B.A.
(29) Sri Parimal Chandra Chakravarty, M.A.

24-Parganas - Hooghly - Howrah-Murshidabad-Nadia.—No. 3172G.A.—25th September 1948.—Sri S. N. Guha Roy, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Hooghly, Howrah, Murshidabad and Nadia during the ensuing Civil Court vacation.

He is authorised, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all Criminal applications and cases except applications for revision under section 435 of the Code during the absence, on vacation leave of Sri N. N. Bagchi, Sri S. K. Neogi, Sri M. N. Gan and Sri S. C. Sen Gupta.

Srijut Guha Roy is also authorised under section 9(4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure during the ensuing Civil Court vacation to sit at Chinsurah, Howrah, Berhampore or at Krishnagar for the disposal of cases arising in any of these districts.

Birbhum - Burdwan - Bankura - Midnapore.—No. 3173G.A.—25th September 1948.—Sri Abinash Chandra Ghosh, District and Sessions Judge, Birbhum, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Burdwan, Bankura and Midnapore during the ensuing Civil Court vacation.

He is authorised, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all Criminal applications and cases except applications for revision under section 435 of the Code during the absence, on vacation leave, of Sri N. C. Ray, Sri J. C. Mazumdar and Sri S. C. Datta Gupta.

Srijut Ghosh is also authorised under section 9(4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure during the ensuing Civil Court vacation to sit at Suri, Burdwan, Bankura or at Midnapore for the disposal of cases arising in any of these districts.

Police.

No. 3052G.A.—18th September 1948.—Sri Chinta Haran Mukhuty, retired Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Assam, was appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Enforcement Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, for the period from the 10th October 1945 to the 20th October 1945.

২৪-পরগণা।—নং ৩০৬১জি, এ।—২১শে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ অবেক্ষাধীনভাবে পশ্চিমবঙ্গীয় আরক্ষা কৃত্যক-এ নিযুক্ত হইলেন এবং তাঁহাদিগকে ২৪-পরগণা জেলার ব্যারাকপুরস্থিত আরক্ষা শিক্ষালয়ে শিক্ষার জন্য প্রেরণ করা হইল:—

(১) শ্রীনৃপেন্দ্র চন্দ্র পাল, বি, এ, পিতার নাম স্বর্গীয় অক্ষয় কুমার পাল।
(২) শ্রীব্রহ্মব্রত লাহিড়ী, বি, এ, পিতার নাম স্বর্গীয় সতীশ চন্দ্র লাহিড়ী।
(৩) শ্রীদুলাল কৃষ্ণ মজুমদার, বি, এ, পিতার নাম শ্রীঅক্ষয় কুমার মজুমদার।
(৪) শ্রীমৃণাল কান্তি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়, বি, এ, পিতার নাম স্বর্গীয় জিতেন্দ্র নাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
(৫) শ্রীঅমলচন্দ্র সেন, এম, এ, পিতার নাম শ্রীহেমেন্দ্র নাথ সেন।

24-Parganas.—No. 3061G.A.—20th September 1948.—The candidates named below are appointed to be probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, and are posted to the Police Training College at Barrackpore, 24-Parganas:—

(1) Sri Nripendra Chandra Pal, B.A., son of late Akshaya Kumar Pal.
(2) Sri Brahmabrata Lahiri, B.A., son of late Satish Chandra Lahiri.

(3) Sri Dulal Krishna Majumdar, B.A., son of Sri Akshaya Kumar Majumdar.

(4) Sri Mrinal Kanti Bandopadhyaya, B.A., son of late Jitendra Nath Bandopadhyaya.

(5) Sri Amal Chandra Sen, M.A., son of Sri Hemendra Nath Sen.

They will be on probation initially for two years during which time they will be required to undergo the training prescribed for officers of the West Bengal Police Service and to pass completely the departmental examination. Their confirmation will be dependent upon their successfully completing examination by the higher standard and otherwise exhibiting their fitness for the service.

জলপাইগুড়ি-মেদিনীপুর।—নং৩০৮৬জি, এ।—২২শে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—জলপাইগুড়ির আরক্ষা পরিদর্শক মিঃ জে, ডবিউ, গুডল্, কার্য্যভার গ্রহণের তারিখ হইতে পুনরাদেশ পর্য্যন্ত পশ্চিমবঙ্গীয় সৈন্যবাহিনীর সহকারী পূর্ব্বান্ত সেনানায়ক নিযুক্ত হইলেন।

Jalpaiguri-Midnapore.—No. 3086G.A.—22nd September 1948.—Mr. J. W. Goodall, Inspector of Police, Jalpaiguri, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles, West Bengal Battalion, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

হুগলী-মেদিনীপুর।—নং ৩০৮৭জি, এ।—২২শে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—হুগলীর আরক্ষা পরিদর্শক মিঃ পি, জে, মরিসন্ কার্য্যভার গ্রহণের তারিখ হইতে পুনরাদেশ পর্য্যন্ত পশ্চিমবঙ্গীয় সৈন্যবাহিনীর সহকারী পূর্ব্বান্ত-সেনানায়ক নিযুক্ত হইলেন।

Hooghly-Midnapore.—No. 3087G.A.—22nd September 1948.—Mr. P. J. Morrison, Inspector of Police, Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles, West Bengal Battalion, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

Calcutta.—No. 3184G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Upananda Mukharji, I.P., Special Officer, Office of the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal, is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Forces, West Bengal, in addition to his duties with effect from the date of his joining the post.

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No. 3185G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Dharmadas Bhattacharji, I.P., officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Forces, Barrackpore, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, with effect from the date of his joining the post.

Calcutta.—No. 3186G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Sudhir Kumar Sinha, I.P., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, with effect from the date of his joining the post.

Calcutta-Howrah.—No. 3187G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Hirendra Nath Gupta, I.P., officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Howrah, with effect from the date of his joining the post.

Calcutta-Midnapore.—No. 3188G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Hiru Lal Saha, I.P., officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, with effect from the date of his joining the post.

Howrah-Calcutta.—No. 3189G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Biseswar Chatterji, I.P., officiating Superintendent of Police, Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with effect from the date of his joining the post.

Midnapore.—No. 3190G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Srimanta Kumar Basu, officiating Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Additional Superintendent of Police of the same district with effect from the date of his joining the post.

Midnapore.—No. 3191G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Jatindra Nath Sanyal, officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police of the same district with effect from the date of his joining the post.

Howrah.—No. 3192G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Jibananda Mukherji, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Superintendent of Police, Howrah, on his reversion from the Government of India with effect from the date of his joining the post.

Howrah-24-Parganas.—No. 3193G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Bankim Chandra Sarkar, officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, District Enforcement Branch, Sealdah, 24-Parganas, with effect from the date of his joining the post.

Hooghly.—No. 3194G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Tarak Nath Banarji, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, with effect from the date of his joining the post.

Hooghly.—No. 3195G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Satya Narayan Chatarji, officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of Police of the same district with effect from the date of his joining the post.

Calcutta.—No. 3196G.A.—27th September 1948.—Sri Biseswar Chatarji, I.P., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed, under provisions of section 22 of Act V of 1898, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Calcutta.

Resignation.

General.

No. 3092G.A.—22nd September 1948.—Mr. R. A. S. Stracey has been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 2nd October 1948.

নং ৩০৯২জি, এ।—২২শে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—মিঃ আর, এ, এস্, ষ্ট্রেসিকে ২রা অক্টোবর ১৯৪৮ তারিখ হইতে ভারতীয় সিভিল সার্ভিস হইতে অবসর গ্রহণের অনুমতি দেওয়া হইল।

Leave.

General.

Calcutta.—No. 3085G.A.—21st September 1948.—In modification of the orders of the 25th July 1947, Sri Prabhas Chandra Pathak, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as Special Officer in the Calcutta Collectorate, was allowed *as a special case*, leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 1st May 1947.

ছুটী।

সাধারণ।

নং ৩০৯১জি, এ।—২২শে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—২০শে মে, ১৯৪৮ তারিখের আদেশ পরিবর্ত্তিত করিয়া মিঃ আর, এ, এস্, ষ্ট্রেসি, আই, সি, এস্-কে ২রা জুন ১৯৪৮ তারিখ হইতে Fundamental Rules এর ৮১(খ)(২) সংখ্যক নিয়ম অনুসারে পুরা মাহিনায় চারি মাসের ছুটী প্রদত্ত হইল।

No. 3091G.A.—22nd September 1948.—In modification of the orders of the 20th May 1948, Mr. R. A. S. Stracey, I.C.S., is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 2nd June 1948.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 3159G.A.—24th September 1948.—Sri Probodh Kumar Mazumdar, temporary Magistrate, Jalpaiguri, is allowed earned leave for three days under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service, Rules, Part I, with effect from 4th October 1948.

Midnapore.—No. 3161G.A.—24th September 1948.—Sri Durgadas Mazumdar Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, was allowed supplementary earned leave for ten days under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read with the Government of Bengal, Finance Department notification No. 2658F., dated 16th October 1943, in extension of the leave already granted to him under the orders of the 4th September 1948.

নং ৩১৬৪জি, এ।—২৪শে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—১৯৪৮ সালের ২৮শে আগষ্ট তারিখে শ্রী পি, পি, আই, বৈদ্যনাথন, আই, সি, এস্-কে যে ছুটী মঞ্জুর করা হইয়াছিল উহা ২৩শে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮ পর্য্যন্ত Fundamental Rules এর ৮১(বি)(২) সংখ্যক নিয়ম অনুসারে পুরা মাহিনায় বর্দ্ধিত করিয়া দেওয়া হইল।

দেশপালের আদেশ অনুসারে,

শ্রীসুকুমার সেন, প্রধান কর্ম্মসচিব।

No. 3164G.A.—24th September 1948.—Sri P. P. I. Vaidyanathan, I.C.S., is allowed leave on average pay up to 23rd September 1948, under rule 81(*b*)(*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 28th August 1948.

No. 3182G.A.—25th September 1948.—Sri Nirmal Kumar Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on average pay on proper medical certificate for two months, under the proviso to rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 26th June 1948.

By order of the Governor,

S. SEN, Chief Secy.

Constitution and Elections

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1440A.R.—20th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Income-tax and Business Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, 1948 (XLVIII of 1948), shall apply to the Darjeeling district.

By order of the Governor,

M. A. T. IYENGAR, Jt. Secy.

Political

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 6946P.—18th September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 17A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor is hereby pleased to direct that notification No. 5641P., dated the 4th August 1948, in so far as it relates to the two-storied corrugated shed owned by Sri Kalipada Banerji of Tamluk town, at Parbatipur, Tamluk town, district Midnapore, covered by item No. 5 of the schedule to the said notification, shall be cancelled.

No. 6949P.—18th September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 17A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor is hereby pleased to direct that notification No. 2383P., dated the 24th April 1948, in so far as it relates to premises No. 2, Iswar Datta Lane, Howrah, shall be cancelled.

No. 7171P.—24th September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 17A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor is hereby pleased to direct that notification No. 1608P., dated the 18th March 1948, in so far as it relates to a hut owned by Jakir Miah at premises No. 1, Chhatu Babu Lane, Calcutta, shall be cancelled.

No. 7172P.—24th September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 17A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor is hereby pleased to direct that the notification No. 1608P., dated the 18th March 1948, in so far as it relates to a small room on the ground floor of premises No. 25B, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, shall be cancelled.

No. 7257P.—27th September 1948.—The Government of West Bengal are pleased to sanction the institution of six scholarships each not exceeding £116 for the entire course to be awarded annually to candidates from this Province in order to enable them to meet the cost of their training in the United Kingdom for entry to the permanent commissioned cadre of the Royal Indian Navy. The accompanying rules regulating the award of the above scholarships and the annexures containing the form of application, bond, etc., referred to in the rules, are published for general information:—

Rules regulating the West Bengal Government Scholarships for Royal Indian Navy Cadets.

Six scholarships of the value of £116 each will be awarded annually by the Government of West Bengal (hereinafter called the Government) to each of the three West Bengal candidates standing highest in the list of successful candidates in each of the first two open competitive Royal Indian Navy Examinations conducted by the Federal Public Service Commission each year and selected for training for entry into the commissioned ranks of the Royal Indian Navy in order to enable them to meet the expenses of their training in the United Kingdom. When more than two examinations are held in any year, the scholarships will be granted only to candidates qualifying at the first two examinations. If the number of West Bengal candidates qualifying in either of the first two examinations in a year be less than three, the remaining scholarship(s), or if no West Bengal candidate qualifies in the said two examinations, all the scholarships will be awarded to the candidates qualifying in the subsequent examination or examinations, as the case may be, held in that year.

2. The scholarships will be open to candidates who are natives of, or domiciled in, the Province of West Bengal, or have ordinarily resided for a continuous period of not less than five years immediately preceding the date of the examination.

3. Candidates who do not fulfil the conditions set forth in paragraph 2 above but who have come over to reside permanently in West Bengal, will also be entitled to the scholarships, provided they make a declaration declaring West Bengal to be their permanent place of domicile in the form indicated in Annexure III.

4. The scholarships will be granted only to those candidates whose parents or guardians are unable to pay the expenses of training without substantial assistance from Government. The value of a scholarship is liable to be reduced if the circumstances of a candidate do not justify its payment in full.

5. Applications for the scholarships must be sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of West Bengal through the Collector of the district concerned or the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, as the case may be, in the form shown in Annexure I, immediately the results of the selection examinations are intimated to the candidates.

6. The award of the scholarships will be provisional and will not be confirmed if the applicants are awarded any other scholarship.

7. A person holding a scholarship under this scheme will not be permitted to hold any other scholarship provided wholly or partly from Government funds. He will also not be allowed to hold any other scholarship or stipend awarded by any other Government or Administration.

8. Every candidate who has been awarded a scholarship will be required before the award is confirmed, and before the scholarship is paid, to execute a Bond in the form shown in Annexure II binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund to the Government the amount of the scholarship in the event of the forfeiture of the scholarship (under section 11 below) or of his deciding not to follow a military career or of himself and his parent/guardian failing when called upon to do so to enter into a contract with the Government of India in which he binds himself to serve in the Royal Indian Navy for a period of five years from the date of his being commissioned.

9. The amount of the scholarship will be payable by deposit in a bank in England for appropriation as necessary by the official guardian for the expenses of the candidate during his period of training.

10. A person holding a scholarship must give a written undertaking that he will at once and without discussion of possible alternatives, devote himself exclusively to the course of training laid down for him, comply with whatever instructions are given and do whatever work they may involve.

11. Any person in receipt of a scholarship who neglects his studies or whose work, conduct and progress are reported to be not satisfactory at any time during the course of his training or who tries to work for any other profession concurrently will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship and at the discretion of the Government to the refund of the whole amount of the scholarship already paid or any part thereof as the Government may decide.

12. In the event of any doubt arising regarding the interpretation of these rules the decision of the Government shall be final and the Government reserve to themselves the right of amending these rules as may be considered necessary.

ANNEXURE I.

Application form for the West Bengal Government Scholarships for Royal Indian Navy Cadets.

1. Name of the Cadet in full..
   ....
2. Date and place of birth..
   ....
3. Period of residence in the Province of West Bengal with full particulars..
   ....
4. Religion and caste..
5. Institutions in which the Cadet has studied..................................
   ....
6. Educational qualifications possessed by the Cadet.........................
   ....
7. Occupation and present address of parent or guardian..................
   ....
8. Annual income of parent or guardian...
   ....
9. Whether the Cadet was at any time in receipt of a scholarship from the Government or from a private body.....................................
   ....

Signature of the Cadet.

Remarks by the $\frac{\textit{Collector of the district.}}{\textit{Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.}}$

I have made necessary investigations about the pecuniary circumstances of..., father/guardian of Cadet...and am satisfied that it will be extremely difficult for Cadet..to continue his studies in the United Kingdom without financial help from Government.

Signature of the $\frac{\textit{Collector.}}{\textit{Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.}}$

Place......................................

Date........................

ANNEXURE II.

(a) Cadet. Know All Men By These Presents that we (a).............. ...., son of................................ of..................................in the district of....................

(b) Surety. And (b).., son of.................. ....of..........................in the district of...............................are bound to the Governor of the Province of West Bengal in the sum of £116 to be paid by us to the Governor of West Bengal or his successor for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our respective heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns firmly by these presents.

Signed and sealed by us respectively this............day of ....in the year of Christ one thousand nine hundred and forty.......................

(a) Cadet. Whereas (a).. (hereinafter for the sake of brevity referred to as the "cadet") has been, subject to his due compliance, observance and performance of the Rules for the Award of scholarship for Royal Indian Navy Cadets annexed hereto and further binding himself and................................as surety to the conditions herein contained, selected for training in the United Kingdom for entry into the commissioned ranks of the Royal Indian Navy being entitled to receive from the Government of West Bengal the sum of £116 payable by deposit in a bank in England for appropriation as necessary by the official guardian for the cadet in England.

Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation

(a) Cadet. is such that if the above-bounden (a)............................. ....shall well and truly perform all and every the terms, covenants, conditions and stipulations of the Rules hereto annexed contained or expressed and on the part

(a) Cadet. of the said (a)... to be observed, performed and fulfilled and kept according to the true purport and meaning thereof and upon completion of his training shall enter into a contract with the Government of India binding himself to serve in the Royal Indian Navy for a period of five years from the date of being commissioned on the terms and conditions laid down for the time being by the Government of India then the above written bond or obligation shall be void but otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

(a) Cadet. Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the abovenamed (a)

(b) Surety. ....and (b)............................ ....in the presence of..

Note.—There ought to be two witnesses.

ANNEXURE III.

I, son of..born on the
....day of *.........................*..................
of the year †....................................at....................................in the
district of..now in Pakistan do solemnly declare

that I have migrated permanently to West Bengal, as defined in the Indian Independence Act, 1947, and do not owe allegiance to any foreign State. I do declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to India and to the constitution of India as by law established, and that I will loyally carry out all the duties and obligations pertaining to a citizen of the Indian Union.

Signed on the..
day of *..of the year†..................
....by the pen of..
....

---

*The name of the month should be inserted.
†The Christian era should be mentioned.

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

Jails

NOTIFICATION.

24-Parganas.—No. 1841H.S.—17th September 1948.—Mr. H. W. Shea, officiating whole-time Superintendent, Alipore Central Jail, and Press and Forms Manager, West Bengal, is allowed leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 7th October 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,
R. GUPTA, Secy.

Police

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta.—No. 4037Pl.—22nd September 1948.—Sri Saraju Prosad Ghosh, M.Sc. (Calcutta), S.M. (M.I.T.), M.I.R.E., Technical Wireless Officer, Home (Police) Department, will continue to act, in addition to his own duties, as Special Officer, Wireless, Government of West Bengal, for a further period up to 31st October 1948, with effect from 1st July 1948, or till a decision is reached regarding the abolition of the post of the Special Officer, Wireless, or otherwise, whichever is earlier.

By order of the Governor,
D. M. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

POLICE DIRECTORATE

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 6122A.—14th September 1948.—**Jalpaiguri - Barrackpore.**—Sri Jagadananda Mukharji, officiating Inspector, Jalpaiguri, of the Unarmed Branch, is, in the interests of the public service, temporarily transferred to Armed Police Battalion (II), Barrackpore, to act as Armed Inspector.

Calcutta.—No. 6242A.—18th September 1948.—**Calcutta-Sealdah, Government Railway Police-Nadia.**—The following transfers and postings are ordered in the interests of the public service:—

(1) Sri Manindra Mohan Bose, Inspector, Government Railway Police, Sealdah, to the Calcutta Police temporarily, *vice* Sri Sudhir Chandra Ray, officiating Inspector, retransferred to the West Bengal Police from Calcutta Police.

(2) Sri Ashutosh Das, officiating Inspector, West Bengal Police, now temporarily attached to Calcutta Police, to Government Railway Police, Sealdah.

(3) Sri Prafulla Chandra Chanda, officiating Inspector, Government Railway Police, Sealdah, to the Calcutta Police temporarily, *vice* No. 2.

This cancels the orders, dated 11th March 1948, so far as they relate to the transfer of Sri Hirendra Nath Sen, officiating Inspector, from Nadia to the Calcutta Police.

Calcutta.—No. 6313A.—21st September 1948.—**Howrah-24-Parganas.**—The following transfers and postings are ordered in the interests of the public service:—

(1) Sri Girindra Nath Sinha, Inspector, Howrah, to the 24-Parganas.

(2) Sri Dhajadhari Datta, Inspector, 24-Parganas, now officiating Commandant, Armed Police Battalion (II), Barrackpore, is posted on paper to Howrah, *vice* No. 1.

(3) Sri Ananda Lall Bhattacharji, officiating Inspector, 24-Parganas, to Howrah, *vice* No. 2, acting as Commandant, Armed Police Battalion (II), Barrackpore.

S. GUPTA, Inspr.-Genl.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 3230G.A.

Powers.

No. 2737G.A.—2nd September 1948.—Mr. Gregory Gomes, Deputy Magistrate, on probation, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Midnapore.—No. 3037G.A.—17th September 1948.—Sri Kshirod Behari Mallik, Deputy Magistrate, Midnapore, is vested, under section 407(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure with the powers to hear appeals from the decisions of the Magistrates of the second and third classes.

Murshidabad.—No. 3046G.A.—20th September 1948.—Sri Kamala Kanta Batabyal, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

24-Parganas.—No. 3147G.A.—23rd September 1948.—Sri Sushil Kumar Mitter, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Diamond-Harbour, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

By order of the Governor,
S. SEN, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Judicial

Leave.

Calcutta.—No. 4498J.—9th September 1948.—Sri Ranendra Nath Dutt, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed earned leave for twelve days from the 19th October 1948, under rule 167(*II*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA, Secy.

Registration.

NOTIFICATIONS.

24-Parganas.—No. 227Regn.—6th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), and by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor was pleased to appoint Janab Muhammad Harisuddin Ahmed temporarily from the 10th May 1948 to the 25th May 1948, both days inclusive, to be a Muhammadan Registrar and a Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of the other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Bongaon in the district of the 24-Parganas.

24-Parganas.—No. 229Regn.—10th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Janab Abu Taleb, temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-stations of Budge Budge and Mahestala, in the district of the 24-Parganas, till the vacancy is permanently filled up or until further orders.

24-Parganas. No. 230Regn.—10th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Janab Abu Taleb temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-stations of Budge Budge and Mahestala, in the district of the 24-Parganas, till the vacancy is permanently filled up or until further orders.

No. 235Regn.—10th September 1948.—Sri Bimalapada Mukherjee, Inspector of Registration Offices, West Bengal, is allowed leave on average pay for three months from 19th August 1948, under the proviso to Bengal Service rules 184(*b*)(*ii*) in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Calcutta.—No. 238Regn.—15th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulana Mufti Syed Shah Md. Salman Barkati temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-stations of Barabazar, Hare Street, Jorasanko and Bowbazar, in the town of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Janab Syed Md. Ghufran Berkati or until further orders.

Calcutta.—No. 239Regn.—15th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulana Mufti Syed Shah Md. Salman Barkati temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-stations of Bowbazar, Hare Street and Jorasanko, in the town of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Janab Syed Md. Ghufran Berkati or until further orders.

Murshidabad.—No. 245Regn.—15th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Jonab Emajuddin Biswas temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-stations of Sooti, Shamserganj and Farakka, in the district of Murshidabad, until further orders.

Murshidabad.—No. 246Regn.—15th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Janab Emajuddin Biswas temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-stations of Sooti, Shamserganj and Farakka, in the district of Murshidabad, until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
B. K. GUHA, Secy.

FINANCE DEPARTMFNT

Taxation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1509F.T.—15th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in notification No. 949F.T., dated the 22nd June 1948, namely:—

Amendment.

In paragraph 1 under the heading "Constitution of the Licensing Board" and the sub-heading "Non-official members", after item 11 *insert* the following:—

"12 Sri Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar, M.L.A.

13 Janab Muhammad Rafique, M.L.A.".

No. 1510F.T.—15th September 1948.—The orders contained in notification No. 1271F.T., dated the 12th August 1948, reverting Sri Nalini Kanta Mazumdar and Sri Akrur Chandra Mazumdar, officiating Inspectors of Excise, to the cadre of Sub-Inspectors of Excise, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1516F.T.—17th September 1948.—The following draft of an amendment which, in exercise of the power conferred by section 57 of the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1944 (Bengal Act IV of 1944), the Governor proposes to make in the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Rules, 1944, as subsequently amended, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 7th October 1948, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft amendment.

In Form 3 appended to the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Rules, 1944, *after* the word "entire" in the second paragraph, *insert* the word "income of the Company".

No. 1130F.T.—24th July 1948.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of Bengal Finance Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941), he following names and addresses of registered dealears together with a description of the goods covered by their registration certificates are published for general information:—

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sree Gopal Company ..	22, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	..	EL/1495A, 17-9-47.	....	Hessians, gunny, gunny bags, twine, hardware, mill stores
2	Royson Typewriter Co.	14, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1496A, 19-9-47.	....	Typewriter, spare parts, ribbons, carbons, stationery and steel furniture, duplicators, cheque writers, office equipments.
3	Harman & Co. ..	11, Government Place, East, Calcutta.	..	EL/1498A, 29-9-47.	Thread, laces, piece-goods, and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of ladies' and gents' clothing for sale.	Ties, socks, shirts, dress.
4	Kaye Marden & Co. (Eastern), Ltd.	5 & 6, Fancy Lane, Calcutta.	..	EL/1499A, 27-9-47.	.	White oil, mineral oils, vegetable oils, petrolatum.
5	Swaike Soap Works, Ltd.	28B, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1500A, 22-9-47	.	Soap, phenyle, soapstone, vegetable and mineral oils, oilseeds, oil-cakes, essential oil, chemicals, minerals and ghee.
6	Film-O-Industries .	8, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta	..	EL/1501A, 29-9-47.	Paper, ink, colours, stationeries and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of printed matters.	Dharitri (monthly magazine), printed matters.
7	Scientific Instrument and Apparatus Co.	9, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.	..	TL/1074A, 30-9-47.	....	Everything in electricals, scientific instruments, hardware, stationery, cycle and motor car machineries, glass and porcelain wares.
8	Kishanlal Sureka ..	161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/1545A, 19-9-47.	....	Piece-goods, kirana, manihari and other general merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.
9	Romika Import and Export Co.	150, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/1546A, 19-9-47.	....	Shoes, shoe materials and chemicals.
10	Orient Safe and Cabinet Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	7A, Clive Row, Calcutta	..	LR/1390A, 16-9-47.	Hardwares, paints, lubricating oil and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of safes, cabinets, steel furniture, locks, steel trunks for sale.	....
11	Jagadish Prosad Bajranglal	7G, Clive Row, Calcutta	..	LR/1391A, 20-9-47.	....	Hessians, gunny, jute, hardware, general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
12	Calcutta Paper Supply & Co.	22, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	LR/1392A, 20-9-47.	....	Paper, board, straw board, printing ink, blue, roller compositions, types, rules, book-binding materials, stationery goods, printing-requisites.
13	S. L. Dutt & Bros.	95, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	LR/1393A, 29-9-47.	....	Hardwares, mill stores, tea garden stores and leather goods.
14	The Hindusthan Vanaspati Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	4, Lyons Range, Calcutta	..	LR/1394A, 29-9-47.	.	Vegetable products of the Hindusthan Vanaspati Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay.
15	India Export Trading Co.	51/1, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta.	..	BH/1163A, 17-9-47.	.	Metals, chemicals, drugs, corks tea, jute, jute products, hessians, hemp, twine, black pepper, shellac, linseed oil, linseed, milk and milk products.
16	Sree Trading Co. ..	2, Paddapukur Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.	..	BH/1164A, 19-9-47	....	Piece-goods, hardware, mill stores, machinery and machinery parts, oils and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
17	Rajsthan Trading Co. ..	186, Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1165A, 19-9-47.	....	Gunny, hessians, bullion, jute products, hardwares, steel products, electrical goods and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
18	Lakhi & Co. ..	67A, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1166A, 19-9-47.	....	Hardware, piece-goods, bullion, machinery and machinery parts, mill stores and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
19	The Punjabhi Publishing Co. (Desh Darpan, Khalsa Gazette, Alam Science and Kavir Press).	82A, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1167A, 20-9-47.	Paper, types, ink, blocks, stationery and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of newspaper, weekly and monthly papers and general printing for resale.	....
20	Dhakeswari Bastralaya	161, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta.	..	BH/1168A, 24-9-47.	....	Mill-made cloths, hand-loom cloths, piece-goods, silk goods, woollen goods.
21	Bengal Paper Tubes and Box Manufacturing Co.	18, Park Street, Calcutta	..	BH/1169A, 24-9-47.	Board, paper, wax, coal-tar, paints and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, composite containers for sale.	Boards, papers, metal sheetstin plate, cardboard boxes and cartons.
22	Ratu's Radio House ..	2, Elgin Road, Calcutta	..	BH/1170A, 26-9-47.	....	Radios, spare parts, home projectors, other allied electrical goods.

Serial No	Name	Address and chief place of business	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Anath Bandhu Das	40A, Watganj Street, Kidderpur, Calcutta	..	BB/1171A, 26-9-47	..	Oils, oilseeds, vegetable products, spices, grocery goods and general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale
24	S. Nandy & Co.	P50, B. K. Paul Avenue, Calcutta	..	SH/1169A, 19-9-47	Tincture, patent medicines and A, B C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of medicines for sale	Medical sundries, surgical sundries, toilet requisites.
25	Bhagatran Ramabatar	99, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	.	SH/1170A, 19-9-47	....	Pulses, oilseeds, oils
26	Calcutta Textiles	3, Kumartoli Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1172A, 23-9-47.	Yarn, fabrics (hosiery) and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale	Hosiery goods
27	The Indian Battery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	9A, Ramdhone Mitra Lane, Calcutta	..	SH/1174A, 25-9-47.	Antimonial lead, lead oxide and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of automobile storage batteries for sale	Separators, acid sulphuric, battery parts.
28	Ashutosh Cheena, Krishnadas Pal	204, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta		SH/1175A, 26-9-47		Oils, oilcakes, coal tar canisters
29	Sri Hanuman Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd	207A, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta		SH/1176A, 29-9-47	Oilseeds, tamarind seeds and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of oils, oil cakes, tamarind powder for sale.	Oilseeds, oilcakes, cereals, tamarind seed
30	Prakashani	15-7, Shama Charan De Street, Calcutta	..	SL/1286A, 24-9-47	Paper, printing ink and blocks and A, B certified in any process in the manufacture of books for sale	Books.
31	Swaraj Journals, Ltd.	10, Creek Row, Calcutta	..	SL/1285A, 24.9-47.	Paper (newsprint and white print), printing ink, blocks and A, B certified in any process in the manufacture of daily newspaper and periodicals for sale.	..
32	Fairmacs Trading Co.	33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1287A, 27-9-47	..	Stationery, toilet requisites, provisions and cigarettes.
33	Bonnerjee & Co.	19/C/2, Bowbazar street, Calcutta	.	SL/1288A, 29-9-47	Paper, printing ink, blocks and A, B certified in any process in the manufacture of stationery and and account books for sale	Stationery and paper
34	R. N. Kedia	Majdia	..	KR/482A, 30-9-47		Food grains, jute products and textiles
35	Tarachand Oswal	Jalpaiguri	..	JP/463A, 16-9-47		Hand loom made lungi and sari
36	Medicine Mart	Ditto	..	JP/464A, 30-9-47	Drugs and medicines and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of medicines according to prescriptions for sale.	Medicine and stationery
37	Darjeeling Universal Stores, Ltd.	Darjeeling	..	DJ/382A, 27-9-47.	All kinds of medicines certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in the manufacture of medicines (as per prescriptions) for sale	Provisions, stationery goods, toilets perfumes, glass-ware, cutlery, crockery, confectionery, textiles, sports goods dry fruits
38	Bose & Sons	Siliguri, Darjeeling	..	DJ/383A, 30-9-47	Pit saws, saw, half-round files, American axes, hammer, C I sheet, M S rods, handle of saws certified by the purchasing dealer to required for use in any process in the manufacture of sal and local wood, timber for sale.	...
39	Gouri Sankar Ramchandra	18, Mullick Street, Calcutta	.	CSI/1461A, 25-9-47.	....	Hessians, gunny, raw jute, kirana, hardware
40	Central Motor Parts and Accessories Co., Ltd	24/25, Armenian Street, Calcutta	.	CSH/1810A, 16-9-47.	...	Motor parts and accessories, hardware goods
41	Gopal Krishna Stores	46, Cross Street, Calcutta		CSH/1811A, 18-9-47	....	Dari, kambals, carpet, satranchi, hand-loom sujnee.
42	B. L. Trivedi & Co.	34, Armenian Street, Calcutta	..	CSH/1812A, 19-9-47	....	Colour and chemicals
43	G K Abdul Quddus & Co	12, Amratolla Lane, Calcutta	..	CSH/1813A, 21-9-47.	....	Cereals, pulses, spices, hessians, gunny bags, jute, twine, tobacco, betel-nuts, soda, tea and general merchandise as when required for resale
44	Hajee Shakoor Haji Jamal Noor Mohammad	21, Amratolla Lane, Calcutta	..	CSH/1814A, 21-9-47.	..	Cereals, pulses, tea, hessians, gunny bags, jute, twine, hardwares, spices, soda, all sorts of oil, piece-goods, machineries, chemicals, medicines, rubber goods and general merchandise as and when required for resale
45	Fushraj Thaumall	13, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSH/1816A, 24-9-47.	....	Textile goods, ready-made garments, hosiery goods, yarn, twist, hessian bags, ropes, spices, oil, ghee, lac, chemicals, varnish, paint, dry colour, and coal tar, cement, stationery, tobacco cigarettes, metals, metal wares, bullion, salt, papers, match, soap, soda, jute.

Serial No	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	Hoosen Kassem Dada (India), Ltd	26, Amratolla Street, Calcutta	(1) Siliguri (2) Bolpur. (3) Burdwan. (4) 95A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	CSII/145B, 29-9-47	...	Cereals, pulses, spices, vegetable products, hessians, gunny bags, jute, twine, tea, yarn, piece-goods, soda, all sorts of oil, cotton, old newspapers, empty drums and general merchandise as and when required for resale
47	Ramendra Saha & Sons,	10/1, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1819A, 30-9-47.	..	Dyes, chemicals and pharmaceuticals
48	Rex Engineering Co. .	84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1283A, 16-9-47.	..	Bolts, nuts, rivets and all sorts of hardware goods.
49	S K. Chatterjee & Sons	221/2, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1284A, 16-9-47.	....	All kinds of medicines and toilet goods.
50	H. Nath & Co. .	86B, Clive Street, (Room No. 30), Calcutta.	.	CSIII/1285A, 20-9-47.	....	Hardware tools and mill stores.
51	International Trading Corporation.	19, Synagogue Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1286A, 25-9-47.	.	Medicines and toilet goods
52	General Products Corporation.	86B, Clive Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1288A, 30-9-47.	Steel, non-ferrous metal and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of tools and machine parts for sale.	Tools, hardware, machine parts, rope, cotton and Jute waste, cane and cane products, bobbin, and canvas and industrial leather goods.
53	Mymensingh Paper Manufacturing Co.	P7, Old Chinabazar Street, Haque Market, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1289A, 30-9-47.	....	Paper, statiorery, machinery.
54	Bissessarlall Thakursidass	174, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1404A, 22-9-47.	....	Brass and iron scrap, cloth.
55	Satyanarain Metal Works	62, Clive Street, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1402A, 16-9 47.	All kinds of non-ferrous metals, metals and metal alloys and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of metal bars, bolts, ridging bars, rods of iron and brass for sale.	All non-ferrous metals, metal bars, scraps, hinges, nuts, bolts, ridging bars, rods.
56	Plastic Manufacturers ..	43, Sir Hariram Goenka Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1638A, 17-9-47.	Timber, plank, A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of plastic goods, screw, bolts and nuts for sale	Plastic goods and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
57	Dulichand Omraolal ..	9, Jagamohan Mullick Lane, Calcutta.	.	BDII/1639A, 29-9-47.	....	Kirana, oil, ground-nut and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale
58	Maya Stores	Madhabitala, Katwa, Burdwan.	..	BN/510A, 29-9-47.	....	Cereals, pulses, spices, oils, oilcake, salt, soda, tobacco, molasses, ropes, poppy seeds, mustard seeds, broom-sticks, ghee and vegetable products
59	Eastern Stock and Agency, Ltd.	18, W C Banerjee Street, Calcutta.	.	BDI/1380A, 16-9-47.	...	Glassware.
60	Shashi Kanto & Co. ..	3, Madan Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1381A, 17-9-47.	Chemicals, dyes and blue and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of Chinese blue, blue dyes for sale.	Dyes and blue.
61	Mahatma & Co. ..	76, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1382A, 18-9-47.	Chemicals, vaseline and scents and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of ointments, scented oils, patent medicines for sale.	Patent medicines, baby food, disinfecting fluids, soaps, surgical goods, toilet goods, medicines, as prescribed by doctors, spectacles.
62	Elora Chemical and Perfumery Works.	15A, Jhamapukur Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1383A, 23-9-47.	Oils, chemicals, essential oils, synthetic essence, wax, vaseline, glass bottles and phials, corks, papers, boards, cardboard boxes, tin containers, tin, printing materials and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of hair-oil, brilliantine, face-cream, powder for sale.	Cosmetic goods, essential oils, synthetic essence, chemicals, glass bottles and phials.
63	The New India Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.	41A, Baldoopara Road, Calcutta	..	BDI/1384A, 25-9-47.	Paper, strawboard, blocks, ink and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of printed materials for sale.	....
64	Calcutta Coal-tar Supply Co.	16/1, Canal East Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1385A, 25-9-47.	....	Coal-tar
65	Rajlakhi Bastralaya ..	122/1/1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1386A, 29-9-47.	....	Textile goods
66	Matri Bhandar ..	Alamganj, Ghatal, Midnapore.	..	MN/661A, 20-9-47.	....	Groceries.
67	Panchanan Mandal ..	Amlagora, [illegible]otta, Midnapore.	..	MN/662A, 24-9-47.	....	Groceries.
68	Shaha Brothers ..	Barabazar, Midnapore	..	MN/663A, 25-9-47.	Precious stones and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale.	Gold and silver ornaments.
69	The Midnapore Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd.	Kotebazar, Midnapore	..	MN/664A, 27-9-47.	....	Cloth and yarn.
70	Ghosh and Chakravarty Co	1, Narasingha Dutt Road, Howrah.	..	HW/747A, 20-9-47.	....	Mill-made and handloom made cloths, piece-goods, hosiery, umbrella and bed-sheets.
71	Howrah Cottage Industries Syndicate.	Bargachia, Howrah ..	Calcutta (1)	HW/73B, 20-9-47.	....	Brass-locks and locks.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	2	4	5	6	7
72	Nagendra Nath Sen ..	29, G. T. Road (South), Howrah	..	HW/748A, 26-9-47	....	Dhuty, sarees of all varieties, shirtings, beddings and tickin.
73	K K Gupta & Bros. ..	Raniganj, Burdwan	..	AS/783A, 16-9-47	Timber, hardwares, bamboos, spirit and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of furniture and wood work for sale and in the execution of contract of electrical installation	Timber, bamboos, hardwares, cane baskets, rope, jute, screw iron hinges, colliery stores, electrical goods and machineries
74	Jasamanta Dutt Prafulla Kumar Dutt	Nalhati, Birbhum ..	..	AS/784A, 16-9-47	....	Spices, grocery articles, stationery goods, medicines, hardwares, tobacco, cocoanut oil, soda, soda-ash, paper, cocoanut, coal-tar, cement, ghee, hide-salt, rope, chalk, dates, tea, cigarettes empty tins, gunny bags, cloth metals, bidi, iron-sheet, barley, powder, oil, besan, sugar-candy, manure, provisions.
75	Hari Ram Makharia ..	R C Banerjee Lane, Asansol, Burdwan.	..	AS/785A, 22-9-47.	....	General merchandise as and when required.
76	North Chora Colliery ..	North Chora, P.O. Chora, Burdwan	..	AS/786A, 22-9-47	B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for any process in the raising of coal from mine for sale	Cloth, ghee, umbrellas, blankets, guernseys.
77	Desh Bandhu Bastralaya	G T Road, Bhadreswar Bazar, Hooghly.	..	SP/475A, 24-9-47.	....	Rationed cloth (mill-made), napkins, blankets, hosiery.
78	Kamalabala Nandan ..	Raghudebpur Lane, Majher Sarak, P O. Bansberia, Hooghly.	..	SP/476A, 26 9-47.	Brass and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of brass utensils for sale	....
79	The Standard Trunk Factory.	40/1, Tikiapara Road, Salkia, Howrah.		HW/749A, 27-9-47.	Black-sheets, paint, varnish, brass, steel and A, B certified for use in any process in the manufacture of steel trunks, suitcases, iron-circles, chairs and buckets for sale.	Locks, cash boxes, suitcases, steel trunks, buckets, chairs, iron-circles, steel safes, cabinets.
80	Indian Stores ..	130, G. T Road (North), Bally, Howrah.	..	HW/750A, 30-9-47.	....	Dhuties, sarees, coatings, shirtings and textile goods
81	Bally Kamala Bastralaya	124, G T Road (North), Bally, Howrah.		HW/751A, 30-9-47.	....	Dhuties, sarees, coatings, shirtings, and textile goods.
82	Popular Pharmacy ..	Jalpaiguri	..	JP/465A, 4-10-47	Medicines and A. B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of mixtures of medicines for sale.	Medicines, drugs and chemicals
83	The Northern Agency	Jalpaiguri . ..	..	JP/466A, 14-10-47	....	Cigarettes, washing soaps, toilet goods, stationeries, tobacco, chemicals, denatured spirit, patent medicines, tea, biscuits confectioneries, condiments, barley, malted and condensed milk, metal and shoe polish
84	Bengal Stores ..	P O. Hili, West Dinajpur	..	JP/467A, 14-10-47	....	Cigarettes, stationeries, perfumery, confectionery, provisions, glassware, biris, matches, paper, tobacco, hardware, medicines, paint, cement, aluminium ware, tea, oilman stores, spirit
85	The Peninsular Motor Corporation, Ltd.	19, Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta	..	TL/1075A, 8-10-47	...	Assemblage of motor cars and truck, spare parts and accessories for resale.
86	J. N Mukherjee & Co., Ltd.	20, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	LR/1395A, 1-10-47	....	Hardwares, provisions and general merchandise as and when required and certified by the purchasing dealer for resale
87	Swastika Electric Works, Ltd.	6, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	LR/1396A, 1-10-47	Ball bearings, M S rods, aluminium sheets, and A F, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of electric ceiling fans (A. C. and D C.) for sale	....
88	Pandit Kanahya Lal Punj.	23, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	LR/1397A, 3-10-47	....	Air conditioners, refrigerators, electrical goods and appliances,, insulation board, cork sheets, paints, oils, chemicals, solvents, shellac, cement, colours, earthen ware, motor car parts, milk and milk products, jute and jute products, coir and coir products, building materials.
89	The Cotton Agents, Ltd	8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	..	LR/1398A, 7-10-47	....	Seeds, oils, raw jute, jute products, oilcakes, silver, general merchandise as and when required, and certified by the purchasing dealer for resale.
90	White & Roy (India), Ltd.	14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	LR/1399A, 9-10-47.	....	Toilet goods, perfumery and machinery.
91	Atlas Stationery Mart ..	25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.	..	LR/1400A, 11-10-47.	....	Stationery, perfumery.
92	Overseas Corporation, Ltd	12, Netaji Subhas Road (2nd floor), Calcutta		LR/1401A, 11-10-47	....	Medicine, hardware, electrical goods, strawboard, stationery provisions.

Serial No.	Name	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	Eastern Waterproof and Dyeing Works.	19, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	LR/1402A, 15-10-47.	Canvas, cotton and A. B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of waterproof materials, paints, varnish, suitcases, holdalls for sale.	Jute and cotton canvas, waterproof cloth, eyelets, coirs.
94	De-Luxe House	95, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta	..	BH/1172A, 3-10-47.	Buttons, thread, piece-goods and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of garments and dress for sale.	Piece-goods, hosiery goods, button and sewing thread.
95	Prabhash Stores	83, Allipore Road, Calcutta	..	BH/1173A, 3-10-47.	....	All sorts of oil, oilseeds, vegetabl products, jute products, jut and hessians.
96	National Drug Stores	6, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1174A, 7-10-47.	Chemicals, medicines and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of mixture, pills, lotions and powders for sale.	All sorts of allopathic medicin and dispensing appliances
97	Aryasthan Construction Co	4/2, Leonard Road, Calcutta	..	BH/1175A, 8-10-47.	....	Building materials, timber an packing boxes.
98	Asiatic Commercial, Ltd.	23, Park Street, Calcutta	..	BH/1176A, 10-10-47	....	Fountain pens, pencils, old news papers, wines, plastics, cameras wire nails, electrical goods an general merchandise as an when required and certified b the dealer for resale.
99	Fancy Fabrics	36, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.		BH/1177A, 15-10-47.	....	All sorts of textiles, hosiery good glass wares, toys, ready-mad garments, hand-bags, stationer goods for resale.
100	Beni Lal Shaw	106, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta	..	BH/1178A, 15-10-47.	....	Soap, soda, coir, condensed mil tobacco, molasses, matches.
101	Nundy & Co	27, Ram Kanta Adhikary Lane, Calcutta.	..	SL/1289A, 1-10-47.	Timber of all kinds and A, B, certified in any process in the manufacture of beams, logs and other wooden building requisites for sale.	Timber of all kinds.
102	Lodge Bros	81, Harrison Road, Calcutta	Calcutta (1)	SL/112B, 3-10-47.	Oils, perfumes, wax, paper, blocks, and printing ink and A, B, C certified in any process in the manufacture of toilet preparation, medicines, stationery and printed matters for sale.	Goods and articles sold and deal with by auctioneers and aratdar and general merchandise as an when certified by the purchasin dealer to be required for sale.
103	Allied Supply Co.	183, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta	..	SL/1290A, 6-10-47.	Timber, polish materials, hardware and A, B certified in any process in the manufacture of furniture for sale.	Electrical goods
104	G. S. Ranjan & Co.	5B, Nebubagan Lane, Calcutta.	..	SH/1177A, 1-10-47.	....	General merchandise as and whe required and certified by th purchasing dealer for resale.
105	National Pure Drugs (India), Ltd.	31A, Haralal Mitra Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1178A, 4-10-47.	Raw medicines, chemicals and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of patent and proprietory medicines, injectules for sale.	Medical sundries.
106	Surendra Nath Sett	P66/1, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta	..	SH/1179A, 14-10-47.	...	Oils of all kinds, vegetable products.
107	Eastern Engineering Works	P-12, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.	..	EL/1497A, 1-10-47	Iron and steel, metals, chemicals, timber and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of cycle parts, locks, hinges, non-ferrous castings, electric fan components for sale.	....
108	Tools & Engineering Co., Ltd.	2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.	..	EL/1502A, 7-10-47.	....	Hardware, small tools, cuttin tools, measureing instrument metals, pipes and pumps, electri cal goods, engines, steam boilers steel wire, copper wire, grind ing wheels, rubber goods, hid goods, abrasive goods, machi neries and parts thereof.
109	Commercial Stationery Syndicate.	6, Old Chinabazar Street, Calcutta	..	EL/1503A, 3-10-47.	....	Paper, stationery goods, duste guns, napthalene, printing ma terials.
110	Biswanath Oil Mill	10/1B, Canal Circular Road, Calcutta.		BDI/1388A, 6-10-47.	Mill stores, oil tins (canisters), oil seeds and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of oil and oilcake for sale.	Gunny bags, oil and oilcake
111	Saha & Sons	1, Yogipara Bye-Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1389A, 10-10-47.	....	Papers, boards, printing material and stationery goods.
112	Jaynarain Gobind Prosad, Ltd.	1, Janakidas Lane, Calcutta	..	BDI/1390A, 14-10-47.	Ammonia gas and liquor, lubricating oil and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of ice, paints, and varnishes, aerated water for sale.	Salt, paints and varnishes, aerate water.
113	Lily Biscuit Co, Ltd.	8, Ramakanta Sen Lane Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1391A, 15-10-47.	Flour, sugar, salt, glucose, vegetable products, packing materials, tin plates and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery for sale.	....

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	2	4	5	6	7
114	Lily Barley Mills, Ltd.	19, Murari Pukur Road, Ultadanga, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1392A, 15-10-47.	Barley grains, tin containers, packing materials, and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of powder and pearl barley for sale	...
115	Belur Glass Works, Ltd	203/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1463A, 4-10-47	Mill stores, bolt nuts and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of glasswares and iron casting for sale.	Mill stores
116	Sohanlal Sreechand ..	30, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1464A, 4-10-47.	....	Piece-goods, bullion, cotton, food grains
117	Hind Plasting Works, Ltd.	16, Pageyapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1465A, 7-10-47.	Plastic powders, iron, steel and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of palstic goods, brushes, combs, bangles, sandals, shoes for sale.	Bullion, mill stores.
118	Ganeshmal Neemchand	46, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	CSI/1466A, 7-10-47	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
119	Mathuraprosad Shiram	87, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1467A, 8-10-47.	....	Spices and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
120	A. Soma Sundaram Chettiar & Co., ..	171/A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1468A, 8-10-47.	....	All kinds of hand-loom lungies
121	Varadaraja & Co., ..	171/A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1470A, 11-10-47.	....	Hand-loom products
122	K C. Das & Company	225, Harrison Road, Calcutta.		CSI/1471A, 11-10-47	....	Hardware, C I pans, baltis, jug, doormats.
123	Satyanarain Stores	57, Clive Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1472A, 14-10-47.	....	Confectionery, stationery, toilet products, washing soap, cigarettes, safety matches, tea, sugar-candy, baby's food of all types, condensed milk, butter, oil man stores.
124	United Commercial Co.	24/25, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1820A, 1-10-47.	....	Towels, machines and general merchandise.
125	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills Ltd	38, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1821A, 3-10-47.	A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of jute products and textiles for sale	Piece goods, silver, jute products mill stores, hardware and general merchandise as and when required for resale
126	Biri Traders Co.	24/25, Armenian Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1822A, 8-10-47		Biris, biri tobacco, cigarettes packing materials, matches.
127	Ramjasrai Jotmal .	26/4, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1823A, 10-10-47	.	Jute, Kirana, spices, manihari goods, stationery goods, paper, hardware, machinery parts, oils and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
128	Abdul Majid Yoonas Co.	9, Amratola Lane, Calcutta	..	CSII/1824A, 10-10-47.	....	Cereals, pulses, sago, spices, vegetable products, hessians gunny bags, jute twine, tea, all sorts of oil, betel-nuts and general merchandise as and when required for resale
129	Mansukhlal Raja & Co.	24/25, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1825A, 10-10-47.	....	Biri tobacco, biri leaves, thread.
130	R K Majumdar & Co., Ltd.	16, Synagogue Street, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1290A, 4-10-47	Glass containers, ampoules, glassware, apparatus, cardboard, carton boxes and materials for packing and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of patent medicines and injectules for sale.	Allopathic, homoepathic, biochemic and Ayurvedic medicines and patents, drugs, chemicals, injectules, perfumeries, stationery goods, provisions, colours, oils, fish oils, glycerine, dental goods, quinine and quinine febrifuge, optical goods, surgical appliances, medical books, medicated wine, denatured spirits, acids, milk foods, milk sugar, glucose-liquid and powder, glass containers, corks, antimony, uria preparations, spirits, vaseline, disinfectants, malt preparations, laboratory requisites and oxygen cylinders.
131	Bharat Galvanizing Works.	77/78, Khongrapatty Street, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1405A, 1-10-47.	....	Gold, silver, zinc, buckets, timber.
132	Surendra Mohan Saha ..	62, Clive Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1406A, 3-10-47.	....	Spices, stationery, patent medicines, oils, ground-nuts, paints and hardware.
133	Sohanlal Balchand ..	113, Monohardas Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1407A, 3-10-47.	....	Cloth
134	Dwarikadas & Co. ..	Ditto ..	..	CSIV/1408A, 4-10-47.	....	Ditto.
135	A T. Coomar ..	71, Clive Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1409A, 9-10-47	....	Hardware, tools, machinery parts.
136	Dhandhania & Sons ..	146, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1640A, 11-10-47.	....	Vegetable products and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
137	S. Zamir Ali & Sons ..	Musjid Road, Darjeeling	..	DJ/384A, 1-10-47.	....	Rice, atta, flour, sugar, salt, potatoes, onion, grain, maize, muri, chira, cigarettes and biri.
138	Dhanwantari Press ..	Raniganj, Burdwan ..	..	AS/787A, 8-10-47.	Paper, ink, types and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for any process in the manufacture of printed materials for sale.	Paper, stationery articles, bound books, survey and drawing instruments and materials, printing materials.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
139	M. S. Mukherjee ..	Rampurhat, Birbhum ..	..	AS/788A, 11-10-47.	A, B, C certified for any process in the execution of contracts.	Cloth.
140	Ratanshi & Sons .	Barakar, Burdwan ..	..	AS/789A, 15-10-47.	....	Gun-metal fittings, gas fittings, coir rope, cane baskets, asbestos goods, packings, picks, kodalis, bolts and nuts, rivets, paints, varnishes, ochre, colliery stores.
141	Sakaldip Narayan Satya Narayan.	Nalhati, Birbhum ..	..	AS/790A, 15-10-47.	....	Spices, pulses, oils and oil-cake.
142	Mahabir Prosad Marwari	Chandrababu's Bazar, Bhadreswar, Hooghly.	..	SP/477A, 11-10-47.	....	Dhotis, saris, shirting, coating, long-cloth, markin.
143	Druggist Import Agency and Diamond Medical Hall.	Barabazar, Midnapore	..	MN/665A, 3-10-47.	....	Medicines, drugs, surgical goods, toilet goods, soaps, empty phials, corks, disinfectants, invalid, foods, hospital requirements, vegetable ghee and shoe polish.
144	Panchanan Adhikary ..	Tamluk Town, Midnapore.	..	MN/666A, 7-10-47.	....	Cloth and cigarettes.
145	Bera Brothers ..	93/94, Railway Market, Kharagpur, Midnapore.	..	MN/667A, 9-10-47.	....	Various patent medicines, bottled foods, biscuits, and lozenges.
146	Ranjit Kumar Hazra ..	Contai, Midnapore ..	..	MN/668A, 11-10-47.	....	Nails, bricks, cement, timber, iron rods, bamboo, building materials and other goods required in the execution of contracts.
147	Tarasankar Oil Mill ..	Alamganj, Burdwan ..	..	BN/511A, 10-10-47.	Mustard seeds and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of mustard oil and mustard cake for sale.	Tins and gunny bags.
148	Friends Engineering Works.	North Bantra, Monsatolla, Howrah.	..	HW/752A, 1-10-47.	Gun-metal, brass, steam pipe, pig-iron, steel and A, B certified for use in any process in the manufacture of rice-mill, flour mill and oil mill parts and speller and tube-well pumps for sale.	Belting, steam pipe, bolts, nuts, brass, gun-metal and mild steel goods.
149	Laxmi Bhander ..	116, G. T. Road, Bally Bazar, Howrah.	..	HW/753A, 4-10-47.	....	Dhutis, saris, hosiery and piece-goods.
150	Khetra Mohan Saha ..	Stall Nos. 10/1 and 2 and 3, (1) Old Howrah Hat, Howrah.	Calcutta	HW/74B, 4-10-47.	....	Hand-loom made dhutis, saris, shirting, coating and piece-goods.
151	Anil Kumar Halder and Bireswar Halder.	60, Haraganj Road, Salkia, Howrah.	..	HW/754A, 4-10-47.	....	Cloths and piece-goods.
152	Kamala Bastralaya ..	37/1, Haraganj Road, Salkia, Howrah.	..	HW/755A, 9-10-47.	....	Mill-made and hand-loom made cloths, shirting, coating, bedding and hosiery.
153	Matri Bastra Bhander ..	240, G. T. Road (South) Howrah.	..	HW/756A, 9-10-47.	....	Dhutis, saris, shirting and piece-goods.
154	Bengal Stores ..	Khalore, Bagnan, Howrah.	..	HW/757A, 15-10-47.	....	Medicine, stationery, oilman stores, cycles, motor parts and accessories.
155	Amta Union Co-operative Stores, Ltd.	Amta, Howrah ..	..	HW/758A, 15-10-47.	....	Rice, mustard oil, salt, yarn, dhutis, saris and piece-goods.
156	Sen Brothers ..	P.O. Balurghat, West Dinajpur.	..	JP/468A, 16-10-47.	....	Jute, stationery goods, paddy mustard seeds, rice, gur, tea, cigarettes, tobacco, matches oil.
157	White Hall ..	Jalpaiguri ..	Jalpaiguri (1).	JP/53B, 18-10-47.	Medicines, chemicals, spirit, tinctures and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of medicines according to prescriptions for sale.	Medicines, chemicals, spirits tinctures, medical instruments and appliances.
158	R. L. Morarka ..	15, Gariahat Road, Calcutta.	..	RH/1180A, 17-10-47.	....	Silver and general merchandis as and when required.
159	Jute Investment Co., Ltd.	8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	..	LR/1403A, 18-10-47.	....	Jute, jute products, piece-goods hardware, machinery and machinery parts and general merchandise as and when required and certified by the purchasing dealer for resale.
160	Best Drugs and Chemicals, Ltd.	5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1506A, 17-10-47.	Pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs, crude drugs, herbs and plants and A, B, C. certified for use in any process in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, drugs, medicines for sale.	Pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs.
161	Lokenath Chemical Works	31/1, The Mall, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/617A, 17-10-47.	Paper, all chemicals required for toilet goods and any other raw materials, plant, machinery spare parts, accessories and consumable stores certified for any process in the manufacture of toilet goods, coloured soap, fruit syrup and alta for sale.	....
162	Everest Glass Works, Ltd.	25, Robert Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1291A, 16-10-47.	Sand, lime and chemicals and A, B, C certified by purchasign dealer to be requiredin any process in the manufacture of glass for sale.	....
163	Yogendra Brothers ..	P39, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.	..	SL/1202A, 16-10-47.	....	Electric and mechanical machiner machine plants, machine tool power, steam machine, hardwar electric accessories, coal an coke.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
164	Dhakeshwari Bastralaya	134, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1293A, 17-10-47.	....	Cloth and textile goods.
165	Tower Printing Works ..	19, Harkata Lane, Calcutta.	..	SL/1294A, 17-10-47.	Paper and printing ink and A, B certified in any process in the manufacture of printed matters for sale.	Printed matters.
166	S. S. Stores and Agency	108/1A, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1181A, 16-10-47.	Hides and skins, lining cloth and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of leather goods for sale.	Doormats and coir rolls, silver pictures, plastic watch straps and belts, penknives, sole, crepe, leather, porcelain goods.
167	Pannalall Nandy & Co. ..	67/44, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/1182A, 16-10-47.	Oilseeds and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the maufacture of oils, oilcakes for sale.	Mustard oil, ground nut oil, linseed oil, canisters, bags.
168	Man Bahadur Saxena ..	169, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1474A, 18-10-47.	....	Vegetable ghee
169	C. B. Shaw & Co. ..	40/1, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1475A, 18-10-47.	....	Embroidery and jari goods.
170	Bhagat Land Development Co.. Ltd.	10, Clive Row, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1291A, 18-10-47.	....	Jute and jute products, any kind of oil, hardware, bullion and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
171	T. N. Dutta & Co. ..	59, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1410A, 16-10-47.	....	Cotton textiles, dhutis, saris shirtings, mill-made and handloom goods, silk and textiles including mill made and handloom products, woollen goods including hand-loom and mill-made goods, hosiery laces, rope, woollen, silk and cotton products.
172	B. L. Khemka ..	55, Cross Street, Calcutta	Calcutta (1).	CSIV/126B, 31-10-47.	....	War disposal's goods.
173	Dinabandhu Poddar ..	13, Ratan Sarkar Garden Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1641A, 16-10-47.	....	Spices, chemicals and other general merchandise as when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
174	Bepin Behari Tat & Co.	2, Nawab Lane, Calcutta	..	BDII/1642A, 17-10-47.	....	Oils, vegetable products, tins and drums.
175	Pal Brothers ..	125 G. T. Road (North), Howrah.	..	HW/759A, 17-10-47	....	Cloths and piece-goods.
176	Sahadeb Missir Kamtanath.	448, G. T. Road (South), Shibpur, Howrah.	..	HW/760A, 17-10-47.	....	Mill and hand-loom made cloth, hosiery, umbrellas, napkins, towels, blankets and piece goods.
177	Annada Prosad Dass ..	545, G. T. Road (South), Howrah.	..	HW/761A, 17-10-47.	....	Mill and hand-loom made cloths piece-goods, hosiery and mosquito curtain and nets.
178	Dacca Bastralaya ..	4, Harraganj Road, Salkia, Howrah.	..	HW/762A, 17-10-47.	....	Cloths and piece-goods.
179	Vivekananda Engineering Works.	1, Kuchil Sarkar Lane, North Bantra, Howrah.	..	HW/763A, 17-10-47.	Wrought iron, cast iron, brass, gun-metal, lead and A, B certified for use in any process in the manufacture of pulleys for sale.	Pulleys and all kinds of machinery parts.
180	Belur Cloth Store, Prop: Ashutosh Karmakar.	84, Lala Babu Shire Road, Belurmath, Howrah.	..	HW/764A, 18-10-47.	....	Mill and hand-loom made cloths, piece-goods and ready-made garments.
181	B. Goswami & Sons ..	77, New Gate Street, Serampur, Hooghly.	..	SP/478A, 18-10-47.	....	Paints, brushes, linseed oil, red oxide powder, green oxide powder, black oxide powder, yellow ochre, blue powder, whiting.
182	Banshidhar Chetlangia ..	Krishnagar, Nabadwip	..	KR/843A, 3-10-47	....	Textile goods.
183	Mohan Lal Jain ..	Jiaganj, Murshidabad ..	..	KR/844A, 10-10-47.	....	Ditto.
184	Dutta Rice Mill ..	Dubrajpur, Birbhum ..	..	AS/701A, 16-10-47.	Paddy and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of rice and husk for sale.	Nil.
185	Umesh Chandra Kabiraj, Ras Behari Kabiraj, Pulin Behari Kabiraj.	Dubrajpur, Birbhum ..	..	AS/702A, 19-10-47	....	Hardware and iron pans.
186	Durga Steel Trunk Store	G. T. Road, Asansol, Burdwan.	..	AS/703A. 4-11-47.	Iron sheets, locks and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for any process in the manufacture of steel trunks and suitcases for sale.	Steel trunks, suitcases, locks, water pots (Baltis) and ration bags.
187	Bandhab Bastralaya ..	Krishnagar, Nabadwip	..	KR/845A, 3-11-47.	....	Textile and hand-loom goods.
188	Paramount Biri Factory	Dhulian, Murshidabad ..	..	KR/846A, 6-11-47.	Biri tobacco, biri leaves, thread, hessians, sutlee, paper, chalk, tutia, rope, colour, coal and coke and A certified for manufacture of biris for sale.	Biris, biri tobacco, biri leaves.
189	Hanumandas Sarda ..	Bishnupur, Bankura ..	..	MN/660A, 3-11-47.	Dyes, chemicals and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of silk and tasar cloth for sale.	Silk, tasar cloth and lac.
190	Jnanendra Nath Roy ..	P. O. Hamiltonganj, Jalpaiguri.	..	JP/469A, 8-11-47.	Timber and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of sawn timber for sale.	Timber

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
191	N. G. Pal . ..	P.O. Lataguri, Jalpaiguri	..	JP/470A, 3-11-47.	Timber and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of sawn timber for sale.	Timber.
192	Satyanarayan Sagarmal	Jalpaiguri ..	..	JP/471A, 11-11-47.	....	Cloth, ready-made garments, hosiery goods, umbrellas, woollen goods.
193	Ganesh Das Pyarilall ..	47, G. T. Road (South), Howrah.	..	HW/765A, 4-11-47.	....	Mill and hand-loom made cloths and piece-goods.
194	Kamala Bhander ..	236, G. T. Road (South), Shibpore, Howrah	.	HW/766A, 4-11-47.	....	Mill and hand-loom made cloths and piece-goods, hosiery, umbrellas and ready-made garments.
195	New Variety Stores ..	2, Grierson Road, Howrah	..	HW/767A, 4-11-47.	....	Aluminium, brass, glassware, utensils and sheets, enamel and crockery goods, galvanised and iron goods.
196	Raghubardayal Girija Kishore.	16, Dobson Road, Howrah.	..	HW/768A, 4-11-47.	....	Cloths and piece-goods.
197	Bansidhar Golapchand	12, Mukhram Kanoria Road, Howrah.	..	HW/769A, 11-11-47.	....	Ditto.
198	Howrah Steel and Wire Corporation.	22, Ramlal Mukherjee Lane, Salkia, Howrah.	..	HW/770A, 11-11-47.	Wire, tools, lubricating oil, gunny bags, steel and A, B certified for use in any process in the manufacture of nails and rivets for sale.	....
199	Bijoy Prasanna Bhattacherjee.	196, Circular Road, Santragachi, Howrah.		HW/771A, 11-11-47.	....	Hand-loom and mill-made cloths, piece-goods, hosiery and ready-made garments.
200	Bridhichand Champalal	15, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1827A, 8-11-47.	....	Clothes, cloth, corrugated iron sheet, stationery goods, all kinds of spices, groceries, gunny bags, cotton, hosiery goods, sugar, paper, betel-nuts, general merchandise as and when required.
201	B. C. Shah & Co. ..	152A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1828A, 8-11-47.	....	Hardware, paints, turpentine, hosiery, resin, rubber goods glass-ware, enamelware and general merchandise as and when required.
202	Sree Ratan Deo Kishan	18A, Rupchand Roy Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1829A, 15-11-47.	....	Bullion, spices, kirana, oils, hardware, chemicals, stationery, jute products and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
203	Sivarama-Krishnan ..	3, Mangoe Lane (1st Floor), Calcutta.	..	EL/1507A, 4-11-47.	....	Hardware, engineering stores, tools, pipes and fittings, paints, brushes, jute twine.
204	S. R. G. Syndicate, Ltd.	9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	1, Hill Cart Road, Kurseong (1).	EL/113B, 8-11-47.	....	Cigarettes, phenyle, stationery goods, electrical goods, papers and boards, tobacco, biscuits, hardwares, medicines, match boxes, silk, machineries, plywood, tea.
205	Lakshmi Printing Works	370, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/1183A, 7-11-47.	Paper, ink, printing materials and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of printed papers and book.	Printing materials, roller composition
206	Motilal Ramesh Chandra	54, Kali Krishna Tagore Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1184A, 7-11-47.	....	Oil of all kinds, vegetable products.
207	Young Bengal Bedding Stores.	11/1/1A, Russa Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1181A, 4-11-47.	All sorts of tailoring and bedding materials and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of bedding for sale.	Hand-loom dhutis, saris, parda cloth materials, all kinds of bedding and tailoring materials and mill-made bed sheets, sujnis, bed covers, tikin and cotton for resale.
208	Mayfair & Co. ..	30, Suburban School Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1182A, 15-11-47.	Medicines, drugs, chemicals and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of mixtures, pills, powder and lotion for sale.	All sorts of allopathic medicines and dispensing appliances.
209	Motor Industrial Works, Ltd.	124/6 Russa Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1183A, 15-11-47.	....	Spare parts, accessories, motor oil and motor repairing machineries.
210	K. R. Trading Co. ..	54, Ezra Street, Calcutta	..	CL/1548A, 6-11-47.	....	Electric goods, metal, wires, machinery and its accessories.
211	Ganga Ice Factory ..	135, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CL/1549A, 6-11-47.	Ice and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of ice for sale.	Ice.
212	Wachel Mollah & Sons, Ltd.	8 & 10, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta.	Majerhat (1)	TL/97B, 12-11-47.	Mattresses, nets, textiles, canes, gold, silver and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of garments, bedding requisites and waterproof, coats, musical goods, frigidiar, framed picture, looking glasses, . medicines, ornaments for sale.	Trunks, suitcases, umbrellas, sticks tricycles, perambulators, baby motors, campcots, footwear, toys, enamel, glass, aluminium wares, cutleries, crockeries, lanterns, stoves, toilet goods, oilman stores, haberdashery, bedding requisites, hosiery, textiles, waterproofs, petrol, mobile, grease, distilled water and such general merchandise as will be certified by the purchasing dealer for resale.
213	New Cathay Restaurant	17/1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	..	TL/1076A, 4-11-47.	Tea, cream, rice, dal and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of cooked food, tea, coffee, ice-cream	....

Serial No.	Name	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
214	Auto Cars	53, Free School Street, Calcutta	..	TL/1079A, 14-11-47.	....	Second-hand cars, motor car parts and accessories for repair and resale.
215	United Commercial Concern.	7, Swallow Lane (Room 70), Calcutta.	..	LR/1404A, 10-11-47.	....	Paper, stationery goods, hardwear, tools.
216	Pyarelal Ramannda, ..	98/2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	LR/1405A, 14-11-47.	....	Jute, hessians, gunny and jute products.
217	M Prabhudas & Co.	72/2/A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1411A, 8-11-47.	....	Hardware, zinc sheets, tools, mill-stores and expanded metal.
218	National Paper Stores ..	13, Jackson Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1292A, 5-11-47.	....	Paper, paper boards, stationery goods and general merchandise.
219	Calcutta Tube Importer Association.	16, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1293A, 5-11-47	....	M. S. pipes and fittings.
220	Vulcan Trading Union	30, Strand Road, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1294A, 5-11-47	Mild steel, steel flats, bars, rounds, wires, machine-fittings, brass, bronze, bell-metal sheets, nuts, screws, electrical goods, lead pipe and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of pipe bends, carriage and wagon fittings, electrical fittings and accessories for sale.	....
221	Alliance Engineers, Ltd.	86B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1295A, 11-11-47.	Steel, metal, alloys, building materials and A certified by the purdealer chasing to be required for use in any process in the construction of roads and buildings.	Mill-stores and hardware
222	Traders Union ..	84/A, Clive Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1296A, 11-11-47.	....	Marine stores, hardware.
223	Basu Mallick & Co ..	13/A, Raja Katra, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1476A, 10-11-47.	....	Hardwares, wire ropes, gunny ropes, gunny bags, cart, aluminium pans, utensils, sheeves.
224	Laxmidas & Co. ..	195/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1477A, 10-11-47.	....	Silk goods, piece-goods, hosiery goods.
225	Kumari Sankar De & Co.	67/50, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1643A, 4-11-47.	....	Spices of all kinds, oils of all kinds, grocery goods, hardware and general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
226	International Industries, Ltd.	12, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1646A, 7-11-47.	....	Chemicals, hardwares, jute products and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
227	Joypur Marble Emporium.	380, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta	..	BDII/1645A, 5-11-47.	Marble, marble pieces and A, B certified for use in any process in the manufacture of marble goods.	Marble goods.
228	Nahata Bros. ..	4, Jagmohon Mullick Lane, Calcutta	..	BDII/1647A, 11-11-47.	....	Oils and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
229	Ira Stores ..	187, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1394A, 1-11-47.	....	Mill made and hand-loom cloth, hosiery, beddings.
230	Gajanand Ramprotap & Co.	6A, Nirode Behari Mullick Road, Calcutta	..	BDI/1395A, 1-11-47.	....	Textiles, food-grains, non-ferrous metal, acids, kirana goods, hardwares, tin plates, wires, wire nails, photographic chemicals, hessian.
231	Harijan Patrika ..	27/3B, Hari Ghosh Street, Calcutta.	.	BDI/1396A, 4-11-47.	Paper, ink, books and journals, printing materials and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of newspaper for sale.	....
232	Bactro Remedies, Ltd.	65, Beadon Street, Calcutta	..	BDI/1397A, 5-11-47.	Empty ampoules, cardboard boxes, packing boxes and raw chemicals, flasks, apparatus and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of medicines for sale.	....
233	Eastern Agency & Direction, Ltd	P27, Princep Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1296A, 6-11-47.	....	Machineries, building materials, cement, types, paint, water-proofing materials, air conditioning and deodorising units.
234	Ryons & Co., Ltd. ..	37, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	SL/1295A, 11-11-47.	Toilet requisites, powder, snow, scent, vermilion, alta, oils, medicine, chemicals, cardboard, bottles, tin and paper certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of toilet requisites, powder, snow, scent, vermilion, alta, oils, medicine, chemicals, cold-cream and lime glycerine.	....
235	Rakhal Chandra Dey ..	121, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1298A, 15-11-47.	Gold and silver and A, B certified in any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale.	Gold and silver ornaments.
236	Transocean Asia ..	184, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta	..	SL/1299A 20-11-47.	....	Gunnies, raw jute, shellac, mica, skins, seeds, leather and general merchandise as and when required for sale.
237	Adhunik Prakashak ..	107-B, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1399A, 21-11-47.	Paper, board, card-board, books, ink, designs, blocks, threads, jute thread, gunny, cloth, stationery and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for the manufacture of books for sale.	Books, geometrical, geographical and scientific instruments and apparatus, stationery, maps, globes, charts and other educational requisites.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
238	A. K. Gramophone Co.	98, Beadon Street, Calcutta	..	BDI/1400A, 25-11-47.	Wood, gramophone machines, harmonium parts and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of gramophone and harmonium for sale.	Harmoniums, radios, musical instruments, records.
230	Green Engineering Works.	1, Gouribari Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1401A, 26-11-47.	Pig iron, hardwares, brass, sheet metal, leather, belting and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of hardware goods, machinery parts, buckets and sheet metal goods for sale.	Hardwares, sheet metal goods, tools and machineries, safes, ridgings, spelter and iron scrap.
240	Bhuramal Ganpatrai ..	81, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/1186A, 17-11-47.	Spices and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of crushed spices for sale.	Spices and general merchandise as and when required and certified by the purchasing dealers to be required for resale.
241	The Hind Suppliers, Ltd.	115/8, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1187A, 21-11-47.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.
242	Bejoy Madhab Sadhukhan.	Kanchrapara, 24-Parganas	..	PG/620A, 26-11-47.	....	Cloth and piece-goods.
243	Sk. Jamiat Mia ..	Kanchrapara, 24-Parganas.	Kanchrapara (1).	PG/56B, 21-11-47.	....	Shoe, cloth, stationery goods, hosiery goods.
244	H M. De Bretton, Ltd.	11/1, Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	..	EL/1511A, 19-11-47.	....	Kapoc, cotton wastes, silk.
245	W. J. Alcock & Co., Ltd.	7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1508A, 20-11-47.	Electrical and radio components, bal bearings, machinery and chemicals, hardwares and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of electrical condensers ink for sale	Scientific instruments and accessories, chemicals, pharmaceutical drugs, soap, disinfectants, machinery, hardwares, glassware, electrical goods and accessories.
246	The Eastern Merchants	67, Ezra Street, Calcutta	..	EL/1513A, 21-11-47.	....	Drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical products, paint, colour and general merchandise as and when required and certified for the purpose of resale.
247	Standard Stores & Agency	Windsor House, P-14, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.	..	EL/1518A, 27-11-47.	....	Tea chest and component, tea garden stores, hardwares, building, plumbing, electrical and stationery goods, general merchandise as and when required and certified for the purpose of resale.
248	Matri Bhandar ..	Krishnagar, Nabadwip	..	KR/848A, 25-11-47.	....	Textile and hand-loom goods.
249	Lakshmi Narayan Dutta & Bros.	Goswami Bazar, post office and district Nabadwip.	..	KR/849A, 27-11-47.	....	Grocery goods, spices and tobacco.
250	Hazari Lal De ..	Majdia Railway Bazar, post office Majdia, district Nabadwip.	..	KR/850A, 28-11-47.	....	Soda, ammonia, sugar, iron, molasses, ghee, rope, biscuits, tobacco, coal-tar, oils, spices, lights, stationery, umbrella, rice, pulses, salt, match, soap, jute, oil-cake, bidi, pitch, cigarette, woollen materials.
251	Gopalrai Monoharlal ..	Murarai Bazar, post office Murarai, district Birbhum.	..	AS/794A, 26-11-47.	....	Cloth, yarn, salt, mustard oil, oil-cake, poppy seeds, ghee.
252	The New Stores ..	Bolpur, district Birbhum	..	AS/795A, 26-11-47.	....	Stationery goods, medicines, tea, confectionery, glassware
253	Tinkari Bala Dassi, Radha Charan Kundu.	Labpur, district Birbhum	..	AS/796A, 29-11-47.	....	Utensils.
254	North Bengal Biri Factory.	Post office Hili, West Dinajpur.	..	JP/472A, 20-11-47.	Biri leaves, tobacco, thread and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of biri for sale	Biri leaves, tobacco.
255	Surja Prosad Keso Prosad	236, G T Road (South), Howrah.	..	HW/772A, 21-11-47.	....	Hand-loom and mill-made cloths, piece-goods and vests.
256	Rahamatullah Mollah	305/3, G. T. Road (South), Howrah.	..	HW/773A, 27-11-47.	....	Cloths, piece-goods and ready-made garments.
257	Ever Beauty Stores	32, Haraganja Road, Howrah.	..	HW/774A, 29-11-47.	....	Mill and hand-loom made cloths, piece-goods, vests, napkins and blankets.
258	Nitohari Nalini Mohon Saha	9A, Ganguli Lane, Calcutta	..	BDII/1648A, 17-11-47.	....	Chillies, betel-nuts, spices, oils, oil-cakes, soaps, toilet goods and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
259	Krishna Chandra Dutta (1946), Ltd	231, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1652A, 25-11-47.	....	Spices and all other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
260	Madanlal Jakhotiya & Co	30, Burtolla Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1653A, 29-11-47.	....	Vegetable ghee and oil seeds, empty iron drums and all other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
261	Mindalall Maheswari .	59, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1412A, 20-11-47.	....	Piece-goods, ready-made garments, bags, cutlery, hardware goods, stationery, perfumery, enamel wire.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
262	Charu & Son ..	50, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1413A, 25-11-47.	....	General hardware, non-ferrous metals, tools, small wire and wire products, miscellaneous stores.
263	Central Hardware & Engineering Co.	84A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1297A, 20-11-47.	....	Hardware, mill stores and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
264	Shah & Co. ..	84A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta	..	CSIII/1298A, 27-11-47.	....	Hardware and general merchandise.
265	Ghasiram Lachhminarayan & Co.	13, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1299A, 27-11-47.	....	Spices, tea, jute products, chemicals and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
266	The Eastland Brothers (India), Ltd.	125, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/113B, 29-11-47.	....	Stationery, provisions, food, oilman stores, clothing, garments, machineries, tools, implements, toys, sporting goods, leather goods.
267	Fakhri & Brothers ..	6, Amratolla Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1830A, 17-11-47.	....	Jute products, shellac, hemp twine, tea, hosiery, tobacco, beedi seeds, oil, ghee, spices, aluminium wares, glasswares, soap and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
268	Soonar & Co. ..	74, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1831A, 21-11-47.	....	Paper, stationery.
269	Gulabdas & Co. ..	60, Canning Street, Calcutta.	...	CSII/1832A, 21-11-47.	....	Stationery goods, toilet goods, oilman stores, patent medicines, cutlery, thermo flask, clocks, glass works.
270	Jagatnarain Agarwalla	168B, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1833A, 21-11-47.	....	Carpets, piece-goods, bedding stores, table-cloth, hosiery and towels.
271	R. K. Mohrah ..	212, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1834A, 21-11-47.	....	Piece-goods and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
272	United Traders ..	16, Nurmal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1835A, 25-11-47.	....	Woollen piece-goods.
273	H. Jayantilal & Co ..	22, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1836A, 27-11-47.	....	Biri tobacco.
274	Blackware & Co. ..	57, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1478A, 17-11-47.	....	Hardware.
275	Bhattacharjee & Co. ..	203, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1479A, 17-11-47.	....	Stone chips, pitch and all kinds of building materials.
276	Bibhuti Bhusan Dey, Nimailal China.	57, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1480A, 21-11-47.	....	Hardwares.
277	The Calcutta Export & Import Co., Ltd.	Ditto ..	..	CSI/1481A, 21-11-47.	....	Jute products and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
278	Tulsidas Sunderjee ..	193/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1482A, 21-11-47.	....	Gunnies, hessian, jute, jute twine and any jute products, tea, oils and oil seeds, cloth yarn and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
279	Purusottamdas Anand Kumar.	18, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1483A, 20-11-47.	....	Hessian, gunny bags, jute twine, silver and gold.
280	Fair Deal ..	12, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.	..	TL/1080A, 21-11-47.	....	Yarn, lace, wool and wool knitting accessories, drugs and invalid foods, toilet goods, stationery, leather, toys, paper, embroidery, patent medicine for resale.
281	Sree Nursing Electric Stores.	54, Ezra Street, Calcutta	..	CL/1550A, 27-11-47.	....	Electrical goods, hardware and machineries.
282	Bombay Surgico Medical Agency, Ltd.	30, Colootola Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1551A, 20-11-47.	....	Hospital requisites, surgical and scientific instruments and sundries, glassware, enamelware, rubber goods, porcelain goods, laboratory equipments, patent medicines.
283	Sre Karni & Co. ..	4, Ripon Street, Calcutta.	..	BH/1184A, 18-11-47.	....	Gold, silver, textile products, hardwares, stationery and provisions for resale.
284	Nakari Banga Chandra Paul & Co.	136B, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1185A, 20-11-47.	....	Hand-loom cloth, mill-made cloth, ready-made garments, piece-goods, woollen goods, silk and cotton for resale.
285	Ramdeo Shah ..	31, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1186A, 20-11-47.	....	Mill-made and hand-loom piece-goods, dhuti, saree, bed sheets, bed covers, rugs, blankets, shirtings and coatings for resale.
286	Stanton Milee & Sons ..	11/C, Mominpore Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1191A, 27-11-47.	Metal sheets, rods, pipes, timber and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of steel furniture, engineering goods and structural works for sale.	Various building, electrical and sanitary goods and hardware.
287	Atmaram Sreegopal ..	7A, Clive Row, Calcutta	..	LR/1406A, 17-11-47.	....	Bullion, hessian, gunny and jute products.
288	Bilasrai Jhun Jhunwalla	98/2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	LR/1407A, 20-11-47.	....	All jute products and general merchandise as and when required and certified by the purchasing dealer for resale.
289	Hirjee Jewraj ..	21A, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	LR/1411A, 27-11-47.	....	Jute, gunny and hessian goods.

rial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
290	Bavaji & Motibhai ..	1, Rupchand Roy Street, Calcutta.		CSII/1837A, 3-12-47.	....	Biri-leaves, biri, tobacco, thread-balls, paper, hessian.
291	Chunilal Company ..	15, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	Amta, Howrah.	CSII/147B, 4-12-47.	....	Biri-leaves, biri-tobacco.
292	Gokalchand Radharam	3, Mullick Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1838A, 4-12-47	....	Agricultural and mineral products and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
293	Jagadish Prosad Pannalal & Co.	27, Amratolla Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1839A, 4-12-47.	....	Spices, kirana, oils, chemicals, old newspapers, jute-products, hardware and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
294	Ram Chandra Bhotica	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1840A, 6-12-47.	....	Textiles, hosiery goods, woollen goods, silk, ready-made garments, parachutes, bullion, iron and steel, hardware.
295	Shankarlal Shewkumar	20/4, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1841A, 8-12-47.	....	Kirana, hardware, utensils, stationery and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
296	Hansram Kissenlal ..	26/4A, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1842A, 8-12-47.	....	Piece-goods of all kinds and varieties, spices, gold, silver and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
297	Dilawer Khan Rahim Khan & Co., Ltd.	12, Amratolla Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1843A, 8-12-47.	...	Silver, tea, spices, hessians, gunny bags, jute twine, hardwares and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
298	Acme Battery Manufacturing Co.	60, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1844A, 11-12-47.	Zinc, chemicals and carbon certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of battery for sale.	....
299	Narendra Kumar Sashikanta.	23, Amratolla Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1845A, 11-12-47.	....	Sago, pulses, spices, tea, hessians, gunny bags, jute twine, soda, betel-nuts, hardwares, metals and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
300	N. K. Bros. ..	60 Canning Street Calcutta.	..	CSII/1846A, 11-12-47.	....	Iron, steel, mill-gin-stores, machinery.
301	Haji Md. Vali Md. Sons	9, Amratolla Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1847A, 12-12-47.	...	Sago, pulses, cereals, tea, spices, soda, hessians, gunny bags, jute-twine, betel-nuts and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
302	Rasiklal Brothers ..	9, Amratolla Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1848A, 12-12-47.	....	Sago, spices, cereals, hessians, gunny bags, jute, wine, tea, betel-nuts and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
303	Mody Brothers ..	60, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1849A, 12-12-47.	....	Patent medicines, toilets.
304	Kantilal Mohonlal ..	10, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1850A, 12-12-47.	....	Tea.
305	United Trading Agency (India), Ltd.	14/2, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1514A, 13-12-47.	Paper, boards, printing ink, printing machine, printing materials and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of printing matters for sale.	Stationery and paper.
306	Mehra Bros., Ltd. ..	9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1515A, 1-12-47.	....	Pipe and pipe fittings, oil, iron and steel sheets, zinc and lubricant.
307	Blue Print Chemists and Druggists.	29, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1516A, 9-12-47.	Drugs and chemicals and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products for sale.	Medicines, pharmaceuticals and toilet preparations.
308	Oriental Industries ..	3/1, Barrackpur Trunk Road, post office Baranagar, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/623A, 11-12-47.	Oil, caustic, paper, chemicals, packing boxes and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of colouring soaps, chalk, pencil, Romo Talcum powder, Joysree Sindur, hair-oil, Sree Rekha alta and other Joyshree toilet products for sale.	....
309	Sashi Bhusan Adhikary A. R Shop No. 409.	Charial Bazar, Budge Budge, 24-Parganas.	..	PG/622A, 3-12-47.	...	Rationed articles such as rice, atta, flour, sugar, salt, gram, wheat, suji.
310	Young Traders ..	19, South Tangra Road, post office Tiljala, Calcutta.	..	PG/621A, 3-12-47.	Pig-iron, chemicals, factory equipments and A, B, C certified for any process in the manufacture of brass and iron castings, boat-nails and other products of sheering and punching machineries for sale.	Pig-iron, scrap iron (cast iron and mild steel), steel sheets, rods, coal, lime-stone, soap-stone graphite, chemicals, sand, earth, bags, factory equipments and accessories of all kinds for brass and iron castings, iron foundries, boat-nails and other engineering workshop products.
311	Mathura Mohon Ashutosh Chowdhury.	67/44, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	SH/1188A, 5-12-47.	....	Tobacco, sotti foods, gunny bags, chillies, spices.
312	Manna Paul & Brothers	P87, B. K. Paul Avenue, Calcutta.	..	SH/1189A, 8-12-47.	....	Hardware goods, aluminium goods, stone and wooden goods, galvanised wire.
313	M N. Banerjee & Bros.	33A, Badur Bagan Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1402A, 1-12-47.	....	Welding materials.
314	Kanakalaya ..	187, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1403A, 2-12-47.	Sewing machines and parts, needles, buttons, threads and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of garments for sale.	Cloths and ready-made garments dress materials and bedding requisites.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
315	Calcutta Porcelain Works, Ltd.	1/1, Bhim Ghose Bye-Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1404A, 6-12-47.	China-clay, fire-clay, quartz, soda and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of porcelain, earthenware and stonewares for sale.	Porcelain goods, earthenwares and stoneware goods, electrical insulators and other equipments and fittings.
316	Bharati Bhaban	206, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1405A, 8-12-47.	Paper, ink, board and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of books, booklets and pamphlets, catalogues, charts, periodicals for sale.	Books, booklets, pamphlets, catalogues, charts, periodicals.
317	Britannia Ply-Wood Works.	20, Harish Neogi Road, Ultadanga, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1406A, 10-12-47.	Timber, tin plates, lead, iron scraps, rosin and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of packing cases, tea chests and fittings, planks, wooden goods for sale.	Tea chests and component fittings, nails, hoop iron.
318	Jogneswar Shaw	187, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1407A, 10-12-47.	....	Cloth and piece-goods
319	A. T. Deb, Ltd.	21/1, Jhamapukur Lane, Calcutta.	Calcutta (2).	BDI/85B, 10-12-47.	Books, ink, printing materials, packing materials and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of books for sale.	Books, maps, literature and journals.
320	Mahasingrai Meghraj Bahadur Lachminpat Singh.	1, Bidyasagar Street, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1408A, 10-12-47.	....	Textile goods, maniharis, kirana and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
321	Great Bengal Cardboard Box Manufacturing Co.	P83, Tarak Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1410A, 11-12-47.	Paper, cardboard, starch and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process for the manufacture of cardboard box and cartons for sale.	Cardboard boxes and cartons.
322	B. Paul & Sons	100, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1301A, 1-12-47.	Gold, silver, copper, bronze, stone and A, B certified to be required by the purchasing dealer in any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale	Gold and silver ornaments.
323	D. S. Hardware Works	28A, Husurimal Lane, Calcutta	..	SL/1302A, 2-12-47.	Iron, steel, non-ferrous metal, brassware and chemicals and A, B certified to be required by the purchasing dealer in any process in the manufacture of hardware, ferrous and non-ferrous stores, machineries and tools for sale.	Buckets, machines, tools, castings of ferrous and non-ferrous metal.
324	Auddyman Papers	49, Bancharam Akrur Lane, Calcutta.	..	SL/1303A, 3-12-47.	....	Paper and printing ink.
325	Central Optik House	166, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1304A, 4-12-47.	Optical lenses and frames and other materials for optical and dental goods and A, B certified to be required by the purchasing dealer in any process in the manufacture of spectacles and dental goods for sale.	Optical and dental goods and medicines.
326	Banga Bharati	123, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/113B, 9-12-47.	Paper, stationery goods, printing requisites and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of books and other printing matters for sale.	Books, stationery goods, printed matters.
327	Nibaran Chandra Sett & Co.	59, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1307A, 10-12-47.	....	Petrol, petroleum products, motor oil and motor accessories, cycle and cycle accessories and sporting goods.
328	Sandhya Trading Co.	1, Manook Lane, Calcutta	..	CL/1552A, 15-12-47.	....	Electric goods, hardware, mill-stores, chemicals and drugs.
329	Nundlall Inderchand, Ltd.	10, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	LR/1412A, 1-12-47.	....	Hardware goods, chemicals, timber and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
330	General Stores Importing Co	12, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta	..	LR/1413A, 2-12-47.	....	Paper, stationery.
331	S. K. Banerjee & Co.	15, Clive Row, Calcutta	..	LR/1414A, 8-12-47.	....	Tea garden stores and machineries.
332	Cosmopolitan Company	11, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	LR/1415A, 10-12-47.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.
333	Dasen Iron & Steel Co.	6 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	LR/1416A, 10-12-47.	Timber and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process for the manufacture of boats for sale.	....
334	Barry Lyons & Co., Ltd.	2, Humayan Court, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.	..	TL/1081A, 1-12-47.	....	General merchandise.
335	Simla Cloth Stores	4, Grant Street, Calcutta	..	TL/1082A, 6-12-47.	....	Cotton, silk and woollen cloth, tea and gunnies
336	Reuben Import and Export Co., Ltd	358, Grand Hotel, Calcutta.	..	TL/1083A, 6-12-47.	....	Shellac and jute products.
337	Reuben Import and Export Co., Ltd.	Ditto	..	TL/1084A, 15-12-47.	....	Shellac, jute products, lac and lac products.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
338	Jijnasa (Book sellers and Publishers).	133A, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta	..	BH/1191A, 1-12-47.	Paper, printing, binding and A certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of books for sale.	Books, small school requisites.
339	International Publishing House, Ltd.	Suite No. 13, 30, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	..	BH/1192A, 3-12-47.	Paper, cardboard, covers, printing and binding and A certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of books for sale.	Books and journals.
340	Kapil Muni Shaw ..	31, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1193A, 4-12-47.	....	All sorts of mill-made cloths, piece-goods, shirtings, coatings, dhutis and saris.
341	Calcutta Pine Wood Agency.	28/1, Nakuleswar Bhattacharjee Lane, Calcutta.	..	BH/1194A, 4-12-47.	....	All kinds of timber.
342	Matri Bhandar ..	58, Diamond Harbour Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.	..	BH/1195A, 5-12-47.	....	All kinds of oil, spices, ghee, gur, khol.
343	Hosiery Deluxe ..	30/8B, Chandra Nath Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.	..	BH/1196A, 6-12-47.	Hosiery fabrics, longcloth, yarn and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of hosiery goods for sale.	Hosiery fabrics, hosiery goods, machineries and their parts, hooks.
344	New Punjab Tannery ..	96, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1197A, 9-12-47.	....	Finished shoes and shoe raw materials.
345	Datta Brothers ..	83, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1198A, 13-12-47.	....	Cotton, linen and woollen textiles.
346	Kedia Trading Co. ..	402, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1654A, 1-12-47.	....	Bullion, jute-twine, hessian, gunny bags.
347	C. P. Mills Stores ..	2, Doyehatta Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1655A, 3-12-47.	....	Hardware goods, mill-stores and machinery parts.
348	Baldeodas Banwarilal ..	131, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1656A, 4-12-47.	....	Gunny bags, sutli, hessians.
349	Mahesh & Co. ..	P15, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1657A, 15-12-47.	....	Medicines, chemicals, toilet goods and surgical instruments.
350	Beharilal Khandelwal & Co., Ltd.	20, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1658A, 15-12-47.	....	Hardware, jute products, iron and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
351	Sreekanta Kansbanik ..	62, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	50, B. K. Pal Avenue, Calcutta (1).	CSIV/127B, 2-12-47.	Brass sheets, copper sheets, brass ingots, zinc, lead, scraps and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of utensils.	All kinds of utensils, brass and copper sheets, scraps, lead, zinc, and old brass.
352	Subal Chandra Nandy, Baidya Nath Dey.	Ditto	..	CSIV/1414A, 2-12-47.	....	Various kinds of brass and bell-metal utensils, zinc, lead, copper, brass and bell-metal, scraps and ingots.
353	Gulab Chand Singhee ..	208, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1415A, 3-12-47.	....	General merchandise as and when certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for resale.
354	Ramsing & Co.	26, Cross Street, Calcutta	..	CSIV/1416A, 3-12-47.	....	Embroidery goods, laces, buttons, piece-goods, yarn, crotchet cotton, machinery parts, electric goods, paints, enamels, paper, mill-stores.
355	Jainarain Heeralal ..	113, Monohardas Katra (1st Floor), Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1417A, 6-12-47.	....	Textile, piece-goods, woollen and silken goods.
356	Ram Nehari Mondal & Co.	14, Ram Sevak Mullik Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1418A, 10-12-47.	All kinds of non-ferrous metals in scraps, ingots, sheets and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of brass, bell-metals and copper utensils.	All kinds of non-ferrous metals and all kinds of brass, bell-metal, copper and aluminium wares.
357	Steel Equipment and Engineering Co.	72/3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1419A, 12-12-47.	....	Hardware, mill-stores.
358	Nagarmal Gopiram ..	9, Shambhu Mullick Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1484A, 1-12-47.	....	Bullion, gunny bags, spices and stationery.
359	Pannalal Kalicharan ..	30, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1485A, 4-12-47.	....	Piece-goods, woollen goods and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
360	Kanhialal Subhkaran ..	94, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1486A, 11-12-47.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
361	Ramrichhpal Kasturichand.	7/1, Babulal Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1487A, 13-12-47.	....	Piece-goods, jute fabrics and general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
362	Satyanarain Oil Stores	107, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1488A, 15-12-47.	....	Oil of all kinds.
363	West India Tea Co. ..	38, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1303A, 8-12-47.	....	Tea of all grades, tins, lead, wooden boxes, paper, parchment paper, nails, zinc and gunny for packing purposes.
364	A. T. Alihusain & Co. ..	29, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1304A, 8-12-47.	....	Hardware, all kinds of pumps, tube-well materials, electric motors, oil engines, pipes, pipe fitting, rubber, canvas, hoses of all kinds and descriptions, machineries, tools, asbestos and all packing and rubber insertions, leather, leather buckets, hair and rubber beltings, rubber belts.
365	Marine Supply Syndicate	80/1, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1305A, 12-12-47.	....	Chain, wire-rope anchors, thimbles, shackles, pulley-blocks, life-buoys and other marine stores.

rial No	Name	Address and chief place of business	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts	Goods for resale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
366	Synthetic Moulders, Ltd	11, Armenian Street, Calcutta		CSIII/1306A, 12-12 47	Plastic powder, grease to be required for the manufacture of plastic products	Plastic products, jute, jute-products, soap and silver, machinery and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
367	M Israil Khan	Lalbagh, Murshidabad		KR/851A, 1-12-47	...	Textile goods
368	P K Ghose	Ranaghat, Nabadwip		KR/852A, 1-12-47	....	Cloth
369	Bansidhar Chetlangia	Krishnagar, Nabadwip	.	KR/853A, 2-12-47	....	Textile goods
370	Satya Charan Dey	Stall No 3/32, Howrah Hat, Howrah	.	HW/775A, 2 12-47	. .	Hand-loom made cloths
371	Luxmi Janardan Bhandar	240/1, G T Road, Sibpore, Howrah	.	HW/776A, 2-12-47	. ..	Rice- wheat products, and sugar
372	Nandlall Debendranath	12, Benares Road, Howrah	.	HW/777A, 2-12-47	...	Cloth and piece-goods
373	Durlav Chandra Chatterjee	96A, Panchanantolla Road, Howrah		HW/778A, 2-12 47	....	Cloth and piece-goods
374	Sadhu Charan Sett (Ornament Department)	58, Khurut Road, Howrah		HW/779A, 3-12-47	Silver bullion, gold bullion, stones and A, B certified for use in any process of manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale.	Gold and silver ornaments.
375	Bangalaxmi Bastralaya	Uluberia, Howrah	.	HW/780A, 4-12-47	....	Mill and hand-loom made cloths, piece-goods, hosiery, ready-made garments, brass and aluminium utensils.
376	Jahar Lall Sen	60, Harragunj Road, Salkia, Howrah		HW/781A, 9-12 47	...	Cloth and piece-goods
377	Pulin Behari Khan	Chanditola, Hooghly		SP/479A, 2 12 47	Thread, buttons, needles and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of "dresses" for sale	Ration cloth, stationery articles, soap, oil, buckets, pans, scents
378	Lalit Mohon Sadhukhan	Ditto	.	SP/480A, 5 12 47	. .	Dhuties, saries, piece-goods (cotton), rice, flour, sugar, oilcakes
379	Master Bindeswari Prosad Singh and Ramnarayan Singh	Makhla, P O Uttarpara, Hooghly		SP/481A, 12-12-47	Wood, iron, baskets, ropes and A B certified for any process in the manufacture of bricks for sale	. .
380	Dinbandhu Guin	Magragunj, Hooghly		SP/482A, 12-12-47	....	Oilcakes, bran, pulses, fuller's earth, coal-tar, rope, molasses, sal leaves, tobacco, rice, all kinds of oil, spices, ghee, vegetables.
381	Kartic Chandra Bhattacharjee	Rishra, Hooghly	.	SP/483A, 13-12-47	....	Cloth
382	Ghanshyamdas Dedraj	Bishnupur, Bankura	..	MN/671A, 15-12-47	.. .	Groceries
383	Nikunja Behari Saha	Mohantapara Jalpaiguri	.	JP/473A, 9 12-47.	....	Textiles, cloth and yarn
384	Banwari Lall Sreo Lall	Barakar, Burdwan		AS/797A, 1-12-47	. ..	Toilet goods, hardware, stationery goods, paint and varnishes, patent medicines, cigarettes, tobacco, hosiery goods, perfumeries, glassware, torch batteries, bulbs, hurricane lanterns, confectioneries, biscuits, barley powder, oilman stores, tea, butter
385	Lakshmi Pharmacy	Raniganj, Burdwan	.	AS/798A, 3 12 47	Medicines and A certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of medicines for sale	Medicine, Mritasanjibani, methylated spirit, phenyle, soap, tooth brushes, oilman stores
386	Lachmi Prosad Basudev Seksaria	Suri, Birbhum	.	AS/800A, 8-12-47	...	Cloth and piece-goods
387	Prahlad Rai Radheshyam	Raniganj, Burdwan	.	AS/801A, 10 12 47	....	General merchandise as and when required
388	Shanker & Co	Barakar, Burdwan	..	AS/802A, 11-12-47	Burners, paper, cardboard, wicks and A certified for use in any process in the manufacture of lamps for sale	Glassware, soap, chemicals and confectionery goods
389	Bijoy Medical Store	Bolpur, Birbhum	.	AS/803A, 11-12 47	. .	Patent medicines, drugs, heavy chemicals, tincture, spirituous preparations, injections, tablets barley, Horlicks, Glaxo, instruments
390	Essonsons	114, Princep Street, Calcutta	..	SL/1305A, 10 12-47	Brass sheets, brass wire, steel, M S sections, porcelain, acid and A, B certified to be required by the purchasing dealer in any process in the manufacture of electrical brass lamp holders for sale	Electrical goods.
391	Raghu Sons (India), Ltd	165, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta	.	SL/1306A, 10-12-47.	....	Electrical goods, plastic cameras, and photographic materials, medicine, gunny bags, sugar, oilseeds, fountain pens and general merchandise as and when certified to be required by the purchasing dealer for sale
392	Bengal Timber Supplying Agency.	40/1, Harish Chatterji Street, Calcutta	..	BH/1190A, 16-12-47.	....	Timber

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
393	Calco, Ltd. ..	2A., Theatre Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1200A, 17-12-47.	....	Finished leather, leather good and general merchandise as an when required and certified b thedealer for resale.
394	General Automobile Service. ..	30, Debendra Ghosh Road, Calcutta.	..	BH/1201A, 18-12-47.	....	Glasses, bulbs, screws and an other parts required for automobiling cars, machinerie engine parts, motor cycles, raw materials, paints, spare an other vehicle parts and fitting secondhand cars.
395	Brij Mohon Show ..	31, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Jagu Babu's Bazar, Calcutta.	..	BH/1203A, 19-12-47.	....	All sorts of hand-loom cloth mill-made cloths, blanket towels, napkins, and bed-sheet
396	Ramchandra Chunilal .	28A, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta	..	BH/1204A, 20-12-47.	Oats, chola and A certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of flour, chuni, dal and bhusi for sale.	Flour, chola, rice, dal, sugar, sal oil, ghee, atta, chuni, bhus pulses, cereals.
397	Hanuman Prosad Gajadhar. ..	P29, Orphanganj Market, Kidderpur, Calcutta.	..	BH/1205A, 20-12-47.	Oilseeds and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of oil for sale.	Oils of all kinds, grocery good spices, hardwares and genera merchandise as and when r quired and certified by th purchasing dealer for resale.
398	C. Trinca, Ltd. ..	17, Park Street, Calcutta	..	BH/1206A, 22-12-47.	Flour, sugar, honey, cream, cardboard boxes and paper and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of chocolate, sweets, wafers of various kinds for sale.	....
399	Mrs. Boulton ..	28, Palace Court, 1, Kyd Street, Calcutta.	..	BH/1208A, 29-12-47.	Thread, buckram and A certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of hats for sale.	Hats, millinery haberdashery.
400	Bishwa Trading Company. .	140, Harrison Road (3rd Floor), Calcutta.	..	CL/1553A, 18-12-47.	....	Bullion, tea, gunny, hessia yarn.
401	K. Shasikant & Co. ..	55, Canning Street (F Block), Calcutta.	..	CL/1555A, 22-12-47.	....	Paper, gunny and other genera merchandise as and when cer tified by the purchasing dealer be required for resale.
402	Rex Commercial Corporation.	7, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1556A, 30-12-47.	...	Electrical goods, electrical motor and parts, machinery and parts, tools, radios, refrigera tors, jute, hessians, shella spices, kapok, carpets, groundnuts, linseed, tea, oil and oil-cakes.
403	M. A. Ghani & Sons ..	1, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta.	..	CL/1554A, 22-12-47.	....	Tea, gunnies.
404	Shivlal & Co. ..	84/2, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1411A, 17-12-47.	....	Mill-stores, hardware, machiner
405	Jasareswari Oil Mill ..	13A, Uzir Chowdhury Road, Calcutta.	..	BDI/1413A, 22-12-47.	Oilseeds, belting, grease and A, B certified in the manufacture of mustard oil, linseed oil, groundnut oil, oilcakes, for sale.	Mustard oil, linseed oil, groundnu oil, oilcakes, oilseeds, caniste gunny bags.
406	London Bioscope Company.	20, Gour Mohon Mukherji Street, Calcutta	..	BDI/1414A, 23-12-47.	....	Cinema equipments, accessori spare parts for cinema.
407	Dass Barman & Co. ..	12A, Kalikrishna Tagore Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1191A, 22-12-47.	....	Spices, katechu.
408	The Orient Press ..	58, Raja Naba Kissen Street, Calcutta.	..	SH/1192A, 23-12-47.	Paper, ink, board and A, B, C certified for use in any processes in the manufacture of printed matters for sale.	Paper.
409	Radio and Photo Stores	44B, Robert Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1310A, 18-12-47.	....	Radio sets and radio spare part
410	Sreenath Library ..	18B, Shama Charan De Street, Calcutta.	..	SL/1311A, 18-12-47.	Paper, printing ink, block and A, B certified in any process in the manufacture of books, exercise books and stationery goods for sale.	Books, exercise books and station ery goods.
411	Calcutta Book House ..	1/1, College Square, Calcutta.	..	SL/1312A, 22-12-47.	Paper, printing ink and blocks and A, B certified in any process in the manufacture of books for sale.	Books.
412	Chatterji & Co. ..	8, Mangoe Lane (3rd Floor), Calcutta.	..	EL/1519A, 16-12-47.	Cane, wood, nail, hoop iron, spring, bamboo, iron sheet, and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of cane baskets, bobbin baskets, bamboo baskets for sale.	Hardware, paint, cane basket bobbin baskets, bamb baskets.
413	Associated Traders ..	14/2, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1520A 16-12-47.	...	Provisions, toilet goods, oil-ma stores, stationeries, pate medicines, fancy goods, electric goods.
414	Overseas Radio Corporation.	9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1521A, 19-12-47.	....	Radios and their components.
415	Octavius Steel Co., Ltd.	14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1522A, 23-12-47.	....	Tea.
416	Excel Lamps and Products (India)	P14, Mission Row Extension, Windsor House, Calcutta.	..	EL/1523A, 23-12-47.	Iron sheets, brass sheets, rods and A, B, C certified for use in any process in manufacture of cycle lamps and accessories for sale.	....
417	The Bombay Calcutta Paper and General Co., Ltd.	14/2, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.	..	EL/1525A, 30-12-47.	....	Paper boards and stationery.
418	Rajhastan Hosiery Factory.	201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1489A, 28-12-47.	....	Hosiery goods.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale.
1	2	2	4	5	6	7
410	Jhabarmal Makhanial ..	94, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1490A, 23-12-47.	....	Food grains, all kinds of seeds, hardware and such other general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
420	Ganganarain Satyanarain.	94, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1491A, 23-12-47.	....	General merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
421	National Electrical Trading Co.	78, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1492A, 29-12-47.	Electrical goods, hardware materials and A, B.	Electrical goods of all kinds.
422	Hanuman Prosad Damodar Prosad.	76, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1493A, 29-12-47.	....	Spices, betel-nuts, soda.
423	Ram Protap Suganchand	46, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	CSI/1494A, 29-12-47.	....	Jute, general merchandise as and when required and certified for resale.
424	Thunder Lock Co. ..	44, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	113, Monohardas Street, Calcutta (1). P5, Canning Street, Calcutta (2).	CSII/148B, 18-12-47.	....	Padlocks, locks, cutlery, spoons.
425	Vrajlall & Co. ..	35, Armenian Street, Calcutta	..	CSII/1851A 18-12-47.	....	Stationery goods, toilet goods, oilman stores, medicines, cutlery.
426	India Sheet Metal Works	74, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1852A, 18-12-47.	Iron and steel certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of hardware goods for sale.	Hardware goods.
427	Shantilal & Co. ..	24 25, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1853A, 20-12-47.	....	Medicine, perfumery, toilets, chemicals.
428	D. Vadalia & Co ..	Ditto ..	..	CSII/1854A, 20-12-47.	....	Biri tobacco, biri leaves.
429	India Exchange Corporation.	60, Canning Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1855A, 20-12-47.	....	Jute, jute products, kapock, shellac, tea, dry batteries.
430	Jwalaprosad Bhajanlal	184, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1856A, 22-12-47.	....	Hosiery, piece-goods, mosquito net and cotton-knittings.
431	Shivaprosad Rajkumar	208, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1857A, 22-12-47.	....	Silver, cotton, piece-goods, woollen and silk piece-goods, fabrics, yarn and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
432	Ridhkaran Khejriwal & Co.	184, Cross Street, Calcutta.	..	CSII/1858A, 23-12-47.	....	Bullion, paper, boards, pencils, stationery goods and jute products.
433	City Stores Agency ..	40, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1308A, 18-12-47.	....	Rubber goods, electric fibre, asbestos and mill-stores.
434	Bhagat Jute Baling Company, Ltd.	10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1309A, 19-12-47.	....	Jute, jute products, oil, hardware, bullion and general merchandise as and when required for resale.
435	M. Ebrahim & Co. ..	30, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1310A, 23-12-47.	....	Pump, pipe fittings, machinery parts, filter jar, brass nets, brass perforated sheets.
436	Kantilal & Co. ..	105, Old Chinabazar Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1311A, 23-12-47.	....	Toilet requisites, perfumery, provisions, food, stationery and jute.
437	Eastern Immunity, Ltd.	86B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1312A, 23-12-47.	Apparatus, chemicals and any other raw materials certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of medicines for sale.	....
438	Eastern Importers Syndicate.	78, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIII/1313A, 30-12-47.	....	Hardware, engineering tools.
439	Assam Bengal Trading Co.	71, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1420A, 16-12-47.	....	Iron, steel, hardware, building materials, straw board, mill stores
410	Ramgopal Maheswari ..	P9, Pagayapatty Street, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1421A, 19-12-47.	....	Piece-goods, ready-made garments, bags, cutlery, hardware goods, stationery, perfumery, enamel ware.
441	Sew Narayan Bagri ..	27, Ram Sevak Mullick Lane, Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1422A, 18-12-47.	Metals and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of utensils for sale.	Metals, metal scrap, utensils.
442	Paul Dey & Co. ..	50, Netaji Subhas Road (1st floor), Calcutta.	..	CSIV/1423A, 22-12-47.	....	Hardware, galvanised wires, staples and fencing wires.
443	Mahalakshmi Oils Stores.	67/50, Strand Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1659A, 17-12-47.	....	Oils and coal-tar.
444	Gouri Shankar Sharma	72/A, Ratan Sircar Garden Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1660A, 18-12-47.	....	Vegetable ghee and oils.
445	Jagadish Prosad Agarwalla.	130, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1661A, 18-12-47.	....	Seedlac, sticklac, shellac-lac, jute products and other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
446	Gangadhar Biswanath Prosad.	48, Nalini Sett Road, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1662A, 18-12-47.	....	Hardware, stationery, kirana goods and all other general merchnadise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.
447	Dayachand Shivaprosad	43, Burtolla Street, Calcutta.	..	BDII/1664A, 22-12-47.	....	Gold, silver, cotton, piece-goods and all other general merchandise as and when required and certified by the dealer for resale.

Serial No.	Name.	Address and chief place of business.	Number of branches.	Number of registration certificate and date.	Goods for use in manufacture or in the execution of contracts.	Goods for resale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
448	Bansilall Agarwalla	114/1, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	.	BDII/1665A, 29-12-47.	Piece-goods, cotton, coir, and A, B certified for use in the manufacture of quilts and pillows for sale.	Piece-goods and bedding requisites.
449	Rebati Mohon Saha and Lalit Mohon Saha	26/4, Raja Brojendra Street, Calcutta	.	BDII/1666A, 30-12-47.	..	Piece-goods.
450	Hari Kishore Chandra & Sons	Nabadwip	.	KR/854A, 22-12-47	Nitric acid, sohaga, gold, silver and A, B certified for any process in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for sale.	Gold and silver ornaments.
451	Kamalapada Dey	Ghoranash, P O Musthali, Burdwan.	..	BN/512A, 17-12-47.	Silk, tasar-worm and A, B certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of tasar cloth for sale.	Tasar cloth.
452	Manick Lall Sett	142/1, Curry Road, Howrah.	..	HW/782A, 16-12-47.	....	Mill and hand-loom made cloths, piece-goods, vests, napkins, towels and blankets.
453	M. N. Chakravarty	112, Naskarpara Road, Ghusury, Howrah.		HW/783A, 17-12-47.	Cement, hardware, bricks, timbers, paints, and A, B, C certified for use in any process in the manufacture of doors and windows for sale or for execution of contracts.	....
454	Santi Bastralaya	2, Haraganja Road (Salkia), Howrah.	..	HW/784A, 17-12-47.	....	Cloths and piece-goods.
455	Md Rozdin Azimullah	284, Belilious Road, Howrah		HW/785A, 18-12-47.	....	Hand-loom and mill-made cloths, piece-goods, blankets, hosiery, umbrellas and ready-made garments.
456	Dilkhulash	283/2, Belilious Road, Howrah.	..	HW/786A, 18-12-47.	....	Hand-loom and mill-made cloth, piece-goods, blankets, hosiery, umbrellas and ready-made garments.
457	Abdul Mannan	424, G. T. Road, North, Howrah.	..	HW/787A, 30-12-47.	....	Cloths and piece-goods.
458	Economic Tea Stores	168, Khurut Road, Howrah	..	HW/788A, 30-12-47.	....	Stationery, hosiery, perfumery goods, medicines, glassware and tea.
459	Ramjibhai & Co.	Jalpaiguri	..	JP/474A, 22-12-47.	....	Biri tobacco, biri leaves, thread balls.
460	Rangpur Tea Association, Ltd.	Majherdabri Tea Estate, P. O Alipur Duar, Jalpaiguri.	..	JP/475A, 29-12-47.	Manufacturing stores, manures, tea chests, fuel (oil and coal), hoeing implements, pruning knives, building materials, tea seeds, oil for engines and A, B, C certified by the purchasing dealer to be required for use in any process in the manufacture of tea for sale.	....
461	Fatechand Nagarmal	Bankura	..	MN/672A, 22-12-47.	....	Groceries.
462	T. C. Ghosh & Sons	Gowkhana Road, Serampur, Hooghly.	..	SP/484A, 22-12-47.	....	Building materials for construction and repair of buildings and mills, iron, wood, paint, sand, lime, soorkey, cement, beams and rafters, bricks, bamboo.
463	The Serampore Medical Store.	Netaji Subhas Road, Serampore, Hooghly	..	SP/485A, 23-12-47.	Drugs, chemicals and A, B, certified for any process in the manufacture of compound and medicinal mixture for sale.	Drugs, food products, patent medicines, allied stationery goods.
464	Bengal Glass Syndicate	205/1, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.		LR/1417A, 22-12-47.	....	Glass sheets and plates, mirror, picture frames, strawboard, nails, picture rings, putty, whitings, diamond pens, earthenware, tin plate, enamel ware, glassware, aluminium ware, hurricane, lamps, plywood, slate, phials, glass domes, wicks, stoves carbide.
465	Bubna More & Co.	5, Clive Row, Calcutta	..	LR/1418A, 22-12-47.	....	Textiles, jute products, general merchandise as and when required and certified by the purchasing dealer for resale.
466	Bengal Traders and Engineers.	9, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	LR/1419A, 30-12-47.	....	Hardware, tools, and machine parts.

Explanatory note.—In column 6 the following code letters have been used to indicate the meanings noted against each:—

A—Other raw materials.

B—Plant, machinery, spare parts, accessories and consumable stores.

C—Building or plumbing materials or fixtures required for construction, fitting out or repair of any building.

By order of the Governor,
B. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

No. 1517F.T.—17th September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 1 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922 (Bengal Act V of 1922), the Governor is pleased to bring Chapter I of the said Act into force in the following areas of the district of Birbhum, with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, namely: —

Area.

(1) The municipality of Suri,

(2) The town of Rampurhat, defined as the area lying within a radius of two miles from Rampurhat Railway Station, East Indian Railway, and

(3) The town of Bolpur, defined as the area lying within a radius of two miles from Bolpur Railway Station, East Indian Railway.

No. 1518F.T.—17th September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 11 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922 (Bengal Act V of 1922), Government are pleased to authorise the officer named in column I of the schedule below, to enter any place ordinarily used as a place of entertainment at any reasonable time within the area mentioned against his name in column II of the schedule to which Chapter I of the said Act has been extended under sub-section (*4*) of section 1 of that Act, with a view to seeing whether the provisions of the said chapter or any rules made thereunder are being complied with: —

Schedule.

Officer. I	Area. II
The Subdivisional Officer, Sadar, in the district of Birbhum.	The municipality of Suri and the town of Bolpur, defined as the area lying within a radius of two miles from Bolpur Railway Station.
The Subdivisional Officer, Rampurhat.	The town of Rampurhat, defined as the area lying within a radius of two miles from Bolpur Railway Station.

No. 1523F.T.—20th September 1948.—The services of the following Sub-Deputy Collectors who were employed in the Provincial Statistical Bureau are replaced at the disposal of the Home (General Administration) Department for appointment in the Civil Supplies Department of this Government: —

Sri Sushil Chandra Chakrabarti.
Sri Anadi Bhusan Mukherji.

No. 1525F.T.—20th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1944 (Bengal Act IV of 1944), the Governor is pleased to appoint Rai S. N. Banerjee Bahadur, retired Commissioner of Income-tax, Bengal, and Sri Bhupal Chandra Ray Chaudhury, Advocate of the High Court of Calcutta, to be the Accountant Member and the Lawyer Member respectively of the Appellate Tribunal under the said Act for the period from 20th September 1948 to 31st December 1948.

No. 1538F.T.—23rd September 1948.—Sri Shyama Pada Ganguly, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge, *vice* Mr. N. C. Dutton on leave.

No. 1539F.T.—23rd September 1948.—Sri Paresh Chandra Bardhan, Commercial Tax Officer, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge, *vice* Sri Shyama Pada Ganguly appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.

No. 1545F.T.—23rd September 1948.—Sri Kanailal Ghosh, Commercial Tax Officer, attached to the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Calcutta (North) Circle, is appointed to act as a Commercial Tax Officer, Colootola Charge, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

No. 1551F.T.—23rd September 1948.—Sri Subal Chandra Ray, officiating Superintendent of Excise, Howrah, is allowed leave on average pay for one month and six days from 1st September 1948, under rule 184 (*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I

By order of the Governor,
B DAS GUPTA, Secy.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Local Self-Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta. — No. L.S.-G./413/46/O. — 16th September 1948.—Sri B. P. Basu, Assistant Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is allowed earned leave for twenty-two days from the 19th October 1948 to the 9th November 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Calcutta.—No. L.S.-G.2C—28/48.—10th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), the Governor is pleased to appoint Sri N. K. Mitra, retired Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta with effect from the 11th September 1948.

Midnapore-Calcutta.—No. L.S.-G.0-33/48.—21st September 1948.—Sri Banka Behari Ghosh, officiating Additional District Magistrate, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in the Department of Health and Local Self-Government with effect from the 1st September 1948, *vice* Janab A. Zaman, I.C.S., granted leave.

Burdwan. — No. L.S.-G. 1M-133/48. — 24th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 62 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to remove Sri Kaviraj Indrajit Sen from his office as a Commissioner of the Kalna Municipality in the district of Burdwan.

Calcutta.—No. L.S.-G. 2C/21/48.—27th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), the Governor is pleased to appoint Dr. Mrs. Maitreyee Bose, M.B., M.D., to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta.

24-Parganas.—No. L.S.-G. 2B/11/48.—25th September 1948.—The following draft of by-laws, which has been framed by the Commissioners of the Garulia Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 375(*a*) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), and which the Governor proposes to confirm under section 506 of the Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st December 1948, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, before that date will be duly considered: —

Draft by-laws.

By-laws under clause (a) of section 375 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, for the regulation of the conduct of business in places used for the purposes mentioned in clause (XII) of sub-section (1) of section 370.

1. The licensee shall not store more than 1,000 maunds of hay, straw, wood, thatching grass, jute

or other dangerously inflammable material in one place under a license issued under clause (*xii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 370.

2. The licensee shall see that the area of the place to be used for storing hay, straw, wood, thatching grass, jute or other dangerously inflammable materials is as follows:—

Minimum area.	Maximum quantity of hay, etc., to be stored. Maunds.
100 square yards	... 50
150 square yards	... 100
200 square yards	... 400
500 square yards	... 1,000

3. The licensee shall provide a source of water close by if within 500 feet of any place used for storing hay, straw, wood, thatching grass, jute or other dangerously inflammable materials, there is a place for the storage of petroleum or cloth or articles made of jute or cotton.

4. The licensee shall provide sufficient room in a place licensed under clause (*xii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 370 for the loading and unloading of materials.

5. The licensee shall leave a clear space of at least five feet between the inflammable material and the nearest walls of any building.

6. The licensee shall enclose by a fence or wall the space occupied by inflammable materials and he shall not permit any person to reside within ten feet of any stack.

7. The licensee shall not permit any person to smoke, introduce any light into or ignite any substance in any place licensed under clause (*xii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 370.

8. The licensee shall keep one *ghara* or *balti* filled with water for every five maunds of inflammable materials which he is permitted to store:

Provided that no such licensee shall be required to keep more than 50 *gharas* or *baltis* under this by-law.

9. No licensee shall stack any inflammable material to a height exceeding fifteen feet.

10. A breach of any of the provisions of by-laws 1 to 9 shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees and when the breach is a continuing one with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction during which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. GUPTA, Secy.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical

NOTIFICATIONS.

Burdwan.—No. Medl.4096/1S-5/48II.—16th September 1948.—Dr. Sarit Nath Mallik, Teacher of Physiology and Deputy Superintendent of Ronaldshay Medical School, Burdwan, was appointed to act as Teacher of Medical Jurisprudence, Resident Medical Officer and Deputy Superintendent of the Fraser Hospital, Burdwan, in addition to his own duties for the period from 15th April 1948 to 2nd May 1948 (both days inclusive).

Midnapore-24-Parganas.—No. Medl.4108/CF/5A-32/48.—10th September 1948.—Dr. S. R. Ghose, M.B., Superintendent, Auxiliary Government Hospital, Manglamaro (Midnapore), is appointed temporarily to act, until further orders, as Assistant Surgeon-in-Charge of the Armed Police Battalion Hospital, Barrackpore.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.4128/N-39/48.—13th September 1948.—Miss Mary Naomi, R.N., R.M., R.H.V., is temporarily appointed to be Superintendent of Nursing Services, West Bengal, *vice* Miss F. H. Martyn, resigned.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 4138/1C-10/48.—13th September 1948.—Dr. Sushil Kumar Basu, M.Sc., M.B., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.T.M., D.P.H., is appointed provisionally to the post of Professor of Anatomy, Campbell Medical College, Calcutta.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. D.H.S./4171/38-18/47.—15th September 1948.—Dr. Jyotish Chandra Gupta, M.B., officiating Professor of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, is confirmed in the said post.

No. Medl. 4172/1H-104/48.—15th September 1948.—The appointments of Sj. Jatindra Nath Ball and Sj. S. Das Gupta as Assistant Engineers under the Government Health Centre Scheme made under notification Nos. Medl. Md. 4D-19-48, dated the 21st June 1948, and Medl. Md. 5237/4D-40-48, dated the 13th July 1948, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

24-Parganas.—No. Medl. 4239/3T-17/47.—17th September 1948.—Major D. P. Roy, I.A.M.C., is appointed, until further orders, to hold the medical charge of the Civil Station of Barrackpore, with effect from 11th August 1948, *vice* Lt.-Col. B. C. Roy, I.A.M.C.

Calcutta.—No. Medl./CF/4262/1C-8/48.—20th September 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. Chandi Charan Biswas, Officer on supernumerary duty at the Presidency General Hospital, was granted leave from 25th November 1947 to 31st March 1948, as follows:—

(*a*) Earned leave for thirty-one days, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

(*b*) Leave on medical certificate for twenty-three days, under rule 173(*2*) and (*3*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

(*c*) Extraordinary leave for the remaining period, under rule 174(*1*)(*a*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.4264(CF)5A-29/48.—20th September 1948.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dr. Anil Kumar Moitra, B.A., M.B., Senior Officer, Dispensary, Lake Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act until further orders as House Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, *vice* Dr. B. K. Roy Choudhury.

2. This cancels notification No. Medl. 3966-(D.H.S.)5A-29/48(4), dated the 1st September 1948.

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No. Medl.4265(CF)5A-29/48.—20th September 1948.—Dr. Jashoda Dulal Mondal, M.B., Superintendent, Metia Hatkhola Auxiliary Government Hospital, district 24-Parganas, is appointed to act until further orders as Senior Officer, Dispensary, Lake Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, *vice* Dr. Anil Kumar Moitra.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 4272CF.2L-5-47.—21st September 1948.—Dr. Suprabhat Mukherjee, Senior Emergency Officer, Lake Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, was granted earned leave for five days from the 24th July 1948, under rule 168(1) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Jalpaiguri-Burdwan.—No. Medl. 4280(CF)/1K-5/47.—21st September 1948.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. K. N. Basu, Teacher of Pathology, Medical School, Jalpaiguri, is appointed to be the Teacher of Pathology, Medical School, Burdwan.

Burdwan-Jalpaiguri.—No. Medl.4281(CF)1K-5/47.—21st September 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. G. K. Chakravorty, Teacher of Pathology, Medical School, Burdwan, is appointed to be the Teacher of Pathology, Medical School, Jalpaiguri, *vice* Dr. K. N. Basu transferred.

Calcutta.—No. Medl.4296/1B-18/48-II.—22nd September 1948.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dr. B. M. Chatterji, Resident Surgeon, Eye Infirmary, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, was appointed to act as Registrar at the same hospital, in addition to his own duties, from the 20th January 1948 to 25th August 1948.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 4344/1K-45/48.—24th September 1948.—Dr. K. L. Sen, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.O.M.S. (Lond.), Principal and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Lake Medical College, Calcutta, is granted earned leave for three days from 4th October 1948 under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 4353/E/51/48.—24th September 1948.—Sri Harendra Nath Das Gupta, M.A., Special Officer, Legislation, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is appointed as Special Officer, Legislation, in the Medical and Public Health Department.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 4354/E/51/48.—24th September 1948.—Sri Charu Chandra Choudhuri, Advocate, Legislative Officer, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is appointed as Legislative Officer in the Medical and Public Health Department.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 4355/E/51/48.—24th September 1948.—Sri Amulya Kumar Sinha, B.A., Registrar, Health and Local Self-Government Department, is appointed as Registrar in the Medical and Public Health Department.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 4357/CF.-1J-15/48.—25th September 1948.—Dr. B. R. Jennings, L.D.S., R.C.S., Professor of Dentistry, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted leave without allowance for six months with effect from the 13th September 1948.

Calcutta.—No. Medl. 4358/CF.-1J-15/48(2).—25th September 1948.—Dr. A. N. Bose, L.D.S., R.C.S., Honorary Dental Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act as Professor of Dentistry at the same institution, *vice* Dr. B. R. Jennings, granted leave.

By order of the Governor,
A. C. CHATTERJI, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 37.—16th September 1948.—Sri Bejoy Kumar Basu, officiating Executive Engineer, Nadia Rivers Division, is appointed to hold, until further orders, the charge of Ganges Barrage Division with effect from 20th May 1948 in addition to his own duties.

No. 38.—22nd September 1948.—The services of Sri Sunny Gupta, I.S.E., officiating Superintending Engineer, Greater Calcutta Drainage Circle, are placed at the disposal of the Damodar Valley Corporation for a period of three years for employment as Engineer-in-charge, Damodar Barrage and Irrigation.

No. 39.—22nd September 1948.—Sri Dulal Gopal Mukherjee, Executive Engineer, Urban Drainage Division, will, in addition to his own duties, hold charge of the current duties of the Superintending Engineer, Greater Calcutta Drainage Circle, *vice* Sri S. Gupta, I.S.E., until further orders.

By order of the Governor,
S. K. DEY, Secy.

IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DIRECTORATE

NOTIFICATION.

No. 53C.I.E.—11th September 1948.—Sri Madan Mohan Mukhopadhaya, temporary Assistant Engineer, Subdivisional Officer, Urban Drainage Subdivision No. II, was allowed earned leave for twenty days, with effect from the 3rd September 1947, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

G. B. MONDAL, Chief Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRIES

Commerce

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4832Com.—24th September 1948.—Sri Suresh Chandra Das Gupta, Assistant Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, is granted leave on average pay for twelve days from 19th October 1948 to 30th October 1948 (both days inclusive), under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 4833Com.—24th September 1948.—Sri Apurba Chandra Mukherjee, Registrar, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, in addition to his duties from 19th October 1948 to 30th October 1948 (both days inclusive), *vice* Sri Suresh Chandra Das Gupta, on leave.

By order of the Governor,
N. M. MAJUMDAR, Dy. Secy.

Office of the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 56-L.C.—18th September 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., 164, Maniktola Main Road, Calcutta, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Sri Dharmadas Chowdhury.
(2) Sri Monoranjan Sarkar.
(3) Sri Probodh Chandra Bhattacharjee.
(4) Sri Panchanan Rakshit.
(5) Sri Narendra Chandra Dhar.
(6) Sri Gopabandhu Nayak.
(7) Sri Bankim Chandra Routh.
(8) Sri Madam Barik.
(9) Sri Rasamay Das Gupta.
(10) Sri Satya Ranjan Sen Gupta.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Sri Trailokya Nath Bose.
(2) Sri Satish Chandra Sen.
(3) Sri Anupam Kumar Chatterjee.
(4) Sri Nadiabehari Adhikari.
(5) Sri Narendra Nath Chatterjee.
(6) Sri Amiya Kumar Lahiri.
(7) Dr. Aghore Nath Ghose.
(8) Sri Sailendra Nath Ghose.
(9) Sri Jogeshwar Das Gupta.
(10) Sri Devaprasad Sen.

No. 58-L.C.—18th September 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Britannia Biscuit Co., Ltd., 10, Beerpara Lane, Dum Dum, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Sri Chintamoni Parida.
(2) Mr. L. H. Milner.
(3) Sri Bramdeo Singh.
(4) Sri Feluram Mondal.
(5) Sri Tarapada Roy.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. G. R. Garratt
(2) Mr. A. S. Peters.
(3) Mr. S. N. Roy.
(4) Mr. E. D'Souza.

No. 60-L.C.—18th September 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Statesman, Ltd., Statesman House, Calcutta, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

(1) Sri Gour Hari Das.
(2) Sri Provash Chandra Dutta.
(3) Sri J. K. Bose.
(4) Sri D. Ghosal.
(5) Sri Sukumar Mitter.
(6) Sri Hariswar Singh.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

(1) Mr. J. Macnab.
(2) Mr. D. M. Harris.
(3) Mr. D. A. Lakin.
(4) Sri A. Das Gupta.
(5) Sri G. Ghose.
(6) Mr. P. T. Dustoor.

No. 61L.C.—21st September 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in The Lipton, Ltd., 9-12, Weston Street, Calcutta, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Ramprotap.
2. Chotey Lall.
3. Tonkir Ahmed.
4. Sachindra Nath Sen Gupta.
5. Subey Lall.
6. Harsha Nath Ganguli.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Mr. F. I. Richardson.
2. Mr. N. H. Debenham.
3. Mr. T. M. Horberry.
4. Mr. G. F. Faulkner.
5. Mr. A. Johnstone.
6. Sri Balai Sircar.

No. 62L.C.—21st September 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., 18, Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Nihar Ranjan Bhattacherjee.
2. Ashim Kumar Auddy.
3. Benoy Bhusan Ghose.
4. Suprokash Bose.
5. Sailen Bose.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Dr. H. K. Banerjee.
2. Mr. T. P. Dutt.
3. Mr. S. K. Chandra.
4. Mr. G. Mukherjee.
5. Mr. Mohiuddin.

No. 63L.C.—21st September 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in B. K. Paul & Co., Ltd., 7, Bhutnath Paul Road, Ghughudanga, 24-Parganas, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Sri Haran Chandra Ghose.
2. Sri Surajit Chatterjee.
3. Sri Khagendra Nath Das.
4. Sri Kalipada Maity.
5. Sri Ramchandra Misra.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Sri Haricharan Mukherjee.
2. Sri Kumar Krishna Sarkar.
3. Sri Surendra Nath Dey.
4. Sri Kamal Krishna Ghose.
5. Sri Phani Bhusan Banerjee.

No. 64L.C.—23rd September 1948.—In pursuance of sub-rule (*12*) of rule 2A of the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947, the names of the members constituting the Works Committee in the Garden Reach Workshops, Ltd., 43/46, Garden Reach, Calcutta, are hereby published for general information:—

Names of the members elected by the workers.

1. Sri Gopi Krishna Roy.
2. Sri Nripendra Nath Das.
3. Sri Jugal Chandra Naskar.
4. Sri Bacharam Dhara.
5. Janab Md. Yead Ali Molla.
6. Sri Kshitish Chandra Das.
7. Janab Abdul Sattar.
8. Sri Jiban Krishna Roy.
9. Sri Kunja Lal Adhikary.
10. Janab Abdul Sattar Mirdha.

Names of the members nominated by the employers.

1. Mr. J. F. Smith.
2. Mr. J. A. Prowse.
3. Mr. J. Fleming.
4. Mr. D. S. Mackenzie.
5. Mr. Ferguson.
6. Mr. G. N. Banerjee.
7. Mr. S. Huq.
8. Mr. H. C. Chatterjee.
9. Mr. S. C. Roy.
10. Mr. K. C. France.

M. M. SEN, Labour Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

ORDER.

No. 19489D.C.S.—27th September 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), read with clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of the said section and the notification No. 349, dated New Delhi, the 10th April 1947, of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, and in supersession of all previous orders on fixation of prices of soft coke, steam coal and hard coke, the Governor is pleased to direct that prices at which soft coke, steam coal and hard coke may be sold in the town of Calcutta as defined in section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866, shall not exceed the following:—

Soft coke.

	Per maund.	
	Rs.	a.
Ex-Railway Depot	1	5
Ex-City Depot	1	11

Steam coal, wholesale (ex-railway depot).

	Run of mine, dust coal and slack.			Steam coal, rubble and smithy nuts.		
	Per maund.			Per maund.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Selected Grade "A"	1	1	3	1	1	9
2. Selected Grade "B"	1	0	6	1	1	3
3. Grade I	1	0	0	1	0	6
4. Grade II	0	15	9	1	0	3
5. Grade IIIA	0	15	6	1	0	0
6. Grade IIIB	0	15	3	0	15	9

Hard coke, wholesale (ex-railway siding).

From bye-product, beehive and country ovens, and from Kulti coke ovens of Messrs. Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

	Per maund.	
	Rs.	a.
1. If the ash content does not exceed 24 per cent.	1	14
2. If the ash content exceeds 24 per cent. but does not exceed 30 per cent.	1	10

These prices come into effect restrospectively from the 9th September 1948.

By order of the Governor,
R. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 11410D.C.S.—14th September 1948.—Government order in notification No. 8369D.C.S., dated the 2nd July 1948, so far as it relates to the appointment of Sri Bhakti Bhushan Chatterjee, District Movement Officer, Jalpaiguri, and Sri V. K. Sinha Ray, Officer-in-charge, Card Index Section, Initial Area, under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, as Rationing Officers, Khardah and Dum Dum, respectively, is hereby cancelled.

No. 11473D.C.S.—14th September 1948.—The services of Sri Anukul Chandra Sen, B.C.S., employed as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Burdwan, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

2. Sri Amiya Kumar Mitra, B.C.S., employed as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Bankura, is appointed to act as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Burdwan, *vice* Sri Anukul Chandra Sen.

3. Sri Amal Kanti Chatterjee, B.J.C.S., employed as Deputy Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Bankura, is appointed to act temporarily as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Bankura, *vice* Sri Amiya Kumar Mitra.

No. 19154D.C.S.—21st September 1948.—The services of Sri Kali Kanta Maitra, B.C.S. (Judicial), employed as Special Officer under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, are replaced at the disposal of the Home (General Administration) Department.

By order of the Governor,
M. SARKAR, Dy Secy.

No. 11233D.C.S.—10th September 1948.—Sri U. N. Dey, Rationing Officer, Bow Bazar, was transferred as Rationing Officer, Howrah VI, *vice* Sri Kali Sankar Roy.

No. 11523D.C.S.—15th September 1948.—Sri A. N. Mukherji, Special Officer in the Directorate of Transportation, is appointed Assistant Director (Movements).

No. 11577D.C.S.—16th September 1948.—Sri Anadi Bhusan Mukherji, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Assistant Director in the Directorate of Textiles, Department of Civil Supplies, with headquarters at Calcutta.

No. 11578D.C.S.—16th September 1948.—Sri Sushil Chandra Chakrabarti, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Assistant Director in the Directorate of Consumer Goods, Department of Civil Supplies, with headquarters at Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,
L. DIAS, Asst. Secy.

No. 11521D.C.S.—15th September 1948.—Sri Sisir Kumar Chakrabarty, B.J.C.S., employed as Deputy Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement (Field), Bankura, is appointed to act as Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, Malda, *vice* Sri J. B. Sen.

No. 11530D.C.S.—15th September 1948.—Sri Debi Kanta Lahiry Choudhury, Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Rampurhat, was granted earned leave for eleven days with effect from 9th August 1948 under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 19011D.C.S.—17th September 1948.—Sri Bejoy Gopal Kanjilal, B.J.C.S., is appointed to act as Special Officer, Rationing (Initial Area), *vice* Sri K. K. Moitra.

2. Sri S. K. Bose, Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Siliguri, is appointed to act as Subdivisional Controller, Civil Supplies, Kalimpong, *vice* Mr. G. Gomes, B.C.S.

No. 19157D.C.S.—21st September 1948.—Sri Ajit Kumar Ghose, Rationing Officer, North Barrackpore, was granted supplementary earned leave for twenty days, from the 11th August 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read with Government of Bengal, Finance Department, notification No. 2658F., dated the 16th October 1943.

No. 19158D.C.S.—21st September 1948.—Sri Nanigopal Bakshi, Sub-Deputy Collector and Personal Manager under the Directorate of Rationing and Distribution, is granted supplementary earned leave for three days from 4th October 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, read with the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, notification No. 2658F., dated 16th October 1943.

No. 19159D.C.S.—21st September 1948.—Sri Surendra Nath Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector and Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Vishnupur, was granted leave on average pay for one month and eight days from 21st July 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

No. 19299D.C.S.—21st September 1948.—Sri Sibeswar Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector employed as Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies, Baraset, is granted leave on average pay for three days from 4th October 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,
A. BOSE, Asst. Secy.

Directorate of Procurement and Supply

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6049/F/R-II-E-2/48.—27th September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred on me by clause (*c*) of paragraph 2 of the West Bengal Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1947, I hereby authorise the officer mentioned in column 1 of the table below to perform the functions of the Director under paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the said order in respect of the area specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said table.

Officer.	Area.
1	2
Deputy Regional Controller of Procurement, Asansol.	Within his jurisdiction.

S. M. MURSHED,
Director of Procurement and Supply.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 7544L.R.—21st September 1948.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946 (Bengal Ordinance V of 1946), as enacted and continued in operation by and under the Bengal Ordinances Temporary Enactment Act, 1947 (Bengal Act I of 1947), and by the West Bengal Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act V of 1948), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Calcutta Rent Rules, 1946, namely:—

Amendment.

After clause (*c*) of rule 20 of the said rules *add* the following clause, namely:—

"(*d*) A searching fee of four annas shall be payable in court-fee stamps on every application for inspection of any records deposited in the record room and in addition to the said searching fee an expedition fee of one rupee shall also be payable in court-fee stamps on any such application where expeditious inspection is prayed for.

Note 1.—No fee shall be charged for inspection of records of pending cases by pleaders.

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE,
Member, Board of Revenue, and Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

24-Parganas. No. 7693L.R.—25th September 1948.—Sri Moni Mohan Mukherjee, Revenue Officer, is vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer under Chapter VII, Part I of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in respect of the district of 24-Parganas.

By order of the Governor,
K. C. BARMAN, Asst. Secy.

Land Acquisition

NOTIFICATIONS.

Birbhum.—No. 7562L.A.—21st September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of East Indian Railway for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of staff quarters, in the villages of Ramrampur and Sreephala, jurisdiction list Nos. 79 and 78, respectively, thana Rampurhat, pargana Kuonropratap, district Birbhum, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose some pieces of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 1073, 991, 990, 989, 985, 988, 986, 987, 1258, 1257, 1256, 1255, 1076, 1078, 1077, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1084, 1094, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 982, 980 and 978 and part of cadastral plot Nos. 1088, 1087, 1093, 975, 1085, 976, 977, 979, 983, 984, 950, 949, 948, 993, 992 and 1071 in mauza Ramrampur; and cadastral plot Nos. 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 1036, 1035, 984, 983, 982, 981, 980, 979, 978, 977, 976, 975, 974, 973 and 1029 and part of cadastral plot Nos. 861, 859, 854, 855 and 869 in mauza Sreephala, and measuring, more or less, 25·84 acres, are likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Ramrampur and Sreephala.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer, Rampurhat.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Birbhum

Hooghly.—No. 7645L.A.—23rd September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Serampore Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for construction of a Maternity Ward, in the village of Serampore, jurisdiction list No. 13, thana Serampore, pargana Boro, district Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 3215 and 3216, and measuring, more or less, 0·431 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Serampore.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Serampore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Serampore.

24-Parganas.—No. 7647L.A.—23rd September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of notification No. 7129L.A., dated 17th October 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1491, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th November 1946, as relates to plot No. 1403 and portion of cadastral survey plot No. 1404 of mauza Belgharia, jurisdiction list No. 3, thana Baranagar, measuring, more or less 0·63 of an acre, out of the total area of 7·83 acres proposed to be acquired for the Mohini Mills, Ltd., for their mills No. 2 at Belgharia for construction of staff quarters and labourers' quarters within the aforesaid village of Belgharia, thana Baranagar, pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas.

Nadia.—No. 7649L.A.—23rd September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of the notification No. 8135L.A., dated the 30th November 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1720, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th December 1946, as relates to pieces of land measuring, more or less, 263·49 acres and comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 203 to 207, 292 to 420, 426, 440 to 451 and part of cadastral survey plot No. 155 of village Jugpur, jurisdiction list No. 51, thana Nakashipara, district Nadia, out of the total area of 541·09 acres, notified for acquisition for the afforestation in the district of Nadia.

Nadia.—No. 7651L.A.—23rd September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of the notification No. 8133L.A., dated the 30th November 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1720, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th December 1946, as relates to pieces of land measuring, more or less, 179·09 acres and comprising cadastral plot Nos. 141 to 165 and 167 to 222 of village Chakhatishala, jurisdiction list No. 50, thana Nakashipara, pargana Bagwan, district Nadia, out of the total area of more or less 307·39 acres notified for acquisition for afforestation in the district of Nadia.

Nadia.—No. 7653L.A.—23rd September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of the notification No. 8131L.A., dated the 30th November 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at pages 1719 and 1720, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th December 1946, as relates to pieces of land measuring, more or less, 677·91 acres, and comprising cadastral plot Nos. 451 to 459, 468 to 477, 482 to 494, 511, 512, 515 to 548, 558 to 624, 628 to 647, 649, 651 to 654, 762 to 822, 824, 825, 842 to 844 and 849 of village Bethuadahari, jurisdiction list No. 49, thana Nakashipara, pargana Bagwan, district Nadia, out of the total area of more or less 848·52 acres, notified for acquisition for the afforestation in the district of Nadia.

Nadia.—No. 7655L.A.—23rd September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 8129L.A., dated the 30th November 1946, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1719, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th December 1946, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 279·87 acres of land for afforestation in the village of Bangaria, jurisdiction list No. 75, thana Nakashipara, pargana Mahabbatpur, district Nadia.

Hooghly.—No. 7685L.A.—24th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government partly at the expense of the authorities of the Puinan High English School and partly at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a play-ground for the Puinan High English School, in the village of Puinan, jurisdiction list No. 18, thana Polba, pargana Chowmuha, district Hooghly, is it hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral survey plot Nos. 2817-2821, 2823 and parts of cadastral survey plot Nos. 2813, 2814 and 2822 and measuring, more or less 1·97 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Puinan.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Hooghly.

24-Parganas.—No. 7689L.A.—24th September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of notification No. 8265L.A., dated 20th November 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at pages 403-404, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th December 1947, as relates to portions of cadastral survey plot Nos. 599 and 600 of mauza Tarapukuria, jurisdiction list No. 12, thana Khardaha, measuring more or less, 0·16 of an acre out of the total area of 3·79 acres proposed to be acquired for the Agarpara Kutir Silpa Pratisthan for construction of quarters for workers and staff, etc., in the villages of Tarapukuria, Agarpara and Basudebpur, jurisidiction list Nos. 12, 11 and 2, respectively, thanas Khardaha and Baranagar, pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 7738L.A.—27th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government partly at the public expense and partly at the expense of the authorities of the school for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the compound of the Sona Ullah H. E. School, Jalpaiguri, in the village of Kharia, jurisdiction list No. 5, thana Jalpaiguri, pargana Baikunthapur, district Jalpaiguri, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 160, 161, 1484 and part of plot Nos. 151, 1538, 163, 164, 172, 175 and 176 and measuring, more or less, 1·23 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Kharia.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

ERRATUM.

24-Parganas.—No. 7691L.A.—24th September 1948.—In line 17 of the notification No. 8265L.A., dated 20th November 1947, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 403-404, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th December 1947, in respect of the acquisition of land required by the Agarpara Kutir Silpa Pratisthan for construction of quarters for workers and staff, school and for construction of a road of Agarpara Kutir Sipla Pratisthan in the villages of Tarapukuria, Agarpara and Basudebpur, jurisdiction list Nos. 12, 11 and 2, respectively, thanas Khardah and Baranagar, pargana Calcutta, *read* "3·79 acres" *for* "3·63 acres."

DECLARATIONS.

Bankura.—No. 7516L.A.(P.W.).—20th September 1948.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of Bengai-Samantakhanda Road in the village of Akargarya, jurisdiction list No. 127, thana Kotulpur, district Bankura, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land comprising parts of cadastral plots Nos. 422, 424, 212, 476, 475 and 485, and measuring, more or less, 1·03 acres, are required within the aforesaid village of Akargarya.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Road Planning Circle, at Anderson House, Alipore, as well as in that of the Collector of Bankura.

Calcutta. No. 7687L.A.—24th September 1948. —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a public purpose, viz., for Bustee Improvement Scheme No. I (Singhee Bagan Bustee) in Ward No. 6 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2·8481 acres, bounded on the—

North—By Baranashi Ghosh 2nd Lane.

East—By Rajendra Mallik Street,

South—By Chandra Mohan Lane,

West—By Maharshi Lane, Madan Chatterjee Lane and Baranashi Ghosh 3rd Lane,

is required within the aforesaid Ward No. 6 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the First Land Acquisition Collector at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

ERRATA.

Bankura.—No. 7518L.A.(P.W.).—20th September 1948.—In declaration No. 1810L.A.(P.W.), dated the 3rd March 1947, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 431, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required for the construction of the Bengai-Samantakhanda (Khatul) Road, in the village of Akargarya, jurisdiction list No. 127, thana Kotulpur, district Bankura, *read* "0:85 of an acre" *for* "1;17 acres" in line 8, and *delete* "422, 424" under cadastral plots in part.

Nadia.—No. 7548L.A.(P.W.).—21st September 1948.—In line 35 of declaration No. 6510L.A., dated the 10th September 1946, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1395, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th October 1946, in respect of the acquisition of land required for the establishment of a Central Live Stock Research-*cum*-Breeding Station at Haringhata after cadastral survey plot No. "2247" *for* the words and figures "2251 to 2255" *read* "2251 to 2256".

Nadia.—No. 7550L.A.(P.W.).—21st September 1948.—In line 10 of declaration No. 6510L.A., dated 10th September 1946, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1395, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th October 1946, in respect of the acquisition of land required for the establishment of a Central Live Stock Research-*cum*-Breeding Station at Haringhata *read* "1124·39 acres" *for* "1092·32 acres".

Nadia.—No. 7552L.A.(P.W.).—21st September 1948.—In line 18 of declaration No. 6510-L.A., dated the 10th September 1946, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1395, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th October 1946, in respect of the acquisition of land required for the establishment of a Central Live Stock Research-*cum*-Breeding Station at Haringhata, *insert* "1140" *after* cadastral survey plot Nos. "1126 to 1128,".

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJEE,
Member, Board of Revenue and Secy. to the
Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Requisition.

Requisition of premises under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947.

No. 569/48.

Calcutta, the 9th July 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector of Malda to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

Holding No. 44A, Ward No. III in English Bazar Municipality, district Malda.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEA, Asst. Secy.

No. 965 R.M.

Copy forwarded to Janab Matlubuddin Ahmed of village Biswanathpur, post office, Kanshat, district Rajshahi, landlord of the premises referred to in the order above.

He is directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 23rd October 1948, at 8 a.m., when an Officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

[ILLEGIBLE],
Collector of the district of Malda.
The 21st September 1948.

No. 713/48.

Calcutta, the 13th September 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act,

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

60, Srigopal Mullick Lane, Calcutta (two rooms and 1 kitchen under the staircase and 1 bathroom with privy on the ground floor).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEE, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the order above, is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 4th October 1948 at 11-30 a.m. or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.
The 23rd September 1948.

No. 720/48.

Calcutta, the 16th September 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Gov- nment the premises described in the schedule low are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power con- rred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West engal Premises Requisition and Control (Tem- orary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased ereby to requisition the premises described in the hedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the id section the Governor is further pleased to irect the First Land Acquisition Collector, Cal- utta, to secure possession of and control over the id premises and to take such other action as is ecessary in connection with the requisitioning in ccordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

123/1A, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta (3rd floor).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEE, Asst. Secy.

The landlords of the premises referred to in the rder above, are hereby directed to place the above roperty at my disposal and control on and rom the 4th October 1948 at 11-30 a.m. or on ny subsequent day, when an officer deputed from his office will take charge and possession of the roperty and prepare a schedule of existing ixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.
The 24th September 1948.

No. 725/48.

Calcutta the 17th September 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas it is proposed to requisition the premises described in the schedule below for a public purpose under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 3 of the said Act, the Provincial Government is pleased to direct that owners (1) Uma Sankar Chaudhury, (2) Sri Gauri Sankar Chaudhury, (3) Sri Nitya Sankar Chaudhury, and (4) Srimati Nalini Bala Chaudhury of 32A, Ramkanto Bose Street, Calcutta, shall not, without the permission of the Provincial Government, in any way dispose of, or structurally alter, the premises in any manner until further orders.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

32A, Ramkanta Bose Street (4 rooms on the 1st floor with bath and latrine and 1 small room on the 2nd floor with adjoining roof, now in occupation of Sj. Barindra Kumar Ghosh).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEE, Asst. Secy.

No. 736/48.

Calcutta, the 22nd September 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

113/5B, Hazra Road, Calcutta (1st floor).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEE, Asst. Secy.

The landlord of the premises referred to in the order above, is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 30th September 1948 at 2 p.m. or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.
The 24th September 1948.

No. 737/48.

Calcutta, the 22nd September 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

5, Nabin Chandra Pal Lane, Calcutta (4 rooms, 1 kitchen and 1 combined privy and bath on the 1st floor, middle flat).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEE, Asst. Secy.

The landlady of the premises referred to in the order above, is hereby directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 1st October 1948 at 2 p.m. or on any subsequent day, when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

C. SEN,
First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

The 23rd September 1948.

No. 389/48.

Calcutta, the 18th September 1948.

ORDER.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the order No. 389/48, dated the 20th May 1948, made by it in respect of the premises described in the schedule below.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

212/1, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta (ground floor and 2nd floor).

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEE, Asst. Secy.

No. 504/48.

Calcutta, the 4th September 1948.

ORDER.

Whereas, in the opinion of the Provincial Government the premises described in the schedule below are likely to be needed for a public purpose;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947 (West Bengal Act V of 1947), the Provincial Government is pleased hereby to requisition the premises described in the schedule below and under sub-section (*4*) of the said section the Governor is further pleased to direct the Collector, 24-Parganas, to secure possession of and control over the said premises and to take such other action as is necessary in connection with the requisitioning in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Description of premises.

Holding No. 21, ward No. II of the Baraset Municipality, district 24-Parganas.

By order of the Governor,
R. N. BHATTACHARJEE, Asst. Secy.

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(1) Sri Satya Charan Chatterjee and (2) Sri Nepal Chandra Ghose of Dakshinpara, Baraset, landlords of the premises referred to in the order above, are directed to place the above property at my disposal and control on and from the 4th October 1948 at 3 p.m., when an officer deputed from this office will take charge and possession of the property and prepare a schedule of existing fixtures.

[ILLEGIBLE],
Additional Collector of the district of 24-Parganas.

The 24th September 1948.

Miscellaneous

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6609Misc.—22nd September 1948.—The following candidates have passed the Revenue Agents' Examination held in 1948:—

Presidency Division.

24-Parganas district.

Sri Suresh Chandra Chakraborty.

Sri Kaliprosad Bandopadhyaya.

Sri Pran Krishna Das.

Burdwan Division.

Midnapore district.

Sri Jugal Kishore Ghosh.

Sri Junmenjoy Giri.

Bankura district.

Sri Tarak Nath Palit.

By order of the Governor,
S. BANERJI,
Member, Board of Revenue, West Bengal and
Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

ভূমি ও রাজস্ব বিভাগ।

বিবিধ শাখা

প্রজ্ঞাপন।

নং ৬৬০৯ মিস্।—২২শে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৪৮।—নিম্নলিখিত পরীক্ষার্থিগণ ১৯৪৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের রেভেনিউ এজেন্টস্ পরীক্ষায় উত্তীর্ণ হইয়াছেন:—

প্রেসিডেন্সি ভুক্তি।

২৪-পরগণা জেলা।

শ্রীসুরেশ চন্দ্র চক্রবর্তী।

শ্রীকালী প্রসাদ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীপ্রাণ কৃষ্ণ দাস।

বর্দ্ধমান ভুক্তি।

মেদিনীপুর জেলা।

শ্রীযুগোল কিশোর ঘোষ।

শ্রীজন্মেঞ্জয় গিরি।

বাঁকুড়া জেলা।

শ্রীতারক নাথ পালিত।

মহামান্য দেশপাল মহোদয়ের আদেশ অনুসারে,
শ্রীসত্যেন্দ্র মোহন বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়,
পশ্চিমবঙ্গীয় রাজস্ব পর্ষতের সদস্য ও (পদাধিকার বলে) পশ্চিমবঙ্গীয় সরকারের কর্মসচিব।

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE

Orders by the Director of Agriculture, West Bengal

Calcutta, the 21st September 1948.

The orders transferring Sri Bhabesh Ch. Roy, Superintendent of Agriculture, Burdwan, to Malda-West Dinajpur, *vice* Sri Santi Ranjan Mukherjee, Superintendent of Agriculture, Malda-West Dinajpur, communicated under this office No. 7796(6), dated 17th June 1948, is hereby cancelled.

Sri H. L. Roy Chowdhury, Superintendent of Agriculture, Jalpaiguri, is hereby transferred and posted as Superintendent of Agriculture, Bankura, in the interest of public service, *vice* Sri Amitava Sen, transferred to Jalpaiguri.

K. K. GHOSE, Director.

DEPARTMENT OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Relief

24-Parganas.—No. 4590F.R.—18th September 1948.—Sri Sachinath Mukherjee, Special Relief Officer, Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas, was allowed earned leave for ten days from the 26th April 1948, under rule 168(*1*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

By order of the Governor,
R. K. MITRA, Secy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling.—No. 3639Edn.—21st September 1948.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons to constitute the Governing Body of the Darjeeling Government College started this year:—

(1) Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, President (*ex-officio*).

(2) Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling (*ex-officio*).

(3) Principal, Darjeeling Government College, Secretary (*ex-officio*).

(4) Professor, H. K. Banerjee.

(5) Mr. J. Goddard, Rector, St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

(6) Sri N. B. Singh Rasaily, President of the Gurkha League, Darjeeling.

(7) Sri Sew Mangal Singh, President of the Darjeeling District Congress Committee.

(8) Sri R. N. Sinha, President of the Hill Men's Association and Vice-Chairman of the Darjeeling Municipality.

(9) Rai Bahadur Tenduf La, Annandale, Darjeeling.

(10-11) Two elected representatives of the teaching staff of the College to be approved by the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.

The elected representatives of the teaching staff will hold office for one academic session and the other members will hold office for three academic sessions with effect from 1948-49.

By order of the Governor,
A. K. CHANDA, Addl. Secy.

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

Orders by the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal

Calcutta.—No. 16B.—31st July 1948.—Miss Karuna Kana Gupta, Professor of History, Bethune College, in the Bengal Educational Service, is granted leave for ninety days from 2nd July 1948 as follows:—

(*a*) Earned leave for forty-seven days, under rule 170(*b*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, and

(*b*) Leave on private affairs for the remaining period under rule 172(*a*) of the same rules.

No. 17B.—21st August 1948.—Janab Kazi Abdul Wudud, Reader and Secretary, Text-book Committee, and Registrar of Publications, West Bengal, is granted leave on average pay without medical certificate for the period from 3rd July 1948 to 6th October 1948, under the proviso to rule 184 (*b*) (*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Howrah-Bankura-Midnapore.—No. 18B.—25th August 1948.—Miss S. Ghose, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Howrah, Bankura and Midnapore, is granted leave on average pay for three days from the 4th October 1948, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

24-Parganas.—No. 19B.—1st September 1948.—Mrs. Mira Haldar, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, 24-Parganas, is granted earned leave for forty-three days from the 19th October 1948, under rule 167(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I.

Darjeeling.—No. 20B.—13th September 1948.—Mr. C. A. Bloud, Middle School Master, Victoria School, Kurseong, is granted leave for the period from the 14th August 1948 to the 30th September 1948 as follows, viz:—

Earned leave for twenty-four days under Bengal Service Rule 167(*ii*) and leave on private affairs for the remaining period under Bengal Service Rule 172(*a*).

S. DATTA, Director.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN WEST BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF WEST BENGAL

Appellate Side

Appointments and Transfers.

Nadia.—No. 6445A.—20th September 1948.—Sri Jitendra Nath Mandal, Munsif, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed at Ranaghat, *vice* Sri Anil Kumar Sen.

Nadia-24-Parganas.—No. 6450A.—20th September 1948.—Sri Anil Kumar Sen, Munsif of Ranaghat, in the district of Nadia, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Baraset, *vice* Sri Saurendra Mohan Banarji.

24-Parganas.—No. 6476A.—20th September 1948.—In supersession of the orders contained in the court's notification No. 6396A., dated the 17th September 1948, Sri Nishakar Chaudhuri, officiating Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge (on leave) is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of 24-Parganas, *vice* Sri Bimal Kumar Bhattacharji.

2. The orders contained in the court's notification No. 6391A., dated the 17th September 1948, posting Sri Bilash Chandra Banik as Subordinate Judge of 24-Parganas are hereby cancelled.

24-Parganas-Birbhum.—No. 6644A.—25th September 1948.—Sri Nishakar Chaudhuri, officiating Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of Birbhum, *vice* Sri Himansu Bikas Basu.

Birbhum-24-Parganas.—No. 6649A.—25th September 1948.—Sri Himansu Bikas Basu, officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of Birbhum, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of 24-Parganas, *vice* Sri Nishakar Chaudhuri.

Powers.

Nadia-24-Parganas.—No. 6456A.—20th September 1948.—The Munsifs named in the following schedule are vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value and within the local limits noted against each:—

Schedule.

(1) Sri Jitendra Nath Mandal, Munsif (on leave), under orders of transfer to Ranaghat (Nadia)—Rs. 50—Ranaghat munsifi.

(2) Sri Anil Kumar Sen, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Baraset (24-Parganas)—Rs. 300—Baraset munsifi.

24-Parganas.—No. 6460A.—20th September 1948.—Sri Anil Kumar Sen, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Baraset in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested under section 19, sub-section (*2*) of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), and the Bengal Act XIX of 1935, with powers to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 arising within the local limits of Baraset munsifi.

S. K. SEN, Registrar.

Original Side

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th September 1948.

Consequent upon the appintment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sambhu Nath Banerjee, Barrister-at-Law, as an Additional Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, and as there has been an Additional Court in the Original Side His Lordship the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to appoint Sri Pranballav Sen, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law, as an Assistant Registrar in the scale of Rs. 400—40—600 with effect from the 17th September 1948, until further orders, pending sanction of the Government of such post.

By order,

P. K. BOSE, Registrar.

Calcutta Bar Council

14th September 1948.

The following rules have, with the previous sanction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in West Bengal, been framed by the Calcutta Bar Council under section 15(c) of the Indian Bar Councils Act (XXXVIII of 1926):—

Rules.

1. The Bar Council may make capital and recurring grants out of the funds of the Bar Council for the giving of facilities for legal education and training, as also for rendering financial assistance to any Law Journal or Review, subject to suitable provisions as to its control by the Bar Council.

2. Such recurring grants may be discontinued by the Bar Council without assigning any reason.

S. K. RAY CHAUDHURY,
Secretary, Calcutta Bar Council.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Burdwan Division—Chinsura

No. 1793J.G.—21st September 1948.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(*2*) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, Seventh Edition, I hereby re-appoint Srijukta Sovana Bose to be a non-official lady visitor of the Burdwan Sadar Jail for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification.

No. 1377M. — 21st September 1948. — In accordance with section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that the Commissioners of the Dainhat Municipality in the district of Burdwan at a special meeting held on 10th July 1948 duly elected Sri Moni Mohan Das as the Vice-Chairman of the municipality in place of Sri Saraj Kumar Bhattacharji, resigned.

B. SARKAR, Commissioner.

ERRATUM.

Burdwan, the 24th September 1948.

"In the schedule of the notice under rule 75A(*2*) of the Defence of India Rules published at page 1984, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 29th November 1945, for acquisition of lands for remodelling Damodar Left Embankment in mauza Baharpur, jurisdiction list No. 22, police-station and district Burdwan, requisitioned under order No. 33 D. I., dated 21st July 1945, the following corrections are made:—

From line 9, *delete* "2081".

In line 20, *read* "2861-2863" *for* "2761-2763".

In lines 23-24 *read* "70·24 acres" *for* "85·72 acres".

B. K. BANERJEE,
District Magistrate, Burdwan.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range

Chinsura.—No. 7450.—25th September 1948.—Mr. F. J. Bourne, Inspector, Government Railway Police, Howrah, is, in the interests of the public service, transferred to Serampore (Hooghly) as Town Patrol Inspector, *vice* Mr. P. R. McDonald, Inspector, retired.

This cancels notification No. 5898, dated 6th August 1948, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 12th August 1948, in so far as it relates to the transfer to Sri Kiriti Bhushan Mitra, officiating Platform Inspector, Government Railway Police, Howrah, to Hooghly.

(1) Sergeant F. C. Rhodes of Howrah is appointed to act as Armed Inspector, Hooghly (Serampore), *vice* Mr. W. Tomlinson, Armed Inspector, Hooghly, acting as Assistant Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles, Hijli.

(2) From the date Mr. W. Tomlinson joins Hooghly on reversion, officiating, Armed Inspector Mr. F. C. Rhodes of Hooghly will continue to act as such in that district, *vice* Mr. P. J. Morrison, Armed Inspector, Hooghly, appointed to act as Assistant Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles, Hijli.

(3) Officiating Armed Inspector Sri Dalsur Thapa of Hooghly will, on relief by Sergeant F. C. Rhodes, revert to his substantive rank of Armed Sub-Inspector in Midnapore.

(4) Officiating Armed Sub-Inspector Ghenor Singh of Midnapore will, on relief by Armed Sub-Inspector Dalsur Thapa, continue to act as such in Hooghly, *vice* Armed Sub-Inspector Ganga Singh Negi of Hooghly, acting as Armed Inspector, Industrial Area Reserve Force, Barrackpore.

(5) Officiating Armed Sub-Inspector Raj Kishore Singh of Hooghly will, on relief by officiating Armed Sub-Inspector Ghenor Singh, revert to his substantive rank of Head Constable in Hooghly.

(6) With the Inspector-General's approval, Armed Sub-Inspector Bijay Singh of Howrah (at present on leave), is appointed to act as officiating Armed Inspector, Industrial Area Reserve Force, in an existing vacancy.

(7) Officiating Armed Sub-Inspector Ram Asray Singh of Howrah will continue to act as such in that district, *vice* Armed Sub-Inspector Bijay Singh promoted.

Transfers involved in the above order are made in the interests of the public service.

H. N. GUPTA, Dy. Inspr.-Genl.

Presidency Division—Calcutta

No. 1041R.G.—21st September 1948.—Babu Birendra Kishore Kar, Sub-Deputy Collector and Treasury Officer, Calcutta Collectorate, is granted leave on average pay for seven days, under rule 184(*b*)(*ii*) of the Bengal Service Rules, Part I, with effect from 19th October 1948.

No. 822J.G.—25th September 1948.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 698 of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, 7th Edition, I appoint Janab Nur Mohammad to be honorary religious teacher for imparting moral instructions to the Muslim prisoners in the Dum Dum Central Jail in the district of 24-Parganas for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification, *vice* Sk. N. Ahmed, resigned.

He should also conduct the Jummah prayer for Muslim prisoners.

J. N. TALUKDAR, Commissioner.

ORDERS.

Whereas it is, in my opinion, necessary, for maintaining the supplies and services essential to the life of the community, to requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule below to this order;

In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred under sub-section (*1*) of section 25 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948, which I have been empowered to exercise by notification No. 2205-Reqn., dated 18th March 1948, read with section 37(*1*) of the said Act, I hereby requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule attached to this order and under sub-section (*2*) of the same section 25, I place the properties at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, 24-Parganas, Construction Division.

Given under my hand and seal this the 18th day of September 1948 at Alipore, district 24-Parganas.

Schedule.

List of properties to be requisitioned.

Name of the owner.	Address.	Quantity of bricks requisitioned.
Rahmatullah	Village Paikpara, Bongaon	200,000

Whereas it is, in my opinion, necessary, for maintaining the supplies and services essential to the life of the community, to requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule below to this order;

In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred under sub-section (*1*) of section 25 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948, which I have been empowered to exercise by notification No. 2205-Reqn., dated 18th March 1948, read with section 37(*1*) of the said Act, I hereby requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule attached to this order and under sub-section (*2*) of the same section 25, I place the properties at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, 24-Parganas, Construction Division.

Given under my hand and seal this the 18th day of September 1948 at Alipore, district 24-Parganas.

Schedule.

List of properties to be requisitioned.

Name of the owner.	Address.	Quantity of bricks requisitioned.
Mahiuddin Khan	Bongaon	25,000

Whereas it is, in my opinion, necessary, for maintaining the supplies and services essential to the life of the community, to requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule below to this order;

In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred under sub-section (*1*) of section 25 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948, which I have been empowered to exercise by notification No. 2205-Reqn., dated 18th March 1948, read with section 37(*1*) of the said Act, I hereby requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule attached to this order and under sub-section (*2*) of the same section 25, I place the properties at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, 24-Parganas, Construction Division.

Given under my hand and seal this the 18th day of September 1948 at Alipore, district 24-Parganas.

Schedule.

List of properties to be requisitioned.

Name of the owner.	Address.	Quantity of bricks requisitioned.
Bisu Mistri	Bongaon	50,000

Whereas it is, in my opinion, necessary, for maintaining the supplies and services essential to the life of the community, to requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule below to this order;

In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred under sub-section (*1*) of section 25 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948, which I have been empowered to exercise by notification No. 2205-Reqn., dated 18th March 1948, read with section 37(*1*) of the said Act, I hereby requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule attached to this order and under sub-section (*2*) of the same section 25, I place the properties at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, 24-Parganas, Construction Division.

Given under my hand and seal this the 18th day of September 1948 at Alipore, district 24-Parganas.

Schedule.

List of properties to be requisitioned.

Name of the owner.	Address.	Quantity of bricks requisitioned.
Mazarhar Biswas	Village Paikpara, Bongaon	150,000

Whereas it is, in my opinion, necessary, for maintaining the supplies and services essential to the life of the community, to requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule below to this order;

In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred under sub-section (*1*) of section 25 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948, which I have been empowered to exercise by notification No. 2205-Reqn., dated 18th March 1948, read with section 37(*1*) of the said Act, I hereby requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule attached to this order and under sub-section (*2*) of the same section 25, I place the properties at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, 24-Parganas, Construction Division.

Given under my hand and seal this the 18th day of September 1948 at Alipore, district 24-Parganas.

Schedule.

List of properties to be requisitioned.

Name of the owner.	Address.	Quantity of bricks requisitioned.
Abul Hossain	Village Paikpara, Bongaon	100,000

Whereas it is, in my opinion, necessary, for maintaining the supplies and services essential to the life of the community, to requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule below to this order;

In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred under sub-section (*1*) of section 25 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948, which I have been empowered to exercise by notification No. 2205-Reqn., dated 18th March 1948, read with section 37(*1*) of the said Act, I hereby requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule attached to this order and under sub-section (*2*) of the same section 25, I place the properties at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, 24-Parganas, Construction Division.

Given under my hand and seal this the 18th day of September 1948 at Alipore, district 24-Parganas.

Schedule.

List of properties to be requisitioned.

Name of the owner.	Address.	Quantity of bricks requisitioned.
Messrs. Crescent Engineering Co.	Bongaon	All first class and picked jhama bricks out of a total quantity of about 10 lakhs.

Whereas it is, in my opinion, necessary, for maintaining the supplies and services essential to the life of the community, to requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule below to this order;

In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred under sub-section (*1*) of section 25 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948, which I have been empowered to exercise by notification No. 2205-Reqn., dated 18th March 1948, read with section 37(*1*) of the said Act, I hereby requisition the movable properties mentioned in the schedule attached to this order and under sub-section (*2*) of the same section 25, I place the properties at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, 24-Parganas, Construction Division.

Given under my hand and seal this the 18th day of September 1948 at Alipore, district 24-Parganas.

Schedule.

List of properties to be requisitioned.

Name of the owner.	Address.	Quantity of bricks requisitioned.
Sri Tharumal	Bongaon	All first class and picked jhama bricks out of a total quantity of about 10 lakhs.

B. K. ACHARYA,
District Magistrate, 24-Parganas.

NOTIFICATION.

Alipore, the 21st September 1948.

The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of notice under section 5 of the Ordinance No. XIX of 1946, dated 24th March 1947, published at pages 606 and 607, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 27th March 1947, as relates to plot No. 3222 of mauza Sultanpore, jurisdiction list No. 10, thana Dum-Dum, required by the Central Government.

S. M. MURSHED,
Addl. Land Acquisition Collector,
24-Parganas.

CORRIGENDUM.

Alipore, the 21st September 1948.

Corrigendum to notices under section 5 of the Ordinance No. XIX of 1946, dated 24th March 1947, published at pages 606 and 607, Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette", dated 27th March 1947, in respect of the acquisition of land required by the Central Government.

(*a*) *Mauza Banuabankra, jurisdiction list No. 47, thana Barasat.*—Cadastral survey plot Nos. 585, 553.

(*b*) *Mauza Salua, jurisdiction list No. 3, thana Rajarhat.*—Cadastral survey plot Nos. 19(p), 10(p), 568.

(*c*) *Mauza Gouripore, jurisdiction list No. 6, thana Dum-Dum.*—Cadastral survey plot Nos. 86(p), 89(p), 553 to 557, 827, 1008, 301(p), 302(p), 304(p), 318(p), 505(p).

(*d*) *Mauza Sultanpore, jurisdiction list No. 10, thana Dum-Dum.*—Cadastral survey plot Nos. 3281, 2595, 3308, 3116, 3322, 3614(p), 3145, 2582(p), 2596, 2671.

S. M. MURSHED,
Addl. Land Acquisition Collector,
24-Parganas.

ERRATUM.

Alipore, the 21st September 1948.

Notice under section 5 of the Ordinance No. XIX of 1946, dated 24th March 1947, published at pages 606 and 607, Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette", dated 27th March 1947, in respect of the acquisition of land required for the Central Government.

(*a*) In place of cadastral survey plot Nos. 309 to 317 of Gouripore, jurisdiction list No. 6, police-station Dum-Dum, *read* "portion of 309 and entire plots, viz., 310 to 317".

(*b*) In place of cadastral survey plot Nos. "60, 63" *read* cadastral survey plot Nos. "60 to 63" in mauza Salua, jurisdiction list No. 3, police-station Rajarhat.

(*c*) In place of cadastral survey plot Nos. "2672 to 2680" of Sultanpore, jurisdiction list No. 10, police-station Dum-Dum, *read* "portion of cadastral survey plot Nos. 2677, 2678, 2680 and entire plot Nos. 2672 to 2676, 2689".

S. M. MURSHED,
Addl. Land Acquisition Collector,
24-Parganas.

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX WEST BENGAL

No. 21909C.T.—16th September 1948.—Mr. V. S. Desikachari, 1st Additional Income-tax Officer, District II(1), is, with effect from 1st October 1948, transferred and posted to Comp. III, Calcutta, as 3rd Additional Income-tax Officer of that district, *vice* Mr. K. K. Dutt, transferred to Non-Companies (Income-tax-*cum*-Exress Profit Tax), District, Calcutta.

2. Mr. K. Jagannathan, 1st Additional Income-tax Officer, District I(1), is, with effect from 1st October 1948, transferred and posted to Non-Companies (Income-tax-*cum*-Excess Profit Tax) District, Calcutta, as 4th Additional Income-tax Officer of that district, *vice* Mr. K. K. Dutt, whose services in this department have been terminated.

S. D. NARGOLWALA,
Commissioner.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1948

PART IA--Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS.

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1948.

No. F.8-11/48-Hajj.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (*2*) of rule 18 of the Calcutta Port Haj Committee Rules, 1933, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following members, being in its opinion unsuitable to continue as members on the Committee, shall be removed from membership of the Committee with immediate effect:—

1. Mr. Syed Muhammad Muazzam Hossain.
2. Mr. Muhammad Habibullah Choudhury, M.L.A.
3. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Latif Choudhury.
4. Mr. Muhammad Israil, M.L.A.
5. Mr. Ahmed Hossain, M.L.A.
6. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Muzammel Haq.
7. Begum Farhat Banu Khanum.
8. Mr. Abdul Karim, M.L.A.
9. Dr. Muhammad Sharafat Ali.
10. Maulvi Abdul Aziz, M.L.A.

S. DUTT, Addl. Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY.

New Delhi, the 9th September 1948.

No 324.—Mr. K. Sen, I.C.S., Deputy Director General in the Directorate General, Disposals, New Delhi, has been appointed as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply with effect from the 10th August 1948.

K. RAM, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

New Delhi, the 14th September 1948.

No. 12/47-Apptts.—Mr. S. B. Ray has been appointed to the Indian Administrative Service on probation with effect from the 23rd July 1948 and allotted to the Province of West Bengal.

B. D. TEWARI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

New Delhi, the 4th September 1948.

NOTIFICATIONS.

REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

No. 2-A(10)/48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, the same having been previously published as required by the said sub-section, namely:—

In the said Rules:

(1) In clause (*c*) of rule 6, after the words "or who was entitled to practise in Burma as a restricted certificate holder" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

> "or who immediately before the 15th August 1947 was practising as a restricted certificate holder in any part of British India which after the said date falls within the Dominion of Pakistan".

(2) In the proviso to sub-rule (*3*) of rule 10, after the words "restricted certificate holder" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

> "or who immediately before the 15th August 1947 was practising as a restricted certificate holder in any part of British India which after the said date falls within the Dominion of Pakistan".

S. JAGANNATHAN, Jt. Secy.

ESTABLISHMENT.

New Delhi, the 18th September 1948.

No. 1-Admn/E(32)/48.—Mr. U. L. Goswami, I.C.S., lately Chief Controller of Exports, has been appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce with effect from the afternoon of the 20th August 1948.

S. JAGANNATHAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

New Delhi, the 29th July 1948.

Rules regarding Permit System introduced between Western Pakistan and India.

No. II(55)/48-Genl.—1. Permits will be necessary for all persons wishing to travel from Western Pakistan to the Indian Dominion by Land, Sea or Air.

2. Persons belonging to countries other than Western Pakistan who are in possession of valid passports do not require any permits.

3. Government officers who have frequently to travel between the two Dominions on duty may be given permanent passes countersigned by authorised officers. In case the Pakistan Government decide to introduce a permit system on the basis of reciprocity these passes may be countersigned by authorised officers of both the Dominions. The passes should bear photographs of the officers.

For the staff working on the Jodhpur Railway, the General Manager of the railway will be authorised to sign permanent passes on behalf of the Indian Dominion. Passes will be confined strictly to the officials crossing and re-crossing the Frontier on duty, and will contain photographs of officials concerned.

4. From the date the permit system is brought into force, any person not in possession of a valid permit will not be allowed to enter the Indian Dominion.

5. Permits will be in printed forms and will be signed and issued by the High Commissioner, or Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan who are authorised to issue the permits. The forms are machine-numbered and are bound in books of 100 forms each. Officers at the Check-Post should learn to distinguish the proper form.

6. Notwithstanding anything in these rules a permit will not be necessary in the case of refugees from Western Punjab or N.W.F. P. who may be evacuated through the Indian Government Evacuation Organisation functioning in Western Punjab.

7. No permits will be necessary in the case of refugees who may be sent by Sea from Karachi to Bombay by the High Commissioner for India, Karachi. A list of such refugees will, however, be forwarded immediately by Air Mail by the High Commissioner to the Director of Evacuation, Bombay, and the refugees will be allowed to land in Bombay on the basis of this list on the authority of the Director of Evacuation, Bombay. Similar procedure will apply in case of ships sent to ports in Kathiawar from Karachi, but lists in these cases will have to be sent to Director of Evacuation, Kathiawar.

8. In regard to refugees sent by Special Refugee Trains from Hyderabad (Sind) to India, an Officer of the High Commissioner should accompany these trains, and on his authority the refugees will be allowed to enter the Indian Dominion without any permits. Such trains will be run through to the Indian Dominion for so long as the Jodhpur Railway is responsible for the running of trains in both the Dominions.

9. Permits will be necessary in the case of refugees who may have to travel by ordinary trains between Hyderabad (Sind) and the Indian Dominion. The High Commissioner for India in Karachi will arrange to post an Officer in Hyderabad for the issue of such permits. The validity of these permits should not exceed the period which is necessary for the train to reach the Indian Dominion. A slight margin may, however, be left for delay in transit.

10. Railways, Steamships and Air Transport Companies should not issue tickets to persons who are not in possession of valid permits.

11. A person wishing to obtain permits will state clearly the station he wishes to visit in the Indian Dominion, and his address in India, and the permit will be filled in accordingly. The Police will have the right to check up the permit holder at the address given by him in India.

V. D. DANTYAGI.

8th July 1948.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

CORRIGENDUM.

New Delhi, the 6th September 1948.

No. SS.21(2)A.—The first and third notifications of this Ministry No. SS.21(2), dated the 31st August 1948, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 1st September 1948, be renumbered as SS.21(2)(1) and SS.21(2)(3) respectively.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 6th September 1948.

No. SS.21(2)(2).—In pursuance of sections 3 and 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), and in supersession of the second notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. SS.21(2), dated the 31st August 1948, the Central Government is pleased to establish with effect from the 1st of October, 1948, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation consisting of the following members, namely:—

Chairman.

(1) The Minister for Labour in the Central Government (*ex-officio*).

Vice-Chairman.

(2) The Minister for Health in the Central Government (*ex-officio*).

Members.

[*Nominated by the Central Government under clause (c) of section 4.*]

(3) Shri S. Lall, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour.

(4) Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Director General of Health Services.

(5) Shri A. K. Roy, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Industries and Commerce Division).

(6) Shri K. N. Subramanian, O.B.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour.

(7) Rai Bahadur Sadashiva Prasad, M.A., B.L., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour.

[*Nominated by the Provincial Governments under clause* (*d*) *of section 4.*]

(8) Shri D. C. Das, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Assam, Department of Labour, Shillong.

(9) Shri K. Raman, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Labour Department, Patna.

(10) Shri N. K. Dravid, I.C.S., Secretary, Labour Department, Government of Bombay, Bombay.

(11) Shri P. K. Sen, Labour Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur.

(12) Mr. A. L. Fletcher, Secretary, Medical, Local Government and Industries Departments, Government of East Punjab, Simla.

(13) Rao Sahib C. G. Reddi, Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

(14) Shri V. Ramanathan, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Department of Labour, Cuttack.

(15) Shri T. Swaminathan, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of United Provinces, Labour Department, Lucknow.

(16) Shri D. S. P. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.

[*Nominated by the Central Government under clause* (*e*) *of section 4 to represent the Chief Commissioner's province.*]

(17) Dr. B. R. Seth, Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi.

[*Nominated by the Central Government under clause* (*f*) *of section 4 in consultation with the organisations of employers.*]

(18) Shri K. P. Goenka, 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.

(19) Shri Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, C/o. The Millowners' Association, P.O. Box No. 95, Bombay.

(20) Shri Madanmohan Mangaldas, C/o. The Millowners' Association, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

(21) Shri C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore (S. India).

(22) Sir Shri Ram, 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

[*Nominated by the Central Government under clause* (*g*) *of section 4 in consultation with the organisations of employees.*]

(23) Shri Somnath P. Dave, C/o. Textile Labour Association, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

(24) Shri R. K. Haldulkar, General Secretary, Central Provinces Mine Workers' Union, New Extension Area, Chitnavis Gunj, Chhindwara (Central Provinces).

(25) Shrimati Shanta Mukherji, Assistant Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, C/o. Radha Nivas, Parsi Colony, 776A, Tilak Road, Dadar, Bombay.

(26) Shri Kasinath Pande, Padrauna, district Gorakhpur, United Provinces.

(27) Shri V. M. Tarkunde, Bar.-at-law, 8, Ratilal Mansions, Parikh Street, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

[*Nominated by the Central Government under clause* (*h*) *of section 4 in consultation with the organisations of medical practitioners.*]

(28) Lt.-Col. Amir Chand, F.R.C.P.E., I.M.S. (Retd.), "Green View", Simla.

(29) Dr. V. D. Sathaye, 502, Narayan Peth, Poona 2.

[*Elected by the Central Legislature under clause* (*i*) *of section 4.*]

(30) Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

(31) Shri Khandubhai K. Desai.

New Delhi, the 31st August 1948.

No. SS.21(2).—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government is pleased to appoint the 1st September 1948 as the date on which Chapters I, II, III and VIII of the said Act shall come into force in all the Provinces of India.

No. SS.21(2).—In pursuance of sections 3 and 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government is pleased to establish with effect from the 1st October 1948, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation consisting of the following members, namely:—

Chairman.

(1) The Minister for Labour in the Central Government (*ex-officio*).

Vice-Chairman.

(2) The Minister for Health in the Central Government (*ex-officio*).

Members.

[*Nominated by the Central Government under clause* (*c*) *of section 4.*]

(3) Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Director General of Health Services.

(4) Shri A. K. Roy, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Industries and Commerce Division).

(5) Shri K. N. Subramanian, O.B.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour.

(6) Shri N. S. Mankiker, B.Sc. B.E., A.M.I.E. (Lond.), Chief Adviser of Factories.

(7) Rai Bahadur Sadashiva Prasad, M.A., B.L., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour.

[*Nominated by the Provincial Governments under clause* (*d*) *of section 4.*]

(8) Shri D. C. Das, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Assam, Department of Labour, Shillong.

(9) Shri K. Raman, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Labour Department, Patna.

(10) Shri N. K. Dravid, I.C.S., Secretary, Labour Department, Government of Bombay, Bombay.

(11) Shri P. K. Sen, Labour Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur.

(12) Mr. A L. Fletcher, Secretary, Medical, Local Government and Industries Departments, Government of East Punjab, Simla.

(13) Rao Sahib C. G. Reddi, Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

(14) Shri V. Ramanathan, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Department of Labour, Cuttack.

(15) Shri T. Swaminathan, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of United Provinces, Labour Department, Lucknow.

(16) Shri D. S. P. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary, Commerce, Labour and Industries, Department, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.

[*Nominated by the Central Government under clause (e) of section 4 to represent the Chief Commissioner's Provinces.*]

(17) Dr. B. R. Seth, Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi.

[*Nominated by the Central Government under clause (f) of section 4 in consultation with the organisations of employers.*]

(18) Shri K. P. Goenka, 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.

(19) Shri Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, C/o. The Millowners' Association, P.O. Box. No. 95, Bombay.

(20) Shri Madanmohan Mangaldas, C/o. The Millowners' Association, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

(21) Shri C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore (S. India.)

(22) Sir Shri Ram, 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

[*Nominated by the Central Government under clause (g) of section 4 in consultation with the organisations of employees.*]

(23) Shri Somnath P. Dave, C/o. Textile Labour Association, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

(24) Shri R. K. Haldulkar, General Secretary, Central Provinces Mine Workers' Union, New Extension Area, Chitnavis Gunj, Chhindwara (Central Provinces).

(25) Shrimati Shanta Mukherji, Assistant Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, C/o. Radha Nivas, Parsi Colony, 776A, Tilak Road, Dadur, Bombay.

(26) Shri Kasinath Pande, Padrauna, district Gorakhpur, United Provinces.

(27) Shri V. M. Tarkunde, Bar.-at-law, 8, Ratilal Mansions, Parikh Street, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

[*Nominated by the Central Government under clause (h) of section 4 in consultation with the organisations of medical practitioners.*]

(28) Lt.-Col Amir Chand, F.R.C.P.E., I.M.S. (Retd.), "Green View", Simla.

(29) Dr. V. D. Sathaye, 502, Narayan Peth, Poona 2.

[*Elected by the Central Legislature under clause (i) of section 4.*]

(30) Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

(31) Shri Khandubhai K. Desai.

No. SS.21(2).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 16 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government is pleased to appoint Dr. C. L. Katial as the Director General of Employees' State Insurance.

SADASHIVA PRASAD, Dy. Secy.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1948

PART II—Advertisements, Notices

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), West Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 66 of 1939.

Re Prafulla Chandra Roy, ex parte the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed Tuesday, the 16th day of November 1948 at 12 o'clock noon at the Court house for hearing the application.

Dated the 25th day of September 1948.

M. A. HAQUE, Official Assignee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act,

and

In the matter of Eastern Paper Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 20th day of September 1948 presented to the said Court by Raghu Nath Dutt, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 15th day of November, 1948; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or advocate for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the prescribed charge for the same.

Dated this 25th day of September 1948.

AJIT KUMAR DEY,
Attorney for the Petitioner,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

NOTE—Rule 57 provides that any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed, not later than two clear days before the 15th day of November 1948.

(442—1)

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AT DEOGHAR.

MONEY EXECUTION CASE No. 20 OF 1948.

Shibnath Shraff and another, decree-holders,

versus

East Indian Commercial Bank, Ltd., judgment-debtor.

To the East Indian Commercial Bank, Ltd., 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WHEREAS the decree-holders have executed the decree in money suit No. 39 of 1947, you are hereby directed to show cause by 1st October 1948 as to why the execution should not proceed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this the 20th day of September 1948.

H. N. SINHA, Sub-Judge.

(440—1)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 50.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8 (Rs. 1-14 for Scheduled Caste candidates) 23rd October 1948. The Commission may, at their discretion, remit the prescribed application fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* refugee and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. **Twenty-one permanent Assistant Aerodrome Officers in the Civil Aviation Directorate.**—Seven vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates. Such of these vacancies as cannot be filled by suitable candidates belonging to these castes will be treated as unreserved. **Age:**—Preferably between 20 and 35 years. **Pay:**—Rs. 275 25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800. Subject to Government approval, higher initial pay up to a maximum of Rs. 350 may be granted to specially well-qualified and experienced candidates. **Qualifications:—Essential:**—A candidate must—(i) hold or have held a commissioned rank in the R.I.A.F. with training in flying or training

and experience in Flying Control, **or** (ii) hold or have held a commissioned rank in the Executive Branch of the R I N. with watch keeping experience, **or** (iii) hold or have held a Mate's or Master's certificate with watch keeping experience in the Mercantile Marine, **or** (iv) hold or have held a pilot's licence and have had not less than 1,000 hours flying experience as pilot, **or** (v) be a Graduate of a recognised university, who holds or has held a pilot's licence or has had substantial experience of Flying Control or Aircraft Operations, **or** (vi) be a Graduate in Engineering of a recognised university, preferably one who holds a post-graduate Diploma or Certificate of Proficiency in Aeronautical Engineering of an Indian or Foreign Institution **NOTE.**—(a) Preference will be given to an experienced pilot or navigator (b) In categories (i), (ii) and (iii) preference will be given to Graduates of recognised universities or ex-"Dufferin" candidates **Desirable:** (i) Land Surveying (ii) Knowledge of European languages

2 **One Director of Regulations and Information, Civil Aviation Directorate.**—The post is permanent but will be filled in an officiating capacity at present **Age:**—Preferably between 30 and 45 years, relaxable for permanent Government servants **Pay:**—Rs 1,300—60—1,600—100—1 700 **Qualifications:**—**Essential:**—(i) First or second class degree of a recognised university (ii) Not less than ten years' experience in a responsible capacity in a Government or Commercial Organization (iii) Sound knowledge of—(a) Aviation Law (b) International Conventions relating to Civil Aviation, and International Air Transport agreements (c) The work of the International Civil Aviation Organization in the technical, economic and legal fields, and experience in at least one of these fields (iv) Experience in the preparation of Aviation Reports and publications or of Aeronautical maps and charts **Desirable:** (a) Knowledge of a modern European language besides English (b) Administrative experience in connection with air navigation or air transport (c) Experience of work and procedure at International Conferences

3 **One tmporary Assistant Secretary, Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee, Ministry of Health.**—**Age:**—Preferably below 35 years, relaxable in the case of candidates with exceptionally high qualifications No age-limit for Government servants **Pay:**—Rs 350—350—380—380—30—590—E B —30—770—40—850 Higher initial pay up to a maximum of Rs 500 may be granted for a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate **Qualifications:**—(a) Post-Graduate Degree in Chemistry or Pharmaceutical Chemistry of an Indian or foreign university. (b) Training in drug research or testing of drugs or manufacture of drugs (c) Experience in compilatión and editing of Scientific literature (d) Ability to draft correspondence

4 **One permanent Deputy Director, Central Drugs Laboratory, under the Ministry of Health.**—**Age:**—Preferably below 40 years, relaxable in exceptional cases The maximum age-limit will not apply to Government servants **Pay:**—Rs 800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150—50—1,300 Higher initial pay up to Rs 1,000 may be granted as a special case to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate **Qualifications:**—**Essential:**—(a) Doctorate Degree in Science or Medicine of an Indian or foreign university and must be in active participation of research in Pharmaceutical or Pharmacological or Biochemical or Bacteriological subjects (b) At least five years' training in laboratory methods pertaining to any of the above subjects **Desirable:** Administrative experience and organising ability

5 **Eleven Assistant Engineers in the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Commission.** Posts temporary but are likely to continue for an indefinite period Two posts reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates but may be treated as unreserved if no such suitable candidates are available **Age:**—Preferably below 25 years May be relaxed in case of Government servants and men with practical experience **Pay:**—Rs 275—25—500—E B —30—650—E B —30—800 plus a compensatory allowance of Rs 75 to officers posted to work in Nepal Higher initial pay up to Rs 650 may be granted to specially well-qualified and experienced candidates **Qualifications:**—**Essential:**—Candidates must—(i) have passed Sections "A" and "B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these Sections, **or** (ii) have obtained an Engineering Degree of a recognised university **or** (iii) have passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering, **or** (iv) have obtained a Diploma of Faraday House, London, **or** (v) have passed the Associate Examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering, **or** (vi) have obtained the B E Degree of Aligarh Muslim University **Desirable:** Qualification in Departmental, Professional and Accounts Examinations Experienced hands will be preferred

6 **Assistant Solicitors to the Government of India in the Ministry of Law, New Delhi.**—In partial modification of item 5 of advertisement No 39, it is notified for general information that the number of vacancies has now been increased from one to two Both posts temporary but one likely to be made permanent in due course Age limits are also amended to read as follows Preferably between 30 and 40 years for direct recruits, for Government servants preferably between 32 and 45 years Closing date for receipt of applications extended from 11th September to 23rd October 1948 Candidates who have already applied in response to the earlier advertisement need not apply again Their previous applications will be considered

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

PUBLIC Service Commission, West Bengal advertisement No 64, inviting applications for certain posts at the Lake Medical College and Medical College, Calcutta, has been modified and it is notified for general information that the advertisement, in so far as it relates to the post of Professor of Clinical Midwifery at the Lake Medical College is cancelled No applications for the post will be entertained until further announcement

B N BANERJEA, Secretary
Public Service Commission, Bengal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

Advertisement No. 71.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a temporary post of Assistant Director of Health Services (School Hygiene), West Bengal The post is sanctioned up to the 28th February 1949 for the present but there is every likelihood of its being retained beyond that date

(1) **Method of Recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below

(2) **Pay.**—The scale of pay is Rs 150—75/2—900 per mensem

(3) **Qualifications.**—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications —

- (i) he must be a medical graduate or possess equivalent qualifications and a diploma in Public Health,
- (ii) he must possess at least twelve years' experience as Health Officer of a district or a first class municipality Experience as Assistant Director of Public Health, training in Nutrition and a degree or diploma in Psychology will be additional qualifications,
- (iii) he must not be less than 35 years or more than 45 years of age on 1st November 1948,
- (iv) he must be a national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. A person of Indian descent or a citizen of an Indian State or of the Dominion of Pakistan or of any other territory adjacent to India will also be eligible to apply provided a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of West Bengal is furnished before appointment Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of or permanently domiciled in West Bengal

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Anderson House (top floor), Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 21st November 1946 They must be addressed to the Secretary, and should reach him not later than the 3rd November 1948

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Candidates must furnish evidence of their age, qualifications and previous experience together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of their applications, from two responsible persons, testifying to their private character

(6) **Fee.**—Candidates must enclose with their applications a fee of Rs 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from the Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Provincial Receipt" Money orders, cheques, etc, in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted In no circumstances will this fee be refunded

(7) **Address.**—Candidates should give their present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of candidates to enlist support for their applications through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify them for appointment Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded

(9) Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their posts or service

B N BANERJEA, Secretary
Public Service Commission, West Bengal

Alipore, the 18th September 1948.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 OF 1948

Sri Sudhangsu Bhusan Biswas of 2A, School Row, police-station Bhowanipore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To creditors

ON the 15th day of September 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 8th day of November 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

/S N. GUHA ROY, District Judge

Alipore, the 17th September 1948

(441—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No 19 OF 1947

Bisram Chamar of Kailasarak, police-station Budge Budge, 24-Parganas, insolvent

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of November 1948 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

M M BHATTACHARJEE, Sub-Judge

Dated this 20th day of September 1948

(449—1)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF 24-PARGANAS.

INSOLVENCY CASE No 9 OF 1948.

Sudhirkumar Sen of 32/3, Doctor Daudar Rahaman Street, Biswaspara, police-station Tollyganj, 24-Parganas, applicant

To creditors

ON the 22nd day of September 1948 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 22nd day of November 1948 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

S N GUHA ROY, District Judge

Alipore, the 24th September 1948.

(450—1)

NOTICE.

THE Stamp Department of the Calcutta Collectorate will remain open from 10 a m to 12 a m, for the transaction of urgent work only on the 7th, 8th and 15th and 16th October 1948 during the ensuing Durga and Lakshmi Puja Holidays

R. N. BOSE,
Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta

Calcutta Collectorate, the 18th September 1948.

RE: DEARSON & Co. OF 25, SWALLOW LANE, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above firm consisting of the undersigned and Sree Dasarathi Sarkar of No. 5, Raja Bagan Street, stands dissolved from to-day and the undersigned will not be responsible for any dealings by his said co-partner on behalf of the said firm

Dated this 24th day of September 1918

RABINDRA NATH CHATTERJI,
Partner

(444—1)

NOTES.

PORTIONS of the following notes of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and applications for payment of their value have been received from the persons/party whose names are shown against the numbers Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to them is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.—

Register No.	Notes No.	Value Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D.11/48-49	A/7-472749	100	Sri Rama Shanker, Dixit, Deputy Post Master, Kanpur (U. P).
W.D.12/48-49	A/30-647682	100	Janab M H. Abdu, Karim Petiwalal Kazipura, Duncan Cross Lane, Bombay 8.

M M MEHRA, Currency Officer.

Reserve Bank of India Issue Department, Calcutta, the 14th September 1948

NOTE.

PORTIONS of the following note of the Calcutta office of issue are stated to have been destroyed and an application for payment of its value has been received from the person whose name is shown against the number Any other person/party who consider(s) himself/themselves as having a right to it is/are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Register No.	Notes No.	Value. Rs.	Name and address of the applicant.
W.D.13/48-49	A/36-107745	100	Dr Chuni Lall Chatrath, Medical Practitioner, Savitri Bhawan, Amritsar.

M M MEHRA, Currency Officer

Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Calcutta, the 23rd September 1948.

LOST.

THE Government Promissory Note No CA019356 of the three per cent Victory Loan of 1957 for Rs 1,000 originally standing in the name of Reserve Bank of India and last endorsed to Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd., the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Signature of the advertiser—The Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd

Residence—18, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta

(396—3)

LOST, RECEIPT.

A RECEIPT numbered Ex/A/1129, dated the 19th July 1948, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Note Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security:—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount Rs.	Holder's name.
CA 034918	3 per cent conv. 1946	1,000	Madhab Ch. Dutt.

Name of the holder—Madhab Ch. Dutt.
Residence—29, Mohendra Sircar Street

(443—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, LTD.

(Creditors' voluntary winding-up.)

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a requisition lodged at the Registered Office of the Company on the 20th day of August 1948 by holders of more than one-tenth of the issued Capital of the Company, an extraordinary general meeting of the Company duly convened and held on the 25th day of September 1948 at 1-30 p m at the Registered Office of the Company at 3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta, and the following resolutions were duly passed as special resolutions.—

Resolved—

(1) That the Company be wound up voluntarily

(The resolution is unanimously passed as a special resolution)

(2) That Mr Dinesh Chandra Mookerjee be and is hereby nominated and appointed to be the Liquidator of the Company for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company

Further that the meeting of the creditors be requested to nominate and appoint the said Mr Dinesh Chandra Mookerjee to be the Liquidator of the Company

(3) That Mr H C Das be and is hereby nominated and appointed to be and to act as a member of the Committee of Inspection

Further that the meeting of the creditors be requested to appoint a Committee of Inspection consisting not more than two persons to be nominated by them

(4) That the action of Directors in summoning the creditors' meeting to-day to consider the business mentioned in the Agenda of the notice of the creditors' meeting (copy whereof is placed in this meeting) be and is hereby approved

M. N GHOSE, Chairman

(447—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, LTD.

(Creditors' voluntary winding-up.)

TAKE notice that I, the undersigned Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, fixed 20th day of October 1948 as the day on or before which the creditors of the Company are to prove their debts or claims, at the Registered Office of the Company at 3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

D. C. MOOKERJEE,
Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 27th day of September 1948.

(446—1)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, LTD.

(Creditors' voluntary winding-up.)

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a requisition lodged at the Registered Office of the Company on the 20th day of August 1948 by holders of more than one-tenth of the issued Capital of the Company, a meeting of the creditors of the Company duly convened, and held on the 25th day of September 1948 at 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company at 3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta, and the following resolutions were duly passed unanimously:—

Resolved—

(1) That the Company be wound up by way of creditors' voluntary winding-up. (Passed unanimously.)

(2) That Mr. Dinesh Chandra Mookerjee be and is hereby nominated and appointed to be Liquidator of the Company for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company and he be paid such remuneration as the Committee of Inspection may from time to time fix for the purpose.

(3) That a Committee of Inspection be and is hereby appointed consisting of two persons and that Mr. A. K Guha and Mr. T. Ganguli be and are hereby nominated and appointed to act as and be members of the said Committee of Inspection.

Further that the nomination and appointment by the Company in general meeting of Mr. H. C. Das to be and to act as a member of the Committee of Inspection be and is hereby approved.

(4) That the action of the Directors in calling the shareholders' and creditors' meetings and the Agenda thereof respectively (copies of notices of both the meetings were laid on the table) be and are hereby approved.

K. K MAZUMDER, Chairman.

(448—1)

ESTATE FRANCIS PATRICK FINN, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the creditors and all persons interested in the Estate of Francis Patrick Finn, late of 11, Hedon Road, Kingston-upon-Hull, and of "Dunkirk", Marine Drive, Bridlington, York, England, who died at "Dunkirk" aforesaid on the 25th June 1940, and Letters of Administration with copy Will and two Codicils thereto annexed to whose Estate were granted by the High Court, Calcutta, on the 25th August 1948, to Donald Ham and William Arthur Hickie Rushton, both officers of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., of 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, are hereby required to submit particulars of their claims to the said Administrators on or before the 1st November 1948, after which date the Administrators will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.

ORR, DIGNAM & CO.,
Solicitors to the Administrators.

20, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the 23rd September 1948.

(445—1)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

5, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Persons above 18 years of age are eligible to make use of the Library, which is a free lending Library, open to any one residing in any part of the Dominion of India. There is no subscription to pay; but security in cash is essential.

B. S. KESAVAN, Librarian.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Printing of the "Calcutta Gazette" during the Durga Puja, Id-uz-Zuha and Lakshmi Puja holidays from 7th October to 18th October 1948.

SPECIAL arrangements will be made for printing the "Calcutta Gazette" during the Durga Puja, Id-uz-Zuha and Lakshmi Puja holidays as follows:—

For the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 7th October 1948.

All MSS. of notifications, declarations, etc., that are to appear in Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be received in the Press not later than 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th September 1948, and all proofs must be returned to Press by 12-30 p.m. on Monday, the 4th October 1948, positively.

Advertisements, notices, etc., intended for publication in Part II of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be accepted in the Press up to 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th September 1948, and all proofs must be returned and cost deposited by 5-30 p.m on Thursday, the 30th September 1948.

Proofs of all other matter must be returned to Press not later than 12-30 p.m. on Monday, the 4th October 1948.

For the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 14th October 1948.

All MSS. of notifications, declarations, etc., that are to appear in Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be received in the Press not later than 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th September 1948, and all proofs must be returned to Press by 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th October 1948, positively.

Advertisements, notices, etc., intended for publication in Part II of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be accepted in the Press up to 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th September 1948, and all proofs must be returned and cost deposited by 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th October 1948.

Proofs of all other matter must be returned to Press not later than 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th October 1948.

A. K. GUHA,
Supdt., Govt. Printing, West Bengal.

West Bengal Govt. Press, Alipore, the 23rd September 1948.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Printing of the "Calcutta Gazette" on 21st October 1948.

OWING to the gazetted holidays from 7th to 18th October 1948 on account of Durga Puja, Id-uz-Zuha and Lakshmi Puja, the following special arrangements will be made for the printing of the "Calcutta Gazette" that will issue on 21st October 1948:—

All MSS. of notifications, declarations, etc., that are to appear in Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be received in Press up to 5-30 p.m. on Monday, the 4th October 1948, and all proofs must be returned to Press by 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 15th October 1948, positively.

Advertisements, notices, etc., intended for publication in Part II of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be accepted in the Press up to 5-30 p.m. on Monday, the 4th October 1948, and all proofs must be returned and cost deposited by 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th October 1948.

Proofs of all other matter must be returned to Press not later than 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 15th October 1948.

A. K. GUHA,
Supdt., Govt. Printing, West Bengal.

West Bengal Govt. Press,
Alipore, the 30th September 1948.

Registered No. C207

The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1948

PART V—Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor-General and Ordinances promulgated by the Governor-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th April 1948, and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. XXVII OF 1948.

An Act to amend the Control of Shipping Act, 1947.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Control of Shipping Act, 1947 (XXVI of 1947), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Control of Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1948.

2. Substitution of "India" for "the Provinces" in Act XXVI of 1947.—In the Control of Shipping Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), except in section 1, for the words "the Provinces", wherever they occur, the word "India" shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of section 1, Act XXVI of 1947.—In section 1 of the said Act,—

(*a*) In sub-section (*2*), for the words "all the Provinces of India" the words "the whole of India" shall be substituted, and for the words "in the Provinces" the words "in India" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*), for the figures "1948" the figures "1950" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 2, Act XXVI of 1947.—In section 2 of the said Act, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) shall be re-lettered (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), respectively, and before clause (*b*), as so re-lettered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*a*) "Coasting trade of India" means the carriage by water of passengers or goods from any port or place in India to any other port or place in the continent of India;'

5. Insertion of new section 3A in Act XXVI of 1947.—After section 3 of the said Act, the following new section shall be inserted, namely:—

"3A. *Licences for Coasting trade of India.*—(*1*) No ship shall engage in the coasting trade of India except under a valid licence granted by a Shipping Authority under this section.

(*2*) A licence granted under this section may be either a general licence or a specified voyage licence or a licence for a specific period and shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Shipping Authority granting the licence.

(*3*) The Shipping Authority may in its discretion, at any time, revoke, cancel or modify a licence granted under this section."

6. Amendment of section 4, Act XXVI of 1947.—In section 4 of the said Act after the word "India" the words "or to a ship engaged in the coasting trade of India" shall be inserted.

7. Amendment of section 7, Act XXVI of 1947.—In clause (*i*) of section 7, the following words shall be added at the end, namely:—

"or has carried during any specified period".

K. V. SUNDARAM, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th April 1948, and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. XXXII OF 1948.

An Act to provide for the incorporation of Road Transport Corporations and for purposes connected therewith.

WHEREAS for the promotion of a co-ordinated system of road transport in India, it is expedient to provide for the incorporation of Road Transport Corporations in which the Central and Provincial Governments shall be properly represented, and to make certain provisions incidental thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(*1*) This Act may be called the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1948.

(*2*) It extends to all the Provinces, but shall not come into force in any Province unless the Central Government, by notification, so directs.

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Corporation" means the Road Transport Corporation appointed by the Provincial Government in pursuance of this Act.

3. Power of Provincial Governments to appoint Corporations.—(*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or any other law a Provincial Government, having regard to—

(*a*) the advantages offered to the public, trade and industry by the development of road transport;

(*b*) the desirability of co-ordinating any form of road transport with any other form of transport;

(*c*) the desirability of extending and improving the facilities for road transport in any area in such manner as to provide most efficiently and as cheaply as possible for the needs thereof and of preventing uneconomic competition among any forms of road transport;

may, appoint, by notification issued in this behalf, a Road Transport Corporation for the whole or any part of the Province.

(*2*) In such Corporation—

(*a*) provision shall be made and continue to be made by or under the relevant Provincial law for the reservation and allotment to the Central Government, as represented by its Railways, of such percentage of the share capital of the Corporation, if any, as may be agreed to by the Central and the Provincial Governments;

(*b*) provision shall be made and continue to be made for adequate representation of the Central Government and of the Provincial Government concerned on the Corporation; and

(*c*) provision shall be made for the payment of due compensation in accordance with rules made under section 7 to the owners of any road transport services whose services are taken over by the Corporation:

Provided that where no agreement is arrived at or a dispute arises in respect of any matter referred to in this sub-section between the Central Government and a Provincial Government such dispute will be referred to an arbitral tribunal consisting of one nominee of the Central Government, one nominee of the Provincial Government and one nominee of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court who shall be Chairman of the tribunal and the findings of the tribunal shall be final and binding.

4. Incorporation and dissolution of Corporation.—Any Corporation appointed by a Provincial Government in pursuance of this Act shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued by the name given to it by or under the relevant Provincial law.

5. Composition of Corporation.—Subject to the other provisions of this Act any Corporation appointed by a Provincial Government shall consist of such number of persons as the Provincial Government may think fit to appoint and shall have such rights and privileges and shall exercise such duties and functions as may be specified by or under any Provincial law.

6. Winding up of Corporation.—Nothing in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply to the Corporation, and no Corporation shall be wound up save by order of the Provincial Government, and save in such manner as the Provincial Government may direct:

Provided that no order for winding up shall be passed by any Provincial Government under this section unless it has first obtained the approval of the Central Government thereto.

7. Power to make rules.—The Central Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of this Act.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Law.

New Delhi, the 10th September 1948.

The following Act of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 10th September, 1948 and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. LIV OF 1948.

An Act to provide for the rationalisation of the production and supply of electricity, and generally for taking measures conducive to the electrical development of the Provinces of India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the rationalisation of the production and supply of electricity, for taking measures conducive to the electrical development of the Provinces of India and for all matters incidental thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

(2) It extends to all the Provinces of India.

(3) This section and sections 3, 4, 57, 58 and 77 and the Sixth Schedule and the Table appended to the Seventh Schedule of this Act shall come into force at once.

(4) The remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force in a Province on such date, not later than two years from the coming into force of the sections, Schedule and Table mentioned in sub-section (3), as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint:

Provided that the Central Government may as respects any Province extend the said period of two years and in such event the remaining provisions of the Act shall come into force in that Province on such date, not later than the extended period, as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

2. Interpretation.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Authority" means the Central Electricity Authority constituted under section 3;

(2) "Board" means a Provincial Electricity Board constituted under section 5;

(3) "bulk-licensee" means a licensee who is authorised by his licence to supply electricity to other licensees for distribution by them;

(4) "controlled station" means a generating station designated in a scheme sanctioned under Chapter V as a controlled station;

(5) "generating station" or "station" means any station for generating electricity, including any building and plant used for that purpose and the site thereof, a site intended to be used for a generating station, and any buildings used for housing the operating staff of a generating station, and where electricity is generated by water-power, includes penstocks, head and tail works, main and regulating reservoirs, dams and other hydraulic works, but does not in any case include any sub-station for transforming, converting or distributing electricity;

(6) "licensee" means a person licensed under Part II of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910) to supply energy or a person who has obtained sanction under section 28 of that Act to engage in the business of supplying energy but, the provisions of section 26 of this Act notwithstanding, does not include the Board;

(7) "main transmission lines" means all high pressure cables and overhead lines (not being an essential part of the distribution system of a licensee) transmitting electricity from a generating station to another generating station or to a sub-station, together with any step-up and step-down transformers, switch-gear and other works necessary to and used for the control of such cables or overhead lines, and such buildings or part thereof as may be required to accommodate such transformers, switch-gear and other works and the operating staff thereof;

(8) "maximum demand" means, in respect of any period, twice the largest number of kilowatt-hours supplied and taken during any consecutive thirty minutes (calculated from either the commencement or the middle of an hour) in the period;

(9) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under section 78;

(10) "regulations" means regulations made by the Board under section 79;

(11) "Reserve Bank" means the Reserve Bank of India;

(12) "transmission lines" means all works mentioned in sub-section (7) used wholly or partially for the purposes of distribution;

(13) "year" means, in relation to the Board, the year commencing on the 1st day of April;

(14) "year of account" means, in relation to a licensee, his financial year;

(15) other expressions have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

CHAPTER II.

The Central Electricity Authority.

3. Constitution of the Central Electricity Authority.—(1) The Central Government shall constitute a body called the Central Electricity Authority generally to exercise such functions and perform such duties under the Act and in such manner as the Central Government may prescribe or direct, and in particular to—

- (i) develop a sound, adequate and uniform national power policy, and particularly to co-ordinate the activities of the planning agencies in relation to the control and utilisation of national power resources;
- (ii) act as arbitrators in matters arising between the Provincial Government or the Board and a licensee or other person as provided in this Act;
- (iii) carry out investigations and to collect and record the data concerning the generation, distribution and utilisation of power and the development of power resources; and
- (iv) make public from time to time information secured under this Act and to provide for the publication of reports and investigations.

(2) The Authority shall consist of not more than six members appointed by the Central Government, of whom at least three shall be full-time members.

(3) The Central Government shall appoint one of the full-time members to be the Chairman of the Authority.

(4) All the members of the Authority shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.

(5) No full-time member of the Authority shall be directly or indirectly concerned or interested in or have any share or interest in any company or other body corporate or an association of persons (whether incorporated or not), or a firm engaged in the business of supplying electrical energy or fuel, solid or liquid, for the generation of electricity.

(6) The Authority may appoint a Secretary and such other officers and servants as it considers necessary for the performance of its functions under this Act on such terms as to salary, remuneration, fee, allowance, pension, leave and gratuity, as the Authority may, in consultation with the Central Government, fix:

Provided that the appointment of the Secretary shall be subject to the approval of the Central Government.

(7) The Authority may act by two of its members in all matters.

4. Power to require accounts, statistics and returns.—It shall be the duty of each Provincial Electricity Board, Provincial Government Electricity Department or other licensee or person supplying electricity for public or private purposes, or generating electricity for its or his own use, to furnish to the Authority such accounts, statistics and returns relating to the generation, supply and use of electricity as it may require and at such times and in such form and manner as it may direct.

CHAPTER III.

Provincial Electricity Boards.

5. Constitution and composition of Provincial Electricity Boards.—(1) The Provincial Government shall as soon as may be after the issue of the notification under sub-section (4) of section 1, constitute by notification in the official Gazette a Provincial Electricity Board under such name as shall be specified in the notification.

(2) The Board shall consist of not less than three and not more than seven members appointed by the Provincial Government.

(3) All members of the Board shall be full-time members.

(4) Of the members, one shall be a person of proved administrative ability and commercial experience; one shall be an electrical engineer with wide experience; and one shall be an accountant with experience of the electricity supply industry or other public utility.

(5) One of the members possessing any of the qualifications specified in sub-section (4) shall be appointed by the Provincial Government to be the Chairman of the Board.

(6) A person shall be disqualified from being appointed or being a member of the Board if he is, or within the twelve months last preceding was, a member of the Central or of any Provincial Legislature or any local authority.

(7) No act done by the Board shall be called in question on the ground only of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board.

6. Inter-provincial agreement to extend Board's jurisdiction to another Province.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Government of any Province may, after it has issued a notification under sub-section (4) of section 1, in lieu of constituting a Board under section 5 enter into an agreement with the Government of a contiguous Province to provide that the Board constituted for the latter Province shall exercise the functions of a Board under this Act in the former Province.

(2) Subject to such modifications (being of a character not affecting the general operation of the agreement) of the terms of the agreement as may from time to time be agreed upon by the Provincial Governments concerned, an agreement entered into under this section shall be for a period of not less than twenty-five years but may be determined earlier by mutual consent.

(3) An agreement under this section may—

(a) make such financial arrangements between the participating Provincial Governments as may be necessary for the purposes of the agreement;

(b) provide for consultation between the participating Provincial Governments either generally or with reference to particular matters arising under this Act;

(c) generally make such incidental, supplementary or ancillary provisions, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be deemed necessary or expedient for giving effect to the agreement.

7. Effect of inter-provincial agreement.—Where an agreement is entered into under section 6, the participating Provincial Governments shall, by notification in the official Gazettes, declare a date on which the agreement shall come into force, and on and after that date—

(a) the Board constituted for the one Province shall have all the powers and duties of a Board under this Act in respect of both Provinces as if they constituted a single Province;

(b) references in this Act to the Province shall, unless the subject or context otherwise requires, be construed as references to both Provinces, and in particular, the references in section 61 to the Provincial Legislature shall be construed as references to the Legislatures of both Provinces;

(c) the provisions of section 60 in relation to the assumption by the Board of the rights and liabilities of the Provincial Government arising before the first constitution of the Board shall apply to the assumption by the Board of the rights and liabilities of the Government of the Province to which the exercise of its functions under this Act is extended under the agreement, as if in that section for the words "before the first constitution of the Board" there were substituted the words and figure "before the date on which the agreement under section 6 came into force".

8. Term of office of members of the Board.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Chairman and the members of the Board shall hold office for five years:

Provided that on the first constitution of the Board, the Chairman shall hold office for seven years and one of the members shall be appointed to hold office for three years only.

(2) Members shall be eligible for reappointment.

9. Members not to hold interest in certain concerns.—(1) A member of the Board shall, prior to his appointment, give to the Provincial Government intimation of, and shall, before taking charge of his office, sell or divest himself of, any interest which he may have for his own benefit whether in his own name or otherwise, in any firm or company carrying on the business of supplying electricity or any fuel for the generation of electricity, or of the manufacture, sale or hire of machinery, plant, equipment, apparatus or fittings for the generation, transmission, distribution or use of electricity, or any interest in the managing agency or shares or securities of any such company; and it shall not be lawful for a member of the Board, so long as he holds office, to acquire or purchase any such interest in any such firm or company and if he, under any will or by succession or gift becomes entitled for his own benefit to any such interest, he shall sell the same within three months after becoming so entitled thereto; and he shall also, within three months, sever any connection he may have and cease to have any interest, direct or indirect, in any such concern.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall prevent a member from acquiring or holding any share or interest in any firm or company, other than a firm or company mentioned in sub-section (1):

Provided that if the Board has entered into, or is about to enter into any contract or agreement with any such firm or company in which a member holds any share or interest he shall disclose the fact and nature of such interest and he shall not be entitled to vote on any decision of the Board relating to such contract or agreement.

(3) A disclosure referred to in the proviso to sub-section (2) shall forthwith be recorded in the minutes of the Board and communicated to the Provincial Government and the Provincial Government may thereupon give such directions as it may deem proper.

10. Removal or suspension of members.—The Provincial Government may suspend from office for such period as it thinks fit or remove from office any member of the Board who—

(a) is found to be a lunatic or becomes of unsound mind; or

(b) is adjudged insolvent; or

(c) fails to comply with the provisions of section 9; or

(d) becomes or seeks to become a member of the Central or any Provincial Legislature or any local authority; or

(e) in the opinion of the Provincial Government has failed or is unable to carry out his duties so as to render his suspension or removal, as the case may be, necessary; or

(f) is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude.

11. Temporary absence of members.—If the Chairman or any other member of the Board is by infirmity or otherwise rendered temporarily incapable of carrying out his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment, the Provincial Government may appoint another person to officiate for him and carry out his functions under this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder.

12. Incorporation of Board.—The Board shall be a body corporate by the name notified under sub-section (1) of section 5, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property both movable and immovable, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

13. Authentication of orders and other instruments of the Board.—All orders and decisions of the Board shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman or any other member authorised by the Board in this behalf, and all other instruments issued by the Board shall be authenticated by the signature of such member or officer of the Board as may in like manner be authorised in this behalf.

14. Meetings of the Board.—(1) The Board shall hold ordinary meetings at such intervals as may be provided in the regulations; and a meeting may be convened by the Chairman at any other time for the transaction of urgent business.

(2) The number of members necessary to constitute a quorum at a meeting shall be such as may be provided in the regulations.

15. Appointment of staff.—The Board may appoint a Secretary and such other officers and servants as may be required to enable the Board to carry out its functions under this Act.

16. Provincial Electricity Council.—(1) The Provincial Government shall constitute a Provincial Electricity Council for the Province, and in cases to which sections 6 and 7 apply, the Provincial Governments concerned shall constitute such one or more Provincial Electricity Council or Councils and for such areas as they may by agreement determine.

(2) The Provincial Electricity Council shall consist of the members of the Board and such other persons being not less than seven and not more than fifteen as the Provincial Government or the Provincial Governments concerned may appoint after consultation with such representatives or bodies representative of the following interests as the Provincial Government or the Provincial Governments concerned thinks or think fit, that is to say, local self-government, electricity supply industry, commerce, industry, transport, agriculture and labour employed in the electricity supply industry, but so that there shall be at least one member representing each such interest in the Council.

(3) The Chairman of the Board shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Provincial Electricity Council.

(4) The Provincial Electricity Council shall meet at least once in every three months.

(5) The functions of the Provincial Electricity Council shall be as follows:—

(i) to advise the Board on major questions of policy and major schemes;

(ii) to review the progress and the work of the Board from time to time;

(iii) to consider such other matters as the Board may place before it; and

(iv) to consider such matters as the Provincial Government may by rules prescribe.

(6) The Board shall place before the Provincial Electricity Council the annual financial statement and supplementary statement, if any, before submitting such statement to the Provincial Government under section 61 together with copies of the report and proceedings.

17. Local Advisory Committee.—(1) The Provincial Government may from time to time constitute for such areas as it may determine Local Advisory Committees, consisting of such number of persons as it may think fit in each case and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) The Board may if it thinks fit consult the Local Advisory Committees concerned on any business coming before it, and shall so do in respect of such business as the Provincial Government may by general or special order in this behalf specify or when required by the regulations so to do.

(3) The Chairman of the Board or such other member of the Board as he may nominate in this behalf shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of a Local Advisory Committee.

(4) Local Advisory Committees shall meet at such intervals as may be prescribed, and for the transaction of urgent business on such other occasions as the Chairman of the Board may require.

(5) The number of members necessary to constitute a quorum at a meeting of a Local Advisory Committee shall be such as the Provincial Government when constituting the Committee may specify.

CHAPTER IV.

Powers and duties of Provincial Electricity Boards.

18. General duties of the Board.—Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board shall be charged with the general duty of promoting the co-ordinated development of the generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the Province in the most efficient and economical manner, with particular reference to such development in areas not for the time being served or adequately served by any licensee, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions it shall be the duty of the Board—

(a) to prepare and carry out schemes sanctioned under Chapter V;

(b) to supply electricity to owners of controlled stations and to licensees whose stations are closed down under this Act;

(c) to supply electricity as soon as practicable to any other licensees or persons requiring such supply and whom the Board may be competent under this Act so to supply.

19. Powers of the Board to supply electricity.—(1) The Board may, subject to the provisions of this Act, supply electricity to any licensee or person requiring such supply in any area in which a scheme sanctioned under Chapter V is in force:

Provided that the Board shall not—

(a) supply electricity for any purpose directly to any licensee for use in any part of the area of supply of a bulk-licensee without the consent of the bulk-licensee, unless the licensee to be supplied has an absolute right of veto on any right of the bulk-licensee to supply electricity for such purpose in the said part of such area, or unless the bulk-licensee is unable or unwilling to supply electricity for such purpose in the said part of such area on reasonable terms and conditions and within a reasonable time; or

(b) supply electricity for any purpose to any person, not being a licensee, for use in any part of the area of supply of a licensee without the consent of the licensee, unless—

- (i) the actual effective capacity of the licensee's generating station computed in accordance with paragraph IX of the First Schedule at the time when such supply was required was less than twice the maximum demand asked for by any such person; or
- (ii) the maximum demand of the licensee, being a distributing licensee and taking a supply of energy in bulk is, at the time of the request, less than twice the maximum demand asked for by any such person; or
- (iii) the licensee is unable or unwilling to supply electricity for such purpose in the said part of such area on reasonable terms and conditions and within a reasonable time.

(2) After the Board has declared its intention to supply electricity for any purpose in any area, for which purpose and in which area it is under this section competent to supply electricity, no licensee shall, the provisions of his licence notwithstanding, at any time be entitled without the consent of the Board to supply electricity for that purpose in that area.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (1) "absolute right of veto" means an unqualified right vested in a licensee by virtue of any law, licence or other instrument whereby a bulk-licensee is prevented from supplying electricity in any specified area without the consent of the licensee in whom the right of veto vests.

(4) If any question arises under sub-section (1) as to the reasonableness of the terms or conditions or time therein mentioned, it shall be determined as provided in section 76.

20. Power to Board to engage in certain undertakings.—(1) The Board may, in accordance with any regulations made in this behalf, manufacture, purchase, sell or let on hire on the execution of a hire-purchase agreement or otherwise, any electric machinery, control-gear, fittings, wires or apparatus for lighting, heating, cooling, or motive power or for any other purpose for which electricity can or may be used, or any industrial or agricultural machinery operated by electricity, and may install, connect, repair, maintain or remove such fittings, wires, apparatus, machinery or control-gear and in respect thereof demand and take such remuneration or rents and charges and make such terms and conditions as it deems fit.

(2) The Board may maintain shops and showrooms for the display, sale or hire of fittings, wires, apparatus and machinery as aforesaid, conduct displays, exhibitions and demonstrations thereof, and generally do all things, including advertising, incidental to the sale and hire of such fittings, wires, apparatus and machinery and to the promotion and encouragement of the use of electricity.

(3) The Board shall show separately in its accounts moneys received and expended by it in connection with any undertakings in which it engages under this section.

21. Powers of Board in relation to water-power.—The Board may, with the previous approval of the Provincial Government, take such measures as in the opinion of the Board are calculated to advance the development of water-power in the Province, and may organise and carry out power and hydrometric survey work and cause to be made such maps, plans, sections and estimates as are necessary for any of the said purposes:

Provided that where any such measures relate to a source of water-power already operated upon by a licensee under a licence, the Board shall give the licensee notice of such measure and an opportunity to be heard on any representations he may desire to make in that behalf and may consider such representation.

22. Power to Board to conduct investigations.—Subject so far as the provisions of this section relate to water-power to the previous approval of the Provincial Government, the Board may at its own expense conduct such investigations, experiments and trials as it thinks fit for the improvement of the methods of transmission, distribution and supply of electricity or of the utilisation of fuel, water-power or other means of generating electricity, and may establish and maintain laboratories for the testing and standardisation of electrical instruments and equipment.

23. Loans by Board to licensees.—(1) Subject to any regulations made in this behalf, the Board may grant loans or advances to any licensee for the purposes of his undertaking on such terms as the Board thinks proper.

(2) The Board in the discharge of its functions may call upon a licensee to expand his undertaking and offer to advance to him a loan on such terms and conditions as it may deem proper for such expansion, and if the licensee refuses, fails or neglects to accept the loan from the Board on the terms and conditions offered or to raise a loan from other sources or to employ his own funds on terms similar to the terms offered by the Board for purposes of such expansion and to carry out such expansion, the Board may, after giving the licensee six months' notice in writing, purchase his undertaking.

24. Power to Board to contribute to certain associations.—The Board may, subject to any regulations made in this behalf,

(1) pay such subscriptions as it thinks fit to any association for the promotion of the common interests of persons engaged in the generation, distribution and supply of electricity and the members of which consist mainly of such persons;

(2) contribute such sums as it thinks fit to the funds of any recognised society the object of which is to foster the development and use of electricity or promotion of knowledge and research in respect of electricity or electrical appliances.

25. Consulting engineers.—The Board may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, from time to time appoint qualified persons to be consulting engineers to the Board and pay them such remuneration as it thinks proper.

26. Board to have powers and obligations of licensee under Act IX of 1910.—Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board shall, in respect of the whole Province, have all the powers and obligations of a licensee under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), and this Act shall be deemed to be the licence of the Board for the purposes of that Act:

Provided that nothing in sections 3 to 11, sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 21 and sections 22, 23 and 27 of that Act or in Clauses 1 to XII of the Schedule to that Act relating to the duties and obligations of a licensee shall apply to the Board.

27. Other functions of the Board.—The Board shall have such further powers and duties as are provided in this Act.

CHAPTER V.

The Board's Works and Trading Procedure.

28. Preparation of schemes.—With a view to rationalising the production and supply of electricity in any area the Board may from time to time prepare a scheme, not inconsistent with this Act, for that area, in which provision may be made for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the establishment of the Board's own generating stations;

(b) the designation of generating stations, whether existing stations or new stations, as controlled stations at which electricity shall be generated for the purposes of the Board;

(c) the interconnection, by means of main transmission lines to be constructed or acquired by the Board, of any generating stations with any others and with any systems of licensees;

(d) where a scheme relates to a specified area, the interconnection of the system of the Board in that area with the system of the Board in any other area with respect to which a scheme is in being or may subsequently be made;

(e) the construction or acquisition of such other main transmission lines as the scheme may require;

(f) the use by the Board of any transmission lines or main transmission lines of any licensee;

(g) such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as may appear necessary or expedient for any of the purposes aforesaid:

Provided that a scheme shall not, without the consent of the owner,—

(i) designate as a controlled station any generating station belonging to a person other than a licensee;

(ii) authorise the use or acquisition of a transmission line or a main transmission line belonging to a person other than a licensee.

29. Publication and sanctioning of schemes.—(1) The Board shall cause every scheme prepared under section 28 to be published in the official Gazette and in such local newspapers as it may consider necessary, and shall give public notice of the date, not being less than two months after the date of the notice, by which licensees and other persons interested may make representations thereon and when publishing such a scheme the Board shall show estimates of the capital expenditure involved and of the initial and ultimate revenues anticipated from the sale of energy, meter rentals and other services.

(2) The Board, after considering any such representations and after making such inquiries, if any, as it thinks fit, may sanction the scheme either without modification or subject to such modifications as it thinks fit, and either generally or in respect of any part of the area specified in the published scheme, and shall publish the scheme as sanctioned by it; and where the scheme has been sanctioned in respect of part of the said area, it may subsequently be sanctioned in respect of other parts of that area:

Provided that no sanction shall be accorded by the Board to any scheme or part of a scheme estimated to result in a capital expenditure exceeding fifty lakhs of rupees without prior consultation with the Authority and until any recommendations which the Authority may, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, make upon such consultation have received due consideration by the Board:

Provided further that where the recommendations of the Authority in regard to any scheme are not accepted by the Board, the Board shall not sanction the scheme without the previous consent of the Provincial Government.

(3) In respect of any scheme to which the first proviso to sub-section (2) applies, the Board shall, within one month after being requested by the Authority so to do, supply the Authority with all such information incidental or supplementary to the scheme as may be specified in the request.

30. Matters to be considered by the Authority.—The Authority shall, before making any recommendations in respect of a scheme upon which it has been consulted under the first proviso to sub-section (2) of section 29, have particular regard to whether or not in its opinion—

(a) any river-works proposed by the Board will prejudice the prospects for the best ultimate development of the river or its tributaries for power-generation, consistent with the requirements of irrigation, navigation and flood-control, and for this purpose the Authority shall satisfy itself that an adequate study has been made of the optimum location of dams and other river works;

(b) the proposed scheme will prejudice the proper combination of hydro-electric and thermo-electric power necessary to secure the greatest possible economic output of electric power;

(c) the proposed main transmission lines will be reasonably suitable for regional requirements;

(d) the scheme provides reasonable allowances for expenditure on capital and revenue account;

(e) the estimates of prospective supplies of electricity and revenue therefrom contained in the scheme are reasonable.

31. Recommendations of the Authority.—Where the Authority has been consulted under the first proviso to sub-section (2) of section 29 in respect of a scheme, it shall forward its recommendations thereon to the Board, sending a copy thereof to the Provincial Government, within six months from the date of the receipt by it of the scheme:

Provided that if the Board fails to supply in due time any information requested under sub-section (3) of section 29, the period within which the Authority shall forward its recommendations shall be correspondingly increased.

32. Carrying out of schemes.—The Board shall carry out and give effect to a scheme as soon as reasonably practicable after it has been sanctioned and published.

33. Power to alter or extend schemes.—The Board may from time to time alter or extend a scheme by a supplementary scheme made and sanctioned in the manner hereinbefore provided:

Provided that any alterations or extensions of a scheme which are in the opinion of the Board and the Authority minor in character may be made without preparing a supplementary scheme.

34. Controlled stations.—Where a generating station situate within an area for which a scheme is in force has been designated in the scheme as a controlled station, the relations between the Board and the licensee owning the station shall, subject to any arrangements agreed under section 47, be regulated by the provisions of the First Schedule.

35. Supply by the Board to licensees owning generating stations.—The Board may at any time declare to a licensee owning a generating station, other than a controlled station, situate within an area for which a scheme is in force that it is ready to make a supply of electricity available to the licensee for the purposes of his undertaking, and thereupon, but without prejudice to the provisions of section 47, the provisions of the Second Schedule shall apply in respect of the relations between the Board and the said licensee.

36. Power to Board to close down generating stations.—The Board may at any time declare to a licensee owning a generating station situate within an area for which a scheme is in force that the station shall be permanently closed down, and thereupon but without prejudice to the provisions of section 47, where the station is a controlled station the provisions of Part III of the First Schedule, or in other cases the provisions of the Third Schedule, shall apply in respect of the relations between the Board and the said licensee with reference to the station to be closed down.

37. Purchase of generating stations or undertakings or main transmission lines by the Board.—(1) Where under the First or Third Schedule any generating station or undertaking is to be purchased by the Board, or where a sanctioned scheme provides for the purchase by the Board of a main transmission line belonging to any licensee,—

(a) the generating station or undertaking from such date of purchase as may be fixed under the appropriate schedule, or the main transmission line from such date of purchase as the Board shall, by notice in writing given not less than one month before the said date, intimate to the licensee, shall vest in the Board free, save as provided in sub-section (2), from any debt, mortgage, lien or other similar obligation of the licensee or attaching to the station or undertaking or line, as the case may be, and any such debt, mortgage, lien or obligation shall save as aforesaid attach to the purchase-money in substitution of the station or undertaking or line:

Provided that notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary the licensee shall pay and the mortgagee, chargee, lien-holder or obligee shall accept the whole or part of the purchase money as the case may be in full or part satisfaction of the debt according as the amount of the purchase money is more or less than the amount of his debt;

(b) without prejudice to the provisions of section 47, the Board shall pay, or tender payment of, the price to be determined in accordance with the Fourth Schedule as soon as the amount thereof has been determined, together with interest on such amount from the date of purchase to the date of payment or tender of payment as aforesaid at the rate of one *per centum* over the average of the Reserve Bank rates between the said dates;

(c) the receipt of the licensee shall, notwithstanding anything in any other law, be a full and sufficient discharge to the Board for the payment due in respect of the purchase.

(2) Where a generating station or undertaking or main transmission line purchased by the Board under this Act is in course of construction, extension or repair at the date of purchase, the rights and liabilities of the former owner thereof under any contract for such construction, extension or repair shall be deemed to have been transferred to the Board, except such rights or liabilities acquired or incurred after the date of receipt of the notice of purchase without the prior sanction of the Board.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act—

(i) where any generating station purchased by the Board under this Act contains any plant or apparatus which, while the station was in operation, were used jointly for the purposes of generation and transmission or distribution or wholly for the purposes of transmission or distribution, then unless otherwise agreed between the Board and the licensee, such plant or apparatus shall not be purchased by the Board but shall remain the property of the licensee.

(ii) Where under the provisions of section 28 a scheme provides for the purchase of any main transmission line belonging to any licensee the Board shall not exercise the powers of acquisition thereby afforded without the prior consent of the licensee, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

38. Provision of new generating stations.—The Board shall itself establish a new generating station in any area in which it is required by any sanctioned scheme to be situated, but the Board may, with the sanction of the Provincial Government, make arrangements with any licensee or other person for the establishment of a new generating station required by a sanctioned scheme, if in the opinion of the Board it is desirable so to do.

39. Operation of Board's generating stations.—Where the Board itself establishes a new generating station or acquires a generating station otherwise than for the purpose of closing it down it shall operate the station itself, but the Board may, with the sanction of the Provincial Government, make arrangements with any licensee or other person for its operation, if in the opinion of the Board it is desirable so to do.

40. Provision regarding connections with main transmission lines purchased by the Board.—Where the Board has purchased a main transmission line and by reason of the user thereof by the Board any alteration or replacement of switchgear or other apparatus of any licensee connected with the line becomes necessary, the Board may in its discretion itself carry out such alteration or replacement at its own cost or defray the reasonable expenses incurred by the licensee in effecting such alteration or replacement; and any question whether such alteration or replacement is necessary or whether the expenses incurred in connection therewith are reasonable shall in default of agreement be determined as provided under section 76.

41. Use by Board of transmission lines.—(1) Where the Board considers it necessary to use for any of its purposes any transmission lines or main transmission lines of a licensee, the Board shall have power to use such lines to the extent to which the capacity thereof is or thereafter remains surplus to the requirements of the licensee for the transmission of electricity, on payment of charges calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Fifth Schedule.

(2) The Board may, by agreement with any licensee or other person, use any transmission line or main transmission line of that licensee or person for such time and upon such terms as may be agreed.

42. Powers to Board for placing wires, poles, etc.—Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 12 to 16 and 18 and 19 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), but without prejudice to the requirements of section 17 of that Act where provision in such behalf is made in a sanctioned scheme, the Board shall have, for the placing of any wires, poles, wall brackets, stays, apparatus and appliances for the transmission and distribution of electricity, or for the transmission of telegraphic or telephonic communications necessary for the proper co-ordination of the works of the Board, all the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under Part III of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with regard to a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained:

Provided that where a sanctioned scheme does not make such provision as aforesaid, all the provisions of sections 12 to 19 of the first-mentioned Act shall apply to the works of the Board.

43. Power to Board to enter into arrangements for purchase or sale of electricity under certain conditions.—(1) The Board may enter into arrangements with any person producing electricity within the Province for the purchase by the Board, on such terms as may be agreed, of any surplus electricity which that person may be able to dispose of.

(2) Where a sanctioned scheme so provides, the Board may, on such terms as may be agreed upon, enter into arrangements with any Government or person for the purchase or sale of electricity to be generated or used outside the Province:

Provided that the Board may not enter into such arrangements with any such Government or person without the consent of the Provincial Government, or into arrangements with any such person without the consent of the Government of the Province within which the electricity is to be generated or used.

44. Restriction on establishment of new generating stations or major additions or replacement of plant in generating stations.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any licence, but subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful for a licensee, or any other person, not being the Central Government or any Corporation created by legislation enacted by the Central Legislature, except with the previous consent in writing of the Board, to establish or acquire a new generating station or to extend or replace any major unit of plant or works pertaining to the generation of electricity in a generating station:

Provided that such consent shall not, except in relation to a controlled station, be withheld unless within three months from the date of receipt of an application—

(a) for consent to the establishment or acquisition of a new generating station, the Board—

(i) gives to the applicant being a licensee an undertaking that it is competent to, and will, within twenty-four months from the said date, afford to him a supply of electricity sufficient for his requirements pursuant to his application; or

(ii) shows to the applicant that the electricity required by him pursuant to his application could be more economically obtained within a reasonable time from another appropriate source;

(b) for consent to the extension of any major unit of plant or works as aforesaid, the Board—

(i) gives to the applicant being a licensee an undertaking that within twenty-four months from the said date either the station to which the application pertains will become a controlled station in terms of section 34, or the Board will make a declaration to the applicant in terms of section 35 offering him a supply of electricity sufficient for his requirements pursuant to his application, or the Board will make a declaration to him in terms of section 36, or

(ii) shows to the applicant that the electricity required by him pursuant to his application could be more economically obtained within a reasonable time from another appropriate source or by other appropriate means;

(c) for consent to the replacement of any major unit of plant or works, the Board—

(i) gives to the applicant being a licensee an undertaking that within eighteen months from the said date either the station to which the application pertains will become a controlled station in terms of section 34 or the Board will make a declaration to him in terms of section 36; or

(ii) shows to the applicant that the electricity required by him pursuant to his application could be more economically obtained within a reasonable time from another appropriate source or by other appropriate means.

(2) There shall be stated in every application under this section such particulars as the Board may reasonably require of the station, plant or works, as the case may be, in respect of which it is made, and where consent is given thereto, in acting in pursuance of such consent, the applicant shall not, without the further consent of the Board, make any material variation in the particulars so stated.

(3) Any difference or dispute arising out of the provisions of this section shall be referred to the arbitration of the Authority.

45. Power to Board to enter upon and shut down generating stations in certain circumstances.—(1) If any licensee fails to close down his generating station pursuant to a declaration of the Board under section 36, or if any person establishes or acquires a new generating station or extends or replaces any plant or works in any generating station in contravention of section 44, the Board may authorise any of its officers to enter upon the premises of such station and shut down the station or the plant or works, as the case may be, in respect of which the failure or contravention has occurred.

(2) Any expenses incurred by the Board under this section shall be recoverable by it from the licensee or person concerned as an arrear of land revenue, and for such purpose the Board shall be deemed to be a public officer within the meaning of section 5 of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890).

(3) Any difference or dispute arising out of the provisions of this section shall be referred to the arbitration of the Authority.

46. The Grid Tariff.—(1) A tariff to be known as the Grid Tariff shall, in accordance with any regulations made in this behalf, be fixed from time to time by the Board in respect of each area for which a scheme is in force, and tariffs fixed under this section may, if the Board thinks fit, differ for different areas.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 47, the Grid Tariff shall apply to sales of electricity by the Board to licensees where so required under any of the First, Second and Third Schedules, and shall, subject as hereinafter provided, also be applicable to sales of electricity by the Board to licensees in other cases:

Provided that if in any such other case it appears to the Board that, having regard to the extent of the supply required, the transmission expenses involved in affording the supply are higher than those allowed in fixing the Grid Tariff, the Board may make such additional charges as it considers appropriate.

(3) The Grid Tariff shall be so framed as to include as part of the charge, and show separately a fixed kilowatt charges component and a running charges component:

Provided that if in respect of any area the electricity to be sold by the Board is wholly or substantially derived from hydro-electric sources, the running charges component may be omitted.

(4) The fixed kilowatt charges component in the Grid Tariff may be framed so as to vary with the magnitude of maximum demand.

(5) Where only a portion of a licensee's maximum demand for the purposes of his undertaking is chargeable at the Grid Tariff, the price payable for that portion shall not be greater than the average price which would have been payable had the whole of the said maximum demand of the licensee been chargeable at the Grid Tariff.

(6) The Grid Tariff may contain provisions for—

(a) adjustment of price having regard to the power factor of supply taken or the cost of fuel or both;

(b) a minimum charge related to a past or prospective demand of a licensee on the Board.

(7) The Grid Tariff may contain such other terms and conditions, not inconsistent with this Act and the regulations, as the Board thinks fit.

47. Power to Board to make alternative arrangements with licensees.—Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 34 to 37 and sub-section (2) of section 46 but subject to any regulations made in this behalf, the Board may make such arrangements as may be mutually agreed with any licensee whose area of supply is situate within an area for which a scheme is in force, in regard to the purchase or sale of electricity and the price thereof, or the purchase, operation or control of any generating station or main transmission line:

Provided that in making any such arrangement the Board shall not show undue preference to any licensee.

48. Power to licensee to carry out arrangements under this Act.—Where under any provision of this Act the Board is authorised or required to enter into arrangements with any licensee for any purpose, then notwithstanding anything contained in any law or in any license, memorandum of association or other instrument regulating the constitution or powers of the licensee, it shall be lawful for the licensee to enter into and carry out any such arrangements.

49. Provision for the sale of electricity by the Board to persons other than licensees.—Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any regulations made in this behalf, the Board may supply electricity to any person not being a licensee upon such terms and conditions as the Board may from time to time fix having regard to the nature and geographical position of the supply and the purposes for which it is required:

Provided that in fixing any such terms and conditions the Board shall not show undue preference to any person.

50. Board not to supply electricity in certain circumstances.—Nothing contained in sections 34, 35 and 36 shall apply in any case where under section 19, it is not permissible for the Board to supply electricity directly to a licensee owning a generating station; and nothing in sections 46, 47 and 49 shall empower the Board to supply electricity directly to any licensee or person to whom it is not otherwise entitled so to supply electricity.

51. Provisional payments.—Where the price to be paid for electricity by or to the Board under this Act cannot be finally ascertained until after the end of a year of account, the amount to be paid shall be ascertained as soon as practicable thereafter, but the party from whom the payment is due shall make to the other monthly payments on account of the net amounts due in accordance with estimates made for the purpose, subject to adjustment as soon after the end of the year of account as the actual liability can be ascertained.

52. Lower limit of power factor in supply by Board.—Unless otherwise agreed between the Board and the licensee, no supply of electricity taken by a licensee from the Board under this Act shall be taken at an average power factor below 0·85 during the period of maximum demand of the licensee in any month, and in the event of the average power factor as aforesaid being lower than 0·85, the licensee shall within a reasonable time take such measures, the cost of which shall not be borne by the Board, as may be necessary to raise it to a value not lower than 0·85.

53. Provision of accommodation and right of way.—(1) Where the Board for the purposes of any arrangements which it has made with any licensee under this Act requires accommodation on, in, under or over the premises of the licensee for any works or apparatus to be provided by the Board, the licensee shall, if suitable and sufficient accommodation exists, grant such accommodation free of cost to the Board, or if such accommodation does not exist, it shall be provided upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the Board and the licensee.

(2) The Board and any licensee shall each have a right of access at all times to his own property on, in, over and under the property of the other.

54. Power to Board to connect meters, etc., to apparatus of licensees.—The Board shall have power to connect with the apparatus of any licensee any such correct meters, switch-gear and other equipment as may be necessary to enable it to carry out the provisions of this Act, and such meters, switch-gear and other equipment shall, unless otherwise agreed, be provided and maintained by the Board at its own cost.

55. Licensees to comply with Board's directions.—Every licensee shall comply with such directions as the Board may from time to time give him for the purpose of achieving the maximum of economy and efficiency in the operation of the station.

56. Leases of generating stations.—No licensee shall, except with the previous approval in writing of the Board and subject to any conditions which the Board may think fit to impose, enter into any arrangement whereby any generating station is to be let or held on lease by him, and any such arrangement entered into in contravention of this sub-section shall be void and of no effect.

57. Licensees' charges to consumers.—(1) The provisions of the Sixth Schedule and the Table appended to the Seventh Schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated in the licence of every licensee, not being a local authority, from the date of the commencement of the licensee's next succeeding year of account, and from such date the licensee shall comply therewith accordingly and any provisions of such licence or of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), or any other law, agreement or instrument applicable to the licensee shall, in relation to the licensee, be void and of no effect in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this section and the said Schedule and Table.

(2) Where the provisions of the Sixth Schedule and the Table appended to the Seventh Schedule are under sub-section (1) deemed to be incorporated in the licence of any licensee, the following provisions shall have effect in relation to the said licensee, namely:—

(a) The Board, or where no Board is constituted under this Act the Provincial Government, may, if it is satisfied that the licensee has failed to comply with any provision of the Sixth Schedule, and shall when requested so to do by the licensee, constitute a rating committee to examine the licensee's charges for the supply of electricity and to recommend thereon to the Provincial Government:

Provided that no rating committee shall be constituted in respect of a licensee within three years from the date on which such a committee has reported in respect of that licensee, unless the Provincial Government declares that in its opinion circumstances have arisen rendering the orders passed on the recommendations of the previous rating committee unfair to the licensee or any of his consumers.

(b) The rating committee shall, after giving the licensee a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after taking into consideration the efficiency of operation and management and the potentialities of his undertaking, report to the Provincial Government making recommendations (and giving reasons therefor) regarding the charges for electricity which the licensee may make to any class or classes of consumers so however that the recommendations are not likely to prevent the licensee from earning clear profits sufficient when taken with the sums available in the Tariffs and Dividends Control Reserve to afford him a reasonable return during his next succeeding three years of account if the potentialities of the undertaking of the licensee, with efficient operation and management, so permit.

(c) Within one month after the receipt of the report under clause (b) the Provincial Government shall cause the report to be published in the official Gazette, and may at the same time make an order in accordance therewith fixing the licensee's charges for the supply of electricity with effect from such date, not earlier than two months or later than three months after the date of publication of the report, as may be specified in the order: and the licensee shall forthwith give effect to such order:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to prevent a licensee from reducing at any time any charges so fixed.

(3) Where a Board is constituted under this Act, the rating committee shall consist of three members, two of whom shall be members of the Board and one shall be a representative, co-opted by the two members of the Board from a licensees' association of which the licensee concerned is or is eligible to be a member or, if there is no such association, from such Chamber of Commerce or similar body as the Board may direct; one of such members of the Board shall be experienced in accounting and financial matters and one of the members of the Board shall be the Chairman of the committee.

(4) Where no Board is constituted under this Act, the rating committee shall consist of five members of whom the Chairman and two other members shall be nominated by the Provincial Government, one member shall be nominated by the licensee and one member shall be nominated by the local Electric Licensees' Association, or if there is no such association, by such Chamber of Commerce or similar body as the Provincial Government may direct.

(5) Of the three members to be nominated by the Provincial Government under sub-section (4), one shall be a person who is or has been a judicial officer not below the rank of a District Judge, one shall be a registered accountant having at least ten years' experience and one shall be a person with administrative experience.

58. Power to direct amortisation and tariffs policies of licensees being local authorities.—The Board or where no Board is constituted under this Act, the Provincial Government shall have power to direct the amortisation and tariffs policies of any licensee, being a local authority, with respect to his licensed undertaking in such manner as the Board or the Provincial Government, as the case may be, after giving the local authority a reasonable opportunity of being heard, considers expedient for the purposes of the Act; and the licensee, being a local authority, the provisions of any other law or of any rules made or directions given thereunder notwithstanding, shall give effect to any such directions of the Board or the Provincial Government, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VI.

The Board's Finance, Accounts and Audit.

59. General principles for Board's finance.—The Board shall not, as far as practicable and after taking credit for any subventions from the Provincial Government under section 63, carry on its operations under this Act at a loss, and shall adjust its charges accordingly from time to time:

Provided that where necessary any amounts due for meeting the operating, maintenance and management expenses of the Board or for the purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of section 67 may, to such extent as may be sanctioned by the Provincial Government, be paid out of capital.

60. Board to assume obligations of Provincial Government in respect of matters to which this Act applies.—(1) All debts and obligations incurred, all contracts entered into and all matters and things engaged to be done by, with or for the Provincial Government for any of the purposes of this Act before the first constitution of the Board shall be deemed to have been incurred, entered into or engaged to be done by, with or for the Board; and all suits or other legal proceedings instituted or which might but for the issue of the notification under sub-section (4) of section 1 have been instituted by or against the Provincial Government may be continued or instituted by or against the Board.

(2) All expenditure which the Provincial Government may, not later than two months after the first constitution of the Board, declare to have been incurred before the issue of the notification under sub-section (4) of section 1 on capital account in connection with the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to be a loan advanced to the Board under section 64 on the date of the said declaration, and all the assets acquired by such expenditure shall thereupon vest in the Board.

61. Annual financial statement.—(1) In February of each year the Board shall submit to the Provincial Government a statement in the prescribed form of the estimated capital and revenue receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year.

(2) The said statement shall include a statement of the salaries of members, officers and servants of the Board and of such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) The Provincial Government shall as soon as may be after the receipt of the said statement cause it to be laid on the table of the Chamber, or as the case may be, Chambers of the Provincial Legislature; and the said statement shall be open to discussion therein, but shall not be subject to vote.

(4) The Board shall take into consideration any comments made on the said statement in the Provincial Legislature.

(5) The Board may at any time during the year in respect of which a statement under sub-section (1) has been submitted submit to the Provincial Government a supplementary statement, and all the provisions of this section shall apply to such statement as they apply to the statement under the said sub-section.

62. Restriction on unbudgeted expenditure.—(1) Save where in the opinion of the Board circumstances of extreme urgency have arisen, no sum exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees on account of recurring expenditure or exceeding one lakh of rupees on account of non-recurring expenditure shall be expended by the Board in any year of account unless such sum has been included in a statement submitted under sub-section (1) or sub-section (5) of section 61.

(2) Where any such sum is expended under circumstances or extreme urgency a report thereon indicating the source from which it is proposed to meet the expenditure shall be made as soon as practicable to the Provincial Government.

63. Subventions to the Board.—The Provincial Government may, with the approval of the Provincial Legislature, from time to time make subventions to the Board for the purposes of this Act on such terms and conditions as the Provincial Government may determine.

64. Loans to the Board.—The Provincial Government may from time to time advance loans to the Board on such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the Provincial Government may determine.

65. Power of Board to borrow.—(1) The Board may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government and subject to the provisions of this Act and to such conditions as may be prescribed in this behalf, borrow any sum required for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Rules made by the Provincial Government for the purposes of this section may empower the Board to borrow by the issue of bonds or stock or otherwise and to make arrangements with bankers, and may apply to the Board with such modifications as may be necessary to be consistent with this Act the provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914) and the rules made thereunder as if the Board were a local authority.

(3) The maximum amount which the Board may at any time have on loan under sub-section (1) shall be ten crores of rupees, unless the Provincial Government, with the approval of the Provincial Legislative Assembly, fixes a higher maximum amount.

(4) Stock issued by the Board under this section shall be issued, transferred, dealt with and redeemed in such manner as may be prescribed.

66. Guarantee of loans.—The Provincial Government may guarantee in such manner as it thinks fit the payment of the principal and interest of any loan proposed to be raised by the Board or of either the principal or the interest:

Provided that the Provincial Government shall, so long as any such guarantees are in force, lay before the Chamber or, as the case may be, Chambers of the Provincial Legislature in every year during the budget session a statement of the guarantees, if any, given during the current financial year of the Province, and an up-to-date account of the total sums, if any, which have been paid out of Provincial revenues by reason of any such guarantees or paid into Provincial revenues towards repayment of any money so paid out.

67. Priority of liabilities of the Board.—The revenues of the Board shall, after meeting its operating, maintenance and management expenses, be distributed as far as they are available in the following order, namely:—

(i) interest on bonds not guaranteed under section 66;

(ii) interest on stock not so guaranteed;

(iii) credits to depreciation reserve under section 68;

(iv) interest on bonds guaranteed under section 66;

(v) interest on stock so guaranteed;

(vi) repayment of principal and interest on sums paid by the Provincial Government under guarantees under section 66;

(vii) the write-down of amounts paid from capital under the proviso to section 59;

(viii) contribution to general reserve of an amount not exceeding one *per centum per annum* of the original cost of fixed assets employed by the Board so however that the total standing to the credit of such reserve shall not exceed eight *per centum* of the original cost of such fixed assets;

(ix) interest on loans advanced or deemed to be advanced to the Board under section 64, including arrears of such interest;

(x) of the balance remaining, one-half in the reduction of tariffs or for such other purposes beneficial to electrical development in the Province, as the Board may think fit, and the remaining one-half as far as available in the following order, namely:—

(a) repayment of interest-free loans;

(b) to Provincial revenues.

68. Depreciation reserve.—The Board shall create a depreciation reserve and, as far as compliance with the provision of section 67 makes it practicable, shall at the end of every year credit to such reserve from its revenues—

(i) sums ascertained in accordance with the Seventh Schedule, and

(ii) interest at the rate of three *per centum per annum* on all sums at credit of the depreciation reserve on the first day of the said year:

Provided that if in any year it is not practicable fully to comply with the provisions of this section, the amount by which the sums actually credited falls short of the amount required under this section in respect of that year shall be carried forward and, together with compound interest thereon at the aforesaid rate, shall be credited to the said reserve as soon as it is found possible in accordance with section 67 so to do.

69. Accounts and audit.—(1) The Board shall cause to be maintained such proper books of account and other books in relation to its accounts as the regulations may require, and shall prepare in accordance with the rules an annual statement of accounts.

(2) The accounts of the Board shall be audited concurrently and annually by a person who shall be qualified under the provisions of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), to act as an auditor of companies and who shall be appointed by the Provincial Government.

(3) As soon as the accounts of the Board have been audited, the Board shall send a copy thereof together with a copy of the report of the auditor thereon to the Provincial Government, and shall cause the accounts to be published in the prescribed manner and place copies thereof on sale at a reasonable price.

(4) The Board shall comply with such orders and instructions, as the Provincial Government may, upon perusal of the report of the auditor, think fit to issue.

CHAPTER VII.

Miscellaneous.

70. Effect of other laws.—(1) No provision of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), or of any rules made thereunder or of any instrument having effect by virtue of such law or rule shall so far as it is inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act, have any effect:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent the Provincial Government from granting, after consultation with the Board, a licence not inconsistent with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, to any person in respect of such area and on such terms and conditions as the Provincial Government may think fit.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

71. Rights and options to purchase under Act IX of 1910 to vest in Board.—Where under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, any right or option to purchase the undertaking of a licensee vests in the Provincial Government or a local authority, such right or option shall be deemed to be transferred to the Board, and shall be exercisable by the Board in accordance with the provisions of the said Act applicable to the exercise of such right or option by the Provincial Government or a local authority, as the case may be.

72. Water-power concessions to be granted only to the Board.—The Provincial Government shall not grant any concession for the development or use of water-power for any electrical purpose to any person other than the Board, unless the Provincial Government is of opinion that it is not expedient for the Board or that the to Board is unable so to develop or use the water-power concerned.

73. Co-ordination between the Board's Schemes and Multi-purpose Schemes.—Where a multi-purpose scheme for the development of any river in any region is in operation, the Board shall co-ordinate its activities with the activities of the persons responsible for such scheme in so far as they are inter-related.

74. Powers of entry.—Any officer or servant of the Board generally or specially authorised by the Board in this behalf may at any reasonable time after giving the owner or occupier reasonable notice enter upon any land or premises and there do such things as may be reasonably necessary for the purposes of lawfully using any transmission lines or main transmission lines, or of making any survey, examination or investigation preliminary or incidental to the exercise of powers or the performance of duties by the Board under this Act.

75. Annual reports, statistics and returns.—(1) The Board shall, before such date and in such form as may be prescribed, submit to the Provincial Government an annual report upon such matters as may be prescribed, and the Provincial Government shall cause such report to be published in the official Gazette.

(2) The Board shall furnish to the Provincial Government at such times and in such form and manner as may be prescribed or as the Provincial Government may direct, such statistics and returns and such particulars in regard to any proposed or existing scheme as the Provincial Government may from time to time require.

(3) The Board may at any time by notice in writing require any licensee or person supplying electricity for public or private purposes or generating electricity for his own use to furnish it with such information and accounts relating to such supply or generation and in such form and manner as the notice may specify.

76. Arbitration.—(1) All questions arising between the Provincial Government or the Board and a licensee or other person shall be determined by arbitration.

(2) Where any question or matter is, by this Act, required to be referred to arbitration, it shall be so referred—

(a) in cases where the Act so provides, to the Authority and on such reference the Authority shall be deemed to have been duly appointed as Arbitrators, and the award of the Authority shall be final and conclusive; or

(b) in other cases, to two arbitrators, one to be appointed by each party to the dispute.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this section, the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1940 (X of 1940) shall apply to arbitrations under this Act.

(4) The arbitrators shall in making their award have regard to the provisions of this Act and any rules and regulations made thereunder relevant to the reference.

(5) The arbitrators may, if they think it expedient so to do, call in the aid of one or more qualified assessors and hear the reference wholly or partially with the aid of such assessors.

(6) The provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) shall apply to the umpire, if he enters on the reference, as they apply to the arbitrators.

77. Penalties and procedure.—(1) If any licensee or other person fails without reasonable excuse to comply with or give effect to any direction, order or requirement made under section 55 or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 57 or under section 58 or under sub-section (3) of section 75, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this section and shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and in the case of continuing offence with an additional fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

(2) Where any licensee or other person is a firm, company or other body corporate, every partner, managing director, manager, secretary or other responsible officer thereof shall, unless he proves that an offence under this section was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent its commission, be deemed to be guilty of the offence.

(3) No Court shall take cognisance of an offence under this section except on the complaint of an officer of the Board, or where no Board is constituted under this Act on the complaint of an officer of the Provincial Government, authorised by the Board or as the case may be by the Provincial Government in this behalf.

78. Power to make rules.—(1) The Provincial Government may after previous publication, by notification in the official Gazette make rules to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the remuneration, allowances and conditions of service of members of the Board;

(b) the terms and conditions of appointment of members of Provincial Electricity Councils and Local Advisory Committees, the convening of meetings of such Councils and Committees, and the conduct of business thereat;

(c) the form in which the annual financial statement and supplementary statements under section 61 shall be prepared by the Board, and the particulars to be included therein;

(d) the conditions subject to which the Board may borrow under section 65;

(e) the manner in which stock issued by the Board shall be issued, transferred, dealt with and redeemed;

(f) the manner in which the accounts of the Board shall be published under section 69;

(g) the form in which and the date by which the annual report of the Board shall be submitted under section 75, and the form and manner of furnishing statistics and returns by the Board under that section;

(h) the business of the Board upon which the Local Advisory Committees concerned shall be consulted.

79. Power to make regulations.—The Board may make regulations not consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the administration of the funds and other property of the Board, and the maintenance of its accounts;

(b) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Board, the times and places at which such meetings shall be held, the conduct of business thereat and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;

(c) the duties of officers and servants of the Board, and their salaries, allowances and other conditions of service;

(d) all matters necessary or expedient for regulating the operations of the Board under section 20;

(e) the making of advances to licensees by the Board under section 23 and the manner of repayment of such advances;

(f) the making of contributions by the Board under section 24;

(g) the procedure to be followed by the Board in inviting, considering and accepting tenders;

(h) principles governing the fixing of Grid Tariffs;

(i) principles governing the making of arrangements with licensees under section 47;

(j) principles governing the supply of electricity by the Board to persons other than licensees under section 49;

(k) any other matter arising out of the Board's functions under this Act for which it is necessary or expedient to make regulations:

Provided that regulations under clauses (a) and (d) shall be made only with the previous approval of the Provincial Government and regulations under clauses (h) and (i) shall be made with the concurrence of the Authority.

80. Provision relating to income-tax and super-tax.—(1) For the purposes of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Board shall be deemed to be a company within the meaning of that Act and shall be liable to income-tax and super-tax accordingly on its income, profits and gains.

(2) The Provincial Government shall not be entitled to any refund of any such taxes paid by the Board.

81. Members, officers and servants of the Board to be public servants.—All members, officers and servants of the Board shall be deemed, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

82. Protection to persons acting under this Act.—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

83. Saving of application of Act.—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to a licensee on whom a notice under section 5 or section 7 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), has been served prior to the coming into force of the sections, Schedule and Table mentioned in sub-section (3) of section 1.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See sections 34 and 36.)

Arrangements in respect of controlled stations.

PART I

Assumption of control.

I. (1) The Board shall by notice in writing to the licensee fix a date (hereafter in this Schedule referred to as the date of control), being the first day of a year of account of the licensee, and from such date the license shall, except where prevented by causes beyond his control, be under obligation—

(a) subject to such directions as the Board may from time to time give him, to keep the station at all times in good and substantial repair and condition and ready for use, together with adequate staff for operating, maintaining and controlling the station, and not to make any substantial alterations or renewals in, or remove any essential or substantial part of, the station without the consent in writing of the Board;

(b) to operate the station so as to generate such quantity of electricity with such units of plant at such rates of output and at such times, or to cease to generate electricity during such periods, as the Board may direct;

(c) to carry out as soon as may be practicable such reasonable extensions, alterations or renewals of the station or any part thereof as the Board may from time to time direct;

(d) to supply to the Board all the electricity generated at the station.

(2) To enable a licensee to comply with any direction under sub-paragraph (1) requiring extension of the station or any part thereof for purposes of the Board, the Board may, if it considers it expedient and practicable so to do, offer to advance to him a loan upon such terms and conditons as it may deem proper and the licensee shall accept the loan from the Board on the terms and conditions offered, unless he raises a loan from other sources or employs his own funds for purposes of such extension on terms similar to the terms offered by the Board:

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in any law or in any mortgage, charge or instrument executed by the licensee, the loan so advanced by the Board and the interest thereon shall be a first charge on the extension and subject to any prior encumbrance shall also be charged on the undertaking and all the revenues of the licensee and no such loan shall be amortised in any way by the licensee:

Provided further that if at the date of purchase of the station under this Act or of the licensee's undertaking under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the said principal or any part thereof remains unpaid though due for redemption or is not on that date due for redemption, then any sum payable by the purchaser as a percentage on account of compulsory purchase under this Act or the said Act shall be reduced by an amount which bears the same proportion to that sum as the amount of the said principal or part thereof remaining unpaid or not being due for redemption as aforesaid bears to the total of the ordinary, preference and debenture capital of the licensee and the loans advanced by the Board under this sub-paragraph.

Explanation.—In this sub-paragraph, the expressions "ordinary capital", "preference capital" and "debenture capital" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Sixth Schedule.

II. From the date of control the Board shall, except where prevented by causes beyond its control, be under obligation to supply to the licensee, and the licensee shall be under obligation to take from the Board, the whole of the electricity required by the licensee for the purposes of his undertaking, except such quantity of electricity as the licensee may for the time being be entitled under paragraph III to purchase from a source other than the Board or as he may be generating in another station, not being a controlled station.

III. Unless otherwise agreed between the Board and the licensee, the licensee shall not, where he has received a notice under paragraph I, purchase after the date of control any quantity of electricity from a source other than the Board:

Provided that where on the date of the receipt of such notice the licensee is bound under any contract to purchase any quantity of electricity from some other source, he may, for a period not exceeding two years after the date of control or for such further period, if any, as the Board may allow, continue to purchase electricity under the said contract from such other source.

IV. The Board shall pay to the licensee, whether or not any electricity is generated at the station, the costs ascertained in accordance with the provisions of the Eighth Schedule.

V. The price to be paid by the licensee for electricity supplied by the Board shall be determined in the manner provided in the appropriate Part of this Schedule.

VI. The points at which electricity to be supplied under this Schedule shall be delivered by the Board and the licensee respectively shall, unless otherwise agreed between the Board and the licensee, be at the generating station, and the pressure of the supplies shall be such as the Board and the licensee may agree.

VII. Where any licensee owns more than one controlled station—

(a) such of the several controlled stations as are interconnected shall, for the purposes of this Schedule, be deemed to comprise a single controlled station, and, unless the subject or context otherwise requires, the provisions of this Schedule shall be construed as if the word "combined" had been inserted before the word "station" or the words "generating station" wherever they occur;

(b) the electricity supplied at the several controlled stations by the licensee to the Board, or by the Board to the licensee, shall each respectively be treated as single supplies;

(c) in the application of clause (a) of paragraph XII, the costs of production at each of the several controlled stations shall be separately ascertained, and in the application of clause (c) of the said paragraph—

(i) the sums ascertained in accordance with clause (a) of paragraph 1 of the Eight Schedule in respect of each of the several controlled stations shall be separately allocated between fixed costs and running costs, and

(ii) the sum of the several fixed costs and the sum of the several running costs shall be the fixed costs and the running costs respectively of the combined station;

(d) in directing the operation of the combined station under clause (b) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph I, the Board shall have regard to the nature and capacity of the licensee's transmission system interconnecting the several controlled stations and to the requirements of the licensee at each of those stations.

VIII. In the event of the licensee failing, except where prevented by causes beyond his control, to perform or continue to perform any obligation imposed upon him under this Part, the Board may give notice to him in writing that on the first day of the licensee's next succeeding year of account the generating station will be purchased by the Board, and on such day the Board shall purchase the station at a price determined in accordance with the Fourth Schedule; and thereafter—

(a) all the provisions of this Schedule except paragraph II and this paragraph shall, in relation to the licensee, cease to have effect;

(b) the Board shall supply the licensee with the electricity required by him under paragraph II at such price and on such conditions as the Board may determine.

PART II.

Price to be paid for electricity supplied by the Board under Part I.

IX. There shall be agreed between the Board and the licensee in respect of each month of the licensee's year of account—

(a) the maximum capacity of the station, that is to say, the maximum capacity (expressed in kilowatts available for supply to feeders) of such plant and works appertaining to the generation of electricity at the station as were available for reliable and regular commercial operation on the first day of the month, including the capacity of such plant and works as were temporarily out of commission;

(b) the number and size of units of plant and works, forming part of the aforesaid plant and works, which ought properly to be deemed to be standby if the station were not a controlled station;

(c) the standby capacity of the station, that is to say, the number of kilowatts (expressed in kilowatts available for supply to feeders) by which the maximum capacity of the station would be reduced if the standby plant and works referred to in clause (b) were to be left out of account;

(d) the actual effective capacity of the station, that is to say, the number of kilowatts by which the maximum capacity exceeds the standby capacity.

X. (1) The licensee shall be entitled to purchase from the station in each month at a price determined under paragraph XIII a number of kilowatts not exceeding the scheduled effective capacity of the station on the first day of that month as determined in sub-paragraph (2).

(2) The scheduled effective capacity of the station shall be agreed between the Board and the licensee in respect of each month of the year of account, and shall be computed in the same manner as the actual effective capacity under paragraph IX, except that there shall be left out of account such units of plant and works, if any, forming part of the plant and works referred to in clause (a) of the said paragraph, as the licensee declares to be surplus to his requirements for the time being:

Provided that the licensee shall not declare to be surplus to his requirements any such units of plant or works as were installed or were on order at the date of control or which were included in any previous computation of the scheduled effective capacity:

Provided further that if as a result of the licensee declaring as surplus to his requirements any units of plant or works, the scheduled effective capacity is in respect of any month computed to be less than the maximum demand of the licensee on the station for the purposes of his own undertaking, then such units of plant or works and all further additional units of plant or works shall thereafter always be deemed to be surplus to the requirements of the licensee as aforesaid unless the Board decides otherwise.

XI. Of the kilowatt-hours purchased by the licensee from the Board in each month, a number of kilowatt-hours not exceeding the number which bears the same proportion to the total number purchased as the scheduled effective capacity for the month bears to the maximum demand of the licensee on the Board in that month shall be purchased at a price determined under paragraph XIII; the balance being purchased at a price determined under paragraph XIV:

Provided that if the station is a hydro-electric station or if any unit of a combined station is a hydro-electric unit, the number of kilowatt-hours which the licensee shall be entitled to purchase as aforesaid shall be reduced by such amount, if any, as may be agreed between the Board and the licensee, having regard to the number of kilowatt-hours actually supplied in the month from such hydro-electric station or unit.

XII. As soon as practicable after the end of a year of account—

(a) there shall be ascertained in respect of that year the cost of production at the station in accordance with the provisions of the Eighth Schedule;

(b) there shall be deducted from the total sum ascertained in respect of that year under clauses (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph I of the Eighth Schedule, such proportion of the charges referred to in the said clauses as are wholly attributable to so much of the plant and works, if any, as has been declared by the licensee under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph X to be surplus to his requirements, and the balance remaining after such deduction shall for the purposes of this Schedule be referred to as the scheduled overhead charges:

Provided that in assessing the said proportion regard shall be had to the period during which any such plant or works were declared to be surplus as aforesaid;

(c) there shall be allocated between fixed costs and running costs in accordance with the provisions of the Ninth Schedule the sum ascertained in respect of that year under clause (a) of paragraph I of the Eighth Schedule, and the amount of running costs divided by the number of kilowatt-hours supplied from the station in that year shall for the purposes of this Schedule be referred to as the running charges component;

(d) there shall be ascertained in respect of that year an amount (in this Schedule referred to as the scheduled fixed works costs) calculated from the expression, “$\frac{A}{2} + \frac{A}{2} \times \frac{B}{C}$” where—

A = the amount of fixed costs ascertained in respect of that year under clause (c);

B = the sum of the scheduled effective capacities for each month of that year;

C = the sum of the actual effective capacities for each month of that year.

XIII. The licensee shall pay to the Board in respect of each month of the year of account for the electricity purchased under paragraphs X and XI—

(a) in respect of kilowatts, an amount equal to one-twelfth of the sum of the scheduled overhead charges and the scheduled fixed works costs;

(b) in respect of kilowatt-hours a sum found by multiplying the number of kilowatt-hours supplied by the running charges component:

Provided that if in any year of account the station for any reason ceases to generate electricity for one thousand hours or more, then for the purposes of ascertaining the running charges component and the scheduled fixed works costs under clauses (c) and (d) respectively of paragraph XII—

(i) the said clause (c) shall be construed as if there were substituted for the words “that year” in both places where they occur, the words “the most recent year of account in which the station did not cease to generate electricity for one thousand hours or more” and as if to the said clause the following proviso were added, namely:—

“Provided that so much of the said sum as is represented by the cost of fuel shall be adjusted to take account of the cost which would have been incurred had that fuel been consumed at the average prices prevailing in the actual year of account”;

(ii) in evaluating the expression contained in the said clause (d), the letter C shall be deemed to be equal to the sum of the actual effective capacities for each month of the most recent year of account in which the station did not cease to generate electricity for one thousand hours or more:

Provided further that if in any year of account there exist in the station any units of plant or works which have been declared by the licensee under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph X to be surplus to his requirements in that year, there shall be added to the running charges component in respect of that year the amount, if any, by which that part of the said component attributable to the cost of fuel is less than ninety *per centum* of the corresponding part of the running charges component in respect of the year of account immediately preceding that in which the earliest installed of the said units of plant or works first came into commercial operation in the station, and in ascertaining the corresponding part as aforesaid, the fuel consumed shall be deemed to be of the same average quality and to be consumed at the same average cost per ton as the fuel consumed in the year of account:

Provided further that if in respect of any month of the year of account any units of plant or works previously declared by the licensee as aforesaid to be surplus to his requirements are for the first time taken into account in assessing the scheduled effective capacity for that month, then in addition to the payment referred to in clause (a) the licensee shall pay to the Board a sum equal to any sums previously paid by the Board to the licensee on revenue account (in respect of any period prior to the date on which the said units of plant or works came into commission) by way of interest, depreciation, testing and tuning-up expenses attributable to the said units of plant or works; and the sum to be paid as aforesaid shall become due in one or more instalments and at such time or times as the Board may direct.

XIV. The price payable by the licensee to the Board for all electricity supplied by the Board to him in excess of the quantities referred to in paragraphs X and XI shall be the Grid Tariff.

XV. The licensee shall have the right at any time, on giving to the Board prior notice in writing expiring at the end of any year of account, to purchase from the Board at the Grid Tariff the whole of the electricity supplied to him by the Board thereafter:

Provided that the Board in those circumstances may make it a condition that the licensee shall, until the date on which the scheduled effective capacity of the station becomes nil, pay to the Board in respect of each month in addition to the Grid Tariff one-twelfth of such proportion as the Board may fix of the annual charges by way of interest and depreciation which would have been payable to the Board in respect of the year of account had the said notice not been given;

Provided further that in assessing the scheduled effective capacity for the purposes of the first proviso all units of plant or works which may have been under this Schedule declared or deemed to be surplus to the requirements of the licensee at the date of the expiration of the said notice and all additional units or plant or works shall after that date always be deemed to be surplus to the requirements of the licensee:

Provided further that after the expiration of the said notice the licensee shall not be entitled any time to purchase electricity from the Board at the price ascertained under paragraph XIII.

PART III.

Permanent closing down of a controlled station.

XVI. The Board may give the licensee not less than six months' notice in writing expiring at the end of any year of account that from the first day of the next succeeding year of account it will not again direct the licensee to generate any electricity in the station, and upon that date (hereinafter in this Schedule referred to as the date of closing down) the station shall be permanently closed down.

XVII. From the date of closing down paragraphs I, IV and VIII shall, in relation to the station, cease to have effect, and on receipt of the notice under paragraph XVI the licensee shall have the option (to be exercised by a date not later than three months prior to the date of closing down) either—

(a) (i) to sell the station at any time after the date of closing down, and

(ii) to purchase the electricity supplied to him by the Board at the Grid Tariff, or

(b) (i) to require the Board to purchase the station or at the option of the licensee the undertaking of the licensee at the date of closing down at a price determined under the Fourth Schedule, and

(ii) to purchase the electricity supplied to him by the Board in accordance with the provisions of Part II as modified by paragraph XVIII:

Provided that where the station cannot be severed from the distributing system of the licensee or where the severance of the station from the distributing system of the licensee is likely to affect prejudicially the interests of the licensee, the licensee shall be entitled to demand that the Board shall purchase his entire undertaking and on such demand being made the Board shall purchase the entire undertaking of the licensee.

Any question arising under the proviso to this paragraph shall be referred to arbitration under section 76.

XVIII. Where a licensee exercises his option under paragraph XVII in terms of clause (b) thereof, the Board shall comply with the requirement to purchase the station under sub-clause (i) of that clause, and in applying the provisions of Part II to the purchase by the licensee of electricity supplied to him by the Board,—

(a) the station shall, notwithstanding that it has been permanently closed down, be deemed to remain a controlled station in operation but to be such a station which has ceased to generate electricity for one thousand hours or more during each year of account;

(b) clause (a) of paragraph IX shall be construed as if the following were substituted therefor, namely:—

"(a) the maximum capacity of the station, that is to say, the maximum capacity (expressed in kilowatts available for supply to feeders) of such plant and works appertaining to the generation of electricity at the date of closing down as would have been available for reliable and regular commercial operation on the first day of each month, had the station not been closed down under Part III and had no replacement of any major item of such plant or works been carried out;"

(c) clause (a) of paragraph XII shall be construed as if the following were substituted therefor, namely:—

"(a) there shall be ascertained in respect of the year of account such annual charges by way of interest and depreciation attributable to the assets purchased by the Board under Part III as would have resulted from the application of clauses (e) and (f) of paragraph I of the Eighth Schedule had those assets remained in the ownership of the licensee;"

(d) clause (b) of paragraph XII shall be construed as if the reference therein to clauses (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph I of the Eighth Schedule were omitted;

(e) there shall be added to the sum payable by the licensee to the Board under clause (a) of paragraph XIII in each month of the year of account a sum equal to one-twelfth of the amount calculated from the expression, "$\frac{A \times B}{C}$" where—

A = that part of the scheduled overhead charges payable by the licensee to the Board in respect of the most recent year of account during which the station did not cease to generate electricity for one thousand hours or more, which relates to the items referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph I of the Eighth Schedule;

B = the sum of the scheduled effective capacities for each month of the year of account;

C = the sum of the scheduled effective capacities for each month of the most recent year of account as aforesaid.

PART IV.

Purchase by Board of controlled station not to be closed down.

XIX. Where in respect of any month notified by the Board (and hereinafter in this Schedule referred to as the relevant month), the scheduled effective capacity of the station is computed under paragraph X to be less than one-half of the actual effective capacity of the station, the Board may give to the licensee six months' notice in writing that on the first day of the year of account next following the date of expiration of such notice the station will be purchased by the Board.

XX. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph X, in computing the Scheduled effective capacity for purposes of paragraph XIX there shall be left out of account all such units of plant and works as would not reasonably have been required by the licensee for purposes other than supply to the Board had the station not been a controlled station.

XXI. Where a notice under paragraph XIX has been served by the Board on the licensee, the Board shall purchase the station or where a severance of the station from the distributing system of the licensee is not possible or is likely to affect prejudicially the interest of the licensee and the licensee so requires the entire undertaking of the licensee at the date specified in the notice and at a price determined under the Fourth Schedule.

XXII. From the date of purchase of the station or at the option of the licensee the undertaking of the licensee under paragraph XXI the provisions of paragraphs I, IV and VIII shall, in relation to the station, cease to have effect, and the licensee shall be required to purchase the electricity supplied to him by the Board in accordance with the provisions of Part II as modified by paragraph XXIII.

XXIII. In applying the provisions of Part II to the purchase by a licensee whose station has been purchased under this Part of electricity supplied to him by the Board,—

(a) the station shall notwithstanding that it has been purchased by the Board, be deemed to remain a controlled station;

(b) clause (a) of paragraph XII shall be construed as if the reference therein to the provisions of the Eighth Schedule excluded a reference to clauses (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph I of that Schedule, and as if the following proviso were added to the said clause (a), namely:—

"Provided that the annual charges to be included in accordance with clauses (e) and (f) of paragraph I of the said Schedule shall be such as would have resulted had the assets purchased by the Board under Part IV remained in the ownership of the licensee";

(c) clause (b) of paragraph XII shall be construed as if the reference therein to clauses (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph I of the Eighth Schedule were omitted;

(d) there shall be added to the sum payable by the licensee to the Board under clause (a) of paragraph XIII in each month of the year of account a sum equal to one-twelfth of the amount calculated from the expression, "$\frac{A \times B}{C}$" where—

A = that part of the scheduled overhead charges payable by the licensee to the Board in respect of the last year of account in which the station was in the ownership of the licensee, which relates to the items referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph I of the Eighth Schedule;

B the sum of the scheduled effective capacities for each month of the year of account;

C = the sum of the scheduled effective capacities for each month of the said last year of account.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 35.)

Supply by Board to licensees owning stations other than controlled stations.

I. Before the end of each year the Board shall declare to the licensee in respect of each of the two next succeeding years the maximum number of kilowatts which it will make available for the purpose of the licensee's undertaking.

II. Where the Board and the licensee agree that the number of kilowatts declared under paragraph I will be inadequate to meet the requirements of the licensee having regard to the capacity of the licensee's generating plant, the Board shall not refuse its consent under section 44, the provisions of that section notwithstanding, to the installation by the licensee of such generating plant as he may reasonably require for the purposes of his undertaking, unless the Board is able appropriately to amend its declaration within a reasonable time.

III. The licensee shall be entitled to demand from the Board, and the Board shall, except where prevented by causes beyond its control, be under obligation to supply to the licensee, a maximum number of kilowatts in each year not exceeding, without the consent of the Board, the maximum number of kilowatts declared under this Schedule in respect of that year.

IV. The point at which the electricity to be supplied under this schedule shall be delivered to the licensee shall, unless otherwise agreed between the Board and the licensee, be at the licensee's generating station, and the pressure of supply shall be such as may be agreed between the Board and the licensee.

V. The Board shall bear the whole of the cost of the service apparatus required for making the supply under this schedule available to the licensee.

VI. The price to be paid by the licensee to the Board in respect of each year for electricity supplied under this Schedule shall be the Grid Tariff.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 36.)

Closing down of generating stations other than controlled stations.

I. Where the Board proposes under section 36 permanently to close down a generating station other than a controlled station, it shall give the licensee owning the station not less than six months' notice in writing expiring at the end of any year of account that from the first day of the next succeeding year of account (hereafter in this Schedule referred to as the date of closing down) the station shall be permanently closed down.

II. From the date of closing down the Board shall be under obligation to supply to the licensee, except where prevented by causes beyond its control, and the licensee shall be under obligation to take from the Board, the whole of the electricity required by the licensee for the purposes of his undertaking, except such quantity of electricity as the licensee may for the time being be entitled under paragraph III to purchase from a source other than the Board or as he may be generating in another station, not being a controlled station.

III. Unless otherwise agreed between the Board and the licensee, the licensee shall not, where he has received a notice under paragraph I, purchase after the date of closing down any quantity of electricity from a source other than the Board:

Provided that where on the date of the receipt of such notice the licensee is bound under any contract to purchase any quantity of electricity from some other source, he may, for a period not exceeding two years after the date of closing down or for such further period, if any, as the Board may allow, continue to purchase electricity under the said contract from such other source.

IV. (1) The point at which electricity to be supplied by the Board shall be delivered to the licensee shall, unless otherwise agreed between the Board and the licensee, be at the licensee's generating station, and the pressure of supply shall be such as may be agreed between the Board and the licensee.

(2) The Board shall bear the whole of the cost of the service apparatus required for making the supply available to the licensee.

V. The licensee, shall have the option, to be exercised by a date not later than three months prior to the date of closing down, either—

(a) (i) to sell the station at any time after the date of closing down, and

(ii) to purchase the whole of the electricity supplied to him by the Board at the Grid Tariff, or

(b) (i) to require the Board to purchase the station at the date of closing down at a price determined under the Fourth Schedule, and

(ii) to purchase the whole of the electricity supplied to him by the Board on the terms hereafter set out in this Schedule.

VI. Where a licensee exercises his option under paragraph V in terms of clause (b) thereof, the Board shall comply with the requirement to purchase under sub-clause (i) of that clause, and the following provisions of this Schedule shall apply.

VII. As soon as practicable after the licensee has exercised his option as aforesaid, there shall be ascertained and agreed between him and the Board the following quantities in respect of each year of account subsequent to the date of closing down, namely:—

(a) The maximum capacity of the station, that is to say, the maximum capacity (expressed in kilowatts available for supply to feeders) of such plant and works appertaining to the generation of electricity at the date of closing down as would have been available for reliable and regular commercial operation on the first day of the year of account, had the station not been closed down under this Schedule and had no replacement of any major item of such plant or works been carried out subsequent to the date of closing down.

(b) The number and size of units of plant and works, forming part of the aforesaid plant and works, which would have represented reasonable standby in the station.

(c) The standby capacity of the station, that is to say, the number of kilowatts (expressed in kilowatts available for supply to feeders) by which the maximum capacity of the station would be reduced if the standby plant and works referred to in clause (b) were to be left out of account.

(d) The agreed effective capacity of the station, that is to say, the number of kilowatts by which the maximum capacity exceeds the standby capacity.

VIII. As soon as practicable after the date of closing down there shall be ascertained in agreement between the Board and the licensee in respect of each of the three consecutive years of account immediately preceding the date of closing down (hereafter in this Schedule referred to as the basic years)—

(a) the sums expended by the licensee and wholly attributable to the generation of electricity under the following heads, namely:—

(i) fuel;

(ii) oil, water and stores consumed;

(iii) salaries and wages and any contribution by the licensee for pensions, provident fund, superannuation and insurance of officers and servants;

(iv) repairs and maintenance, and renewals not chargeable to capital account,

(v) management, rents, rates and taxes (including super-tax payable by the licensee as a company, but excluding other taxes on profits), insurance of plant and general establishment charges;

(vi) any other expense on revenue account;

(b) the actual effective capacity of the station on the first day of each such year agreed in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph IX of the First Schedule.

IX. As soon as practicable after the beginning of each year of account there shall be ascertained in respect of that year such annual charges by way of interest and depreciation attributable to the assets purchased by the Board under this Schedule as would have resulted from the application of clauses (e) and (f) of paragraph I of the Eighth Schedule, had those assets remained in the ownership of the licensee.

X. The licensee shall be entitled to purchase from the Board in each year of account at a price determined under paragraph XI—

(a) a number of kilowatts not exceeding the agreed effective capacity ascertained in respect of that year under paragraph VII, and

(b) a number of kilowatt-hours not exceeding the number of kilowatt-hours which bears the same proportion to the total number of kilowatt-hours required by the licensee in that year for the purposes of his undertaking as the agreed effective capacity ascertained in respect of that year bears to the total maximum demand of the licensee in that year for the said purposes.

XI. The price payable by the licensee in respect of each year of account for the quantity of electricity specified in paragraph X shall be—

(a) in respect of kilowatts, a fixed charge equal to the sum of—

(i) an amount calculated from the expression

$$“\frac{A}{2}+\frac{A}{2}\times\frac{B}{C}”$$

(ii) an amount calculated from the expression

$$“\frac{B\times D}{C}”$$

(iii) the annual charges by way of interest and depreciation ascertained in respect of the year of account under paragraph IX, where—

A = one-third of the total costs during the basic years under heads (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi) set out in clause (a) of paragraph VIII;

B = the agreed effective capacity for the year of account;

C = one-third of the sum of the actual effective capacities [ascertained under clause (b) of paragraph VIII] for each of the basic years;

D = one-third of the total costs during the basic years under head (v) set out in clause (a) of paragraph VIII;

(b) in respect of kilowatt-hours, a running charge per kilowatt-hour ascertained—

(i) by multiplying the total number of tons of fuel consumed in the station in the basic years by the estimate agreed between the Board and the licensee of the cost per ton which would have been incurred in delivering and handling the same quantity of fuel of equivalent calorific value to the furnaces in the station during the year of account, had the station remained in the ownership of the licensee, and

(ii) by dividing the total cost so found by the total number of units sent out from the station in the basic years.

XII. The price payable by the licensee for all electricity supplied to him by the Board in excess of the quantity specified in paragraph X shall be the Grid Tariff.

XIII. The licensee shall have the right at any time on giving the Board prior notice in writing expiring at the end of a year of account of purchase at the Grid Tariff the whole of the electricity supplied to him by the Board:

Provided that the Board in those circumstances may make it a condition that the licensee shall, until the date on which the agreed effective capacity of the station becomes nil, pay to the Board in each year of account in addition to the Grid Tariff a sum equal to such proportion as the Board may fix of the annual charges by way of interest and depreciation ascertained in respect of the year under paragraph IX:

Provided further that after the expiration of the said notice, the licensee shall not be entitled at any time to purchase electricity from the Board at the price ascertained under paragraph XI.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See sections 23 and 37 and First and Third Schedules.)

Price for undertakings, generating stations and main transmission lines purchased by the Board.

I. For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) "date of vesting" means the date on which the undertaking, generating station, main transmission line or asset forming part of such station or line, as the case may be, vests in the Board;

(b) "original cost" of an asset means the amount of expenses certified or determined under paragraph II to have been properly incurred on and incidental to the provision of the asset for the purposes of the undertaking, generating station or main transmission line, as the case may be;

(c) "prescribed period" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Sixth Schedule.

II. The price to be paid for any undertaking, generating station or main transmission line, as the case may be, purchased by the Board under this Act shall be such sum as may be certified by an auditor appointed by the Provincial Government in this behalf to have been the amount properly incurred on and incidental to the establishment of the undertaking, station or main transmission line, as the case may be, less depreciation thereon on the scale set out in paragraph III:

Provided that there shall be added to such sum as aforesaid on account of such purchase of the generating station or main transmission line such reasonable compensation as may be determined by the Board having due regard to the fact that a portion of the undertaking is to be acquired:

Provided further that if the Board or the licensee is dissatisfied with the sum so certified, the matter shall, in default of agreement between them, be determined as provided in section 76.

III. The scale of depreciation referred to in paragraph II shall be in respect of the portion of the prescribed period prior to the date of vesting,—

(a) for land owned under full title, including the cost of clearing the site, nil;

(*b*) for other assets specified in the Table appended to the Seventh Schedule, the amount which would be produced by the end of the said portion of the prescribed period if during that portion an allowance were made annually on account of depreciation in accordance with the provisions of paragraph VI of the Sixth Schedule.

IV. The auditor appointed under paragraph II shall be a person qualified under the provisions of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), to act as an auditor of companies.

V. The auditor's costs under this Schedule shall be shared equally by the Board and the licensee concerned.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 41.)

Charges for use by Board of transmission lines and main transmission lines.

I. The following charges and allowances shall be made in respect of a year of account for the use by the Board of main transmission lines or transmission lines (hereafter in this Schedule referred to as lines), namely:—

(a) the actual cost of maintenance of the lines, including renewals thereof not chargeable to capital account;

(b) sums paid in respect of the lines for insurance and as rents, rates and taxes (including super-tax payable by the licensee as a company but excluding other taxes on profits);

(c) the proportion of management and general establishment charges properly attributable to the lines;

(d) any other expenses on revenue account properly attributable to the lines;

(e) interest on money properly expended for capital purposes (whether defrayed out of capital or revenue) and attributable to the lines, and interest on such working capital as is properly attributable to the lines:

Provided that for the purpose of ascertaining the principal on which interest is payable within the meaning of this clause, there shall be left out of account any part of principal interest on which is charged to capital;

(f) an allowance for depreciation of an amount determined in respect of the lines in accordance with the provisions of paragraph VI of the Sixth Schedule.

II. If the lines are used partly by the Board and partly by the licensee owning them, or if the arrangement for their use comes into force or determines otherwise than at the beginning or end of a year of account, the charges and allowances referred to in paragraph I shall be the proper proportion thereof having regard to the use made of the lines by the Board and the period of such use during the year and with the addition of the cost of such additional transmission losses as may have been incurred by the licensee as a result of the Board's use of the lines.

III. For the purposes of clause (e) of paragraph I the rate of interest shall be—

(a) where the licensee owning the lines is a local authority, the average rate payable on the money raised by that authority for the purpose of constructing the lines;

(b) in any other case, 5 *per centum per annum*.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 57.)

Financial Principles and their Applications.

I. The licensee shall so adjust his rates for the sale of electricity by periodical revision that his clear profit in any year shall not as far as possible exceed the amount of reasonable return:

Provided that the licensee shall not be considered to have failed so to adjust his rates if the clear profit in any year of account has not exceeded the amount of the reasonable return by more than thirty *per centum* of the amount of the reasonable return.

II. (1) If the clear profit of a licensee in any year of account is in excess of the amount of reasonable return, one-third of such excess, not exceeding 7½ per cent. of the amount of reasonable return, shall be at the disposal of the undertaking. Of the balance of the excess, one-half shall be appropriated to a reserve which shall be called the Tariffs and Dividends Control Reserve and the remaining half shall either be distributed in the form of a proportional rebate on the amounts collected from the sale of electricity and meter rentals or carried forward in the accounts of the licensee for distribution to the consumers in future, in such manner as the Provincial Government may direct.

(2) The Tariffs and Dividends Control Reserve shall be available for disposal by the licensee only to the extent by which the clear profit is less than the reasonable return in any year of account.

(3) On the purchase of the undertaking under the terms of its licence any balance remaining in the Tariffs and Dividends Control Reserve shall be handed over to the purchaser and maintained as such Tariffs and Dividends Control Reserve.

III. There shall be created from existing reserves or from the revenues of the undertaking a reserve to be called "Contingencies Reserve".

IV. (1) The licensee shall appropriate to Contingencies Reserve from the revenues of each year of account a sum not less than one quarter of one *per centum* and not more than one-half of one *per centum* of the original cost of fixed assets; provided that if the said reserve exceeds, or would by such appropriation, be caused to exceed, five *per centum* of the original cost of fixed assets, no appropriation shall be made which would have the effect of increasing the reserve beyond the said maximum.

(2) The amount of the Contingencies Reserve shall be invested in securities authorised under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882).

V. The Contingencies Reserve shall not be drawn upon during the currency of the license except to meet such charges as the Provincial Government may approve as being—

(*a*) expenses or loss of profits arising out of accidents, strikes or circumstances which the management could not have prevented;

(*b*) expenses on replacement or removal of plant or works other than expenses requisite for normal maintenance or renewal;

(c) compensation payable under any law for the time being in force and for which no other provision is made.

VI. (1) There shall be allowed in each year in respect of depreciation of fixed assets employed in the business of electricity supply such an amount as would, if set aside annually throughout the prescribed period and accumulated at compound interest at 4 *per centum per annum*, produce by the end of the prescribed period an amount equal to 90 per cent. of the original cost of the asset after taking into account the sums already written off or set aside in the books of the undertaking. Annual interest on the accumulated balance will be allowed as an expense from revenue as well as the annual incremental deposit:

Provided that, within 3 months from the date upon which these Principles are enacted, a licensee may elect to adopt the Straight-line method of depreciation accounting in lieu of the compound interest method above prescribed. Straight-line method of depreciation accounting means the method whereby an allowance is made in each year in respect of depreciation of fixed assets employed in the business of such an amount as is arrived at by dividing ninety per cent. of the original cost of the asset by the prescribed period in respect of such asset.

(2) The year in which any asset becomes available for use in the business and the relative cost thereof shall, in the absence of satisfactory record be determined by the Provincial Government. All sums credited to depreciation account shall be invested only in the business of electricity supply of the undertaking or in investments, approved by the Provincial Government.

VII. (1) Where any fixed asset ceases to be available for use through obsolescence, inadequacy, superfluity or for any other reason, it shall be described in the books of the licensee as no longer in use and no further depreciation in respect thereof shall be allowed as a charge against revenue.

(2) The written down cost of such fixed asset shall be carried to a special account in the books of the licensee and the amount for which the asset is sold or the amount of its scrap value when actually realised shall be set off against the amount so carried.

(3) The written down cost which still remains to be written off in respect of such fixed asset shall be charged against the Contingencies Reserve by equal annual instalments from the year of account in which the asset ceases to be available for use as aforesaid up to the date of the next option of purchase of the undertaking under the licence or up to the expiration of the prescribed period, whichever is earlier.

VIII. When any asset has been written down in the books of the undertaking to 10 per cent. or less of its original cost, no further depreciation shall be allowed in respect of that asset.

IX. When any fixed asset is sold for an amount exceeding its written down cost the excess shall be credited to the Contingencies Reserve.

X. Except with the consent of the Provincial Government no sums shall be carried to a reserve, and no dividends in excess of 3 per cent. on share capital and no other distribution of profits shall be made to shareholders while any sum allowed in respect of depreciation for the year of account or any instalments due in respect of any arrears of depreciation as provided in paragraph XI remains to be written-off in the books of the undertaking.

XI. Arrears of depreciation calculated in accordance with paragraph VI may be written off by equated payments over the remainder of the prescribed period and the amount so set aside in the books of the undertaking may be taken into account in any year as a special appropriation for purposes of assessing the clear profit.

XII. Where contributions are made by consumers towards the cost of construction of service lines constructed after the date on which this Act comes into force only the net cost of such service lines after deducting such contributions shall be included in the cost of fixed assets for the purposes of arriving at the capital base:

Provided that for the purposes of depreciation under paragraph VI, the total original cost of construction of the service lines shall be taken into account.

XIII. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) the ordinary remuneration of a managing agent excluding the office allowance mentioned in sub-paragraph (3) but including purchasing commission, if any, shall be based on a percentage of net profits as defined in section 87(C)(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and shall not exceed—

(a) in respect of the first Rs. 5 lakhs of such net profits—10 per cent.; and

(b) in respect of all net profits in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs—7 per cent.

(2) The amount paid to a managing agent shall be subject to a minimum payment on account of ordinary remuneration not exceeding two rupees per annum for each complete thousand rupees of paid up share and debenture capital, provided that for purposes of computing the minimum payment should the share and debenture capital be less than rupees five lakhs it shall be taken as rupees five lakhs and should the said capital be greater than rupees one crore it shall be taken as rupees one crore.

(3) An office allowance drawn by a managing agent which shall include the salaries and wages of all persons employed in the office of the managing agent, but not the salaries of the engineering staff employed for purposes of the undertaking, shall be a percentage of the operating expenditure and the expenditure during the year of account on capital works. The office allowance so drawn shall not exceed—

(a) In respect of the first Rs. 1 lakh of operating expenditure—8 per cent.

In respect of the next Rs. 2 lakhs of operating expenditure—5 per cent.

In respect of the next Rs. 7 lakhs of operating expenditure—2½ per cent.

In respect of all operating expenditure in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs—1½ per cent.; and

(b) In respect of the first Rs. 1 lakh of capital expenditure incurred during the year of account—4 per cent.

In respect of the next Rs. 2 lakhs of capital expendture incurred during the year of account—3 per cent.

In respect of the next Rs. 7 lakhs of capital expenditure incurred during the year of account—1½ per cent.

In respect of all capital expenditure in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs incurred during the year of account—1 per cent.

Operating expenditure for the purposes of sub-paragraph (3)(a) above shall mean the sum of the items of expenditure as defined in sub-paragraph (2)(b) of paragraph XVII with the omission of those under clauses (i), (iv), (ix) and (x) thereof.

XIV. The Board of Directors of an undertaking shall not contain more than ten directors.

XV. (1) Where at any time within three years before the next option of purchase under the licence arises, the licensee proposes to make any capital expenditure which exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees or two *per centum* of the capital base, whichever is more, in respect of which any amount would in the event of purchase under the option be payable by the purchaser to the licensee, the licensee shall before giving effect to such proposal, apply to the Board or where no Board is constituted, the Provincial Government for its concurrence.

(2) If the Board or the Provincial Government, as the case may be, does not within one month from the receipt of such application, consent to such expenditure, the licensee may refer the matter to the arbitration of the Authority.

XVI. Any dispute or difference as to the interpretation or any matter arising out of the provisions of this Schedule shall be referred to the arbitration of the Authority.

DEFINITIONS.

XVII. For the purposes of this Schedule—

(1) "capital base" means the sum of—

(a) the original cost of fixed assets, subject to the provision of para. XII in respect of service lines;

(b) the cost of intangible assets;

(c) the original cost of works in progress;

(d) the amount of investments compulsorily made under paragraph IV of this schedule, together with such investments made before or after the commencement of this Act from contributions towards depreciation as may be shown to the reasonable satisfaction of the Authority as being amounts which could not be or could not have been utilised by the undertaking under clauses (a) and (b) of this sub-paragraph;

(e) an amount on account of working capital equal to the sum of—

(i) one-twelfth of the sum of the book cost of stores, materials, and supplies including fuel on hand at the end of each month of the year of account;

(ii) one-twelfth of the sum of cash and bank balances and call and short term deposits at the end of each month of the year of account, not exceeding in the aggregate an amount equal to one quarter of the expenditure under sub-paragraph 2(b) of this paragraph excluding clauses (i), (iv) and (x);

less—

(i) the amounts written off or set aside on account of depreciation of fixed assets and amounts written off in respect of intangible assets in the books of the undertaking before or after the commencement of this Act, and

(ii) the amount of any loans advanced by the Board under the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph I of the First Schedule.

(2) "clear profit" means—

the difference between the amount of income and the sum of expenditure plus specific appropriations, made up in each case as follows:—

(a) income derived from—

(i) gross receipts from sale of energy, less discounts applicable thereto;

(ii) rental of meters and other apparatus hired to consumers;

(iii) sale and repair of lamps and apparatus;

(iv) rents, less outgoings not otherwise provided for;

(v) transfer fees;

(vi) investments, fixed and call deposits, and bank balances;

(vii) other general receipts accountable in the assessment of Indian Income-tax and arising from and ancillary or incidental to the business of electricity supply.

(b) expenditure incurred on—

(i) generation and purchase of energy;

(ii) distribution and sale of energy;

(iii) rents, rates and taxes, other than all taxes on income and profits;

(iv) interest on loans advanced by the Board under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph I of the First Schedule;

(v) interest on security deposits;

(vi) legal charges;

(vii) bad debts;

(viii) auditors' fees;

(ix) management including managing agents' remuneration as provided for in para. XIII;

(x) depreciation, computed as hereinafter set out;

(xi) other expenses admissible under the law for the time being in force in the assessment of Indian Income-tax and arising from and ancillary or incidental to the business of electricity supply;

(xii) contributions to Provident Fund, staff pension, gratuity and apprentice and other training schemes.

(c) special appropriations sufficient to cover—

(i) previous losses (that is to say excess of expenditure over income) which have arisen from the business of electricity supply to the extent in any year actually appropriated for the purpose in the books of the undertaking;

(ii) all taxes on income and profits;

(iii) instalments of written down amounts in respect of intangible assets and new capital issue expenses to the extent in any year actually appropriated for the purpose in the books of the undertaking; provided that the amounts so appropriated shall not exceed the amount found by dividing the written down cost of such assets by the number of complete years remaining before the next option of purchase under the licence arises;

(iv) contributions to the contingency reserve, computed as hereinafter set out;

(v) contributions towards arrears of depreciation;

(vi) other special appropriations permitted by the Provincial Government.

(3) "debenture capital" means—

(4) "intangible assets" means—

underwriter's commission and such preliminary and promotional expenditure shown as a debit in the capital account of the undertaking, as has fairly arisen in promoting the business of electricity supply excluding any amount paid on account of goodwill.

(5) "ordinary capital" means—

in the case of a company, the amount of ordinary capital paid up and attributable to the undertaking of the licensee;

in other cases the net amount standing to the credit of the proprietor or proprietors' account or accounts whether in capital, personal or any other account howsoever called and properly attributable to the business of electricity supply.

(6) "original cost" means in respect of any asset the sum of—

(a) the cost of the asset to the licensee, including the cost of delivery and all charges properly incurred in erecting and bringing the asset into beneficial use.

(b) interest charges on capital expenditure incurred from borrowed money and properly attributable to the asset up to the date of bringing it into use at a rate not exceeding average Reserve Bank rate ruling at that time plus one per cent.

(c) a proper addition on account of supervision not exceeding fifteen *per centum* of the cost referred to in sub-paragraph (a),

so however that the original cost of any asset shall not in any case exceed the original cost attributed thereto in the books of the undertaking.

(7) "Preference Capital" means—

The amount of paid up capital attributable to the undertaking of the licensee, issued on such preferred terms as are sufficient to qualify it for such description.

(8) "prescribed period" means—

in respect of each of the assets specified in the table appended to the Seventh Schedule, the number of years or period specified therein, in relation to such asset, running in each case from the beginning of the year of account next following that in which the particular asset became available for use in the business:

Provided that, on the application of the licensee, the Provincial Government may vary the prescribed period in respect of any assets in use on the date when this Schedule comes into force if, having regard to the physical condition of such assets the application of the table to such assets would be unreasonable. Any question arising out of the decision of the Provincial Government on any such application shall be referred to the Authority for arbitration.

(9) "reasonable return" means—

in respect of any year of account, the sum of the following:—

(a) the amount found by applying the standard rate to the capital base at the end of that year;

(b) the income derived from investments other than those made under paragraph IV of this Schedule;

(c) an amount equal to one half of one *per centum* on any loans advanced by the Board under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1 of the First Schedule.

(10) "standard rate" means—

5 *per centum*.

(11) "written down cost" means—

original cost less the amounts set aside or written off on account of depreciation in the books of the undertaking.

THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 68 and the Fifth and Eighth Schedules.)

Depreciation of assets.

I. For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) "financial year" means the financial year of the owner of the asset concerned;

(b) "original cost" and "prescribed period" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Sixth Schedule.

II. (1) Save as provided in the Fourth and Sixth Schedules, the scale of depreciation applicable to the assets specified in the Table appended to this Schedule in any financial year, and proportionately for any portion of a financial year, shall be an allowance of such amount as would if made annually throughout the prescribed period and accumulated at compound interest at the rate of 4 *per centum per annum* produce by the end of the prescribed period an amount equal to 90 *per centum* of the original cost of the asset.

(2) Such allowance shall cease at the end of the prescribed period or when the asset ceases to be used for the purposes of the undertaking, whichever is earlier:

TABLE.

(See also section 57 and the Fourth and Sixth Schedules.)

Description of asset.	Number of years or period.
A. Land owned under full title	Infinity.
B. Land held under lease—	
(*a*) for investment in the land	The period of the lease, or the period remaining unexpired on the assignment of the lease.
(*b*) for cost of clearing site	The period of the lease remaining unexpired at the date of clearing the site.
C. Assets purchased new—	
(*a*) Plant and machinery in generating stations, including plant foundations—	
(*i*) hydro-electric	Thirty-five.
(*ii*) Steam-electric	Twenty-five.
(*iii*) diesel-electric	Fifteen.
(*b*) Cooling towers and circulating water systems ..	Thirty.
(*c*) Hydraulic works forming part of a hydro-electric system, including—	
(*i*) dams, spillways, weirs, canals, reinforced concrete flumes and syphons	One hundred.
(*ii*) reinforced concrete pipe-lines and surge tanks, steel pipelines, sluice gates, steel surge tanks, hydraulic control valves and other hydraulic works	Forty.
(*d*) Buildings and civil engineering works of a permanent character, not mentioned above—	
(*i*) offices and show-rooms	Fifty.
(*ii*) containing thermo-electric generating plant	Thirty.
(*iii*) containing hydro-electric generating plant	Thirty-five.
(*iv*) temporary erections such as wooden structures	Five.
(*v*) others	Fifty.
(*e*) Transformers, transformer kiosks, sub-station equipment and other fixed apparatus (including plant foundations)—	
(*i*) transformers (including foundations) having a rating of 100 kilovolt amperes and over ..	Thirty-fi
(*ii*) others	Twenty-fi
(*f*) Switch-gear, including cable connections ..	Twenty.
(*g*) Batteries	Ten.
(*h*) (*1*) Underground cables, including joint boxes and disconnecting boxes	Forty.
(*2*) Cable duct system	Sixty.

Description of asset.	Number of years or period.
(i) Overhead lines, including supports—	
(i) lines on steel or reinforced concrete supports, operating at nominal voltages higher than 13·2 kilovolts	Thirty.
(ii) other lines on steel or reinforced concrete supports	Twenty-five.
(iii) lines on wood supports	Twenty.
(j) Meters	Fifteen.
(k) Self-propelled vehicles	Seven.
(l) Static machine tools	Twenty.
(m) Air-conditioning plant—	
(i) static	Fifteen.
(ii) portable	Seven.
(n) (i) Office furniture and fittings	Twenty.
(ii) Office equipment	Ten.
(o) Apparatus let on hire—	
(i) other than motors	Seven.
(ii) motors	Twenty.
D. Assets purchased second hand and assets not otherwise provided for in this Table	Such reasonable period as the provincial Government determines in each case, having regard to the nature, age and condition of the asset at the time of its acquisition by the owner

THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

(See the First and Third Schedules.)

Determination of cost of production of electricity at generating stations.

I. For the purposes of the First and Third Schedules, the cost of production of electricity at a generating station shall be ascertained by calculating and taking into account the following costs, charges and allowances in respect of the year of account, namely:—

(a) sums expended for fuel, oil, water and stores consumed, for salaries and wages, and any contribution by the licensee for pensions, provident fund, superannuation and insurance of officers and servants, for repairs, and maintenance and for renewals not chargeable to capital account;

(b) sums paid in respect of the station for insurance and as rents, rates and taxes (including super-tax payable by the licensee as a company but excluding other taxes on profit);

(c) the proportion of management and general establishment charges properly attributable to the station;

(d) any other expenses on revenue account properly attributable to the station;

(e) interest on money properly expended for capital purposes (whether defrayed out of capital or revenue) and attributable to the station, and interest on working capital properly attributable to the station and the production of electricity therein:

Provided that for the purpose of ascertaining the principal on which interest is payable within the meaning of this clause, there shall be left out of account any part of principal on which interest is payable out of capital;

(f) an allowance for depreciation of an amount determined in respect of the station in accordance with the provisions of paragraph VI of the Sixth Schedule.

II. For the purposes of clause (e) of paragraph I of the rate of interest shall be—

(a) on such part of the principal on which interest is payable within the meaning of the said clause as has been advanced on loan by the Board under paragraph I of the First Schedule, the actual rate charged by the Board plus one-half of one *per centum per annum* on the loan in the year of account;

(b) on the balance of the said principal.—

(i) where the licensee owning the station is a local authority, the average rate payable in the year of account on the money raised by that authority for the purposes of the station;

(ii) in any other case, 5 *per centum per annum*.

THE NINTH SCHEDULE.

(See the First Schedule.)

Allocation of costs of production at generating stations.

1. For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) the average load factor of a station shall be expressed as a percentage, and shall be ascertained by multiplying the number of kilowatt-hours supplied from the station during the year of account by 100, and dividing the product so obtained by the product of the average monthly maximum demand multiplied by the number of hours during which the station was in commission in the year of account;

(b) the average monthly maximum demand shall be the arithmetical average of the monthly maximum demands on the station in those calendar months during which the station was in commission in the year of account;

(c) a station shall be deemed to be in commission when the whole or any portion of the plant in the station is generating electricity or is in readiness to generate electricity upon demand;

(d) "cost of fuel" means the sums expended for fuel consumed plus the cost of any transport, handling, preparation or treatment incurred in connection with the delivery of fuel to the boiler hoppers, furnaces or engines and in connection with the disposal of the products or residues of combustion, plus the proportion of salaries and wages and any contributions made by the owner of the station for pensions, provident fund, superannuation and insurance of officers and servants properly attributable to such delivery or disposal, less any sums received from the sale of any products or residues of combustion;

(e) "cost of oil, water and stores" means the sums expended for oil, water and stores consumed;

(f) "cost of repairs, maintenance and renewals" means the sums expended for repairs and maintenance and for renewals not chargeable to capital account, together with the proportion of salaries and wages and any contributions made by the owner of the station for pensions, provident fund, superannuation and insurance of officers and servants properly attributable to repairs, maintenance and renewals;

(g) "salaries and wages" means the sums expended for salaries and wages and any contributions made by the owner of the station for pensions, provident fund, superannuation and insurance of officers and servants, less the proportion of such sums properly attributable to the cost of fuel under clause (d) and to the cost of repairs, maintenance and renewals under clause (f).

II. Of the costs of production of electricity at a generating station ascertained in accordance with the Eighth Schedule, the following costs, charges and allowances in respect of the year of account shall be allocated at "fixed costs", namely:—

(a) of the costs, charges and allowances set out in clause (a) of paragraph I of the said Schedule, portions calculated from the appropriate formulae set out in paragraph III;

(b) the whole of the costs, charges and allowances set out in the remaining clauses of paragraph I of the said Schedule.

III. The portion of the following costs, charges and allowances to be allocated as fixed costs shall be ascertained from the formula hereinafter set out against each, namely:—

(*a*) cost of fuel .. .. $\dfrac{100}{100 + 12{\cdot}8\ L}$;

(*b*) cost of oil, water and stores $\dfrac{100}{100 + 9{\cdot}66\ L}$;

(*c*) salaries and wages .. $\dfrac{100}{100 + 0{\cdot}38\ L}$;

(*d*) cost of repairs, maintenance and renewals. $\dfrac{100}{100 + 0{\cdot}0001\ NL}$;

where—

L = the average load factor of the station;
N = the number of hours during which the station was in commission in the year of account.

IV. The amount of the difference between the costs of production at a generating station ascertained in accordance with the Eighth Schedule and the fixed costs in respect of the year of account determined in accordance with this Schedule shall be allocated as "running costs".

V. The foregoing provisions of this Schedule shall not apply in any case where it is agreed between the Board and the owner of the station that the circumstances or conditions of operation in the station, whether temporary or continuing, are such that the said provisions ought not reasonably to be applied; and in such case the allocation between fixed costs and running costs shall be made in such manner as the Board and the said owner may agree.

K. Y. BHANDARKAR, Secy.

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ther and Crop Report of West [illegible] the week ending the 15th Septem- ..	339—340	Prices-current (wholesale and retail) of food-grains, gur, salt, etc., in the districts of West Bengal for the first and second halves of March and first-half of April 1948 ..	341—346

SUPPLEMENT—Official Papers.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal

Subdivisional reports on the condition of weather, crops, etc., for the week ending the 15th September 1948.

Summary.—During the week under report there was rainfall in all the subdivisions of the Province except in Barasat and Uluberia subdivisions The weather was on the whole favourable. Aus and jute harvesting was continuing Prospects of standing crops were generally reported to be fair Fodder was insufficient in seven subdivisions and no cattle disease was reported from any subdivision. Wages of labourers varied from rupee one and two annas to rupees three during the week.

Districts and subdivisions	Total rainfall during the week	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. This week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee. Previous week.	Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops	Stage and progress of agricultural operations	Scarcity of seeds, if any	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn)	Fodder condition.	Cattle disease	Labour wages without food.
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas.										
Sadar	2 47	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Normal	Sufficient		Sufficient	Nil	Rs 1-12
Diamond Harbour	0 30	2 3/16	2 3/16	Seasonable ..	Aman transplantation over	Ditto .		Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs 2, high
Barrackpore ..	0 81	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Crops, 75 per cent	Ditto .	Nil ..	Rs 1-8.
Barasat ..	Nil	1⅞	1⅞	Ditto ..	Aus and jute harvesting continue	Ditto	Aman, 95 per cent, Aus, 60 per cent	Insufficient	Nil .	Rs 1-10
Basirhat	0 54	1⅞	1 15/16	Ditto ..	...		Fair ..	Ditto ..	Nil .	Rs 2
Bongaon .	(n)	(n)	(n)	.	....	..	..		.	...
Nadia.										
Sadar .	0 53	2⅛	2⅛	Seasonable	Aman healthy		Good .		Nil .	Rs 2-4
Ranaghat .	.	1⅞	1⅞	Ditto ..	Aus and jute harvesting continue	Sufficient .	Fair	Sufficient .	Nil ..	Rs 2-2
Murshidabad.										
Sadar	1 70	2⅛	2⅛	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation normal	..	..	Sufficient	Nil	Rs 2, high.
Lalbagh	1 80	2 3/16	1 15/16	Seasonable ,	Aus harvesting continues	Available ..	Good	Available .	Nil ..	Rs 1-8, normal.
Jangipore ..	3 84	1 15/16	2⅛	Hot, favourable	Jute harvesting nearing completion	Ditto .	Aman, 65 per cent	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs 1-12, high
Kandi ..	1 02	3	2⅜	Clear favourable	Aman transplantation over	Ditto ..	Cane, fair ..	..	Nil ..	Rs 1-4, normal.
Burdwan.										
Sadar	1 24	2⅛	2⅛	Wet, favourable	Aman weeding commenced	..	..	Sufficient .	Nil .	Rs 2.
Asansol	1 46	2 5/16	2⅜	Ditto .	Aman transplantation normal	Sufficient ..	Good ..	Ditto ..	Nil	Rs 1 12
Katwa	2 65	2 13/16	2 13/16	Favourable ..		Ditto	Aus, 75 per cent		Nil .	Rs 1-12, normal
Kalna	1 25	2	2⅛	Ditto .		.	Aus, fair ..	Sufficient	Nil ..	Rs 2, high.

(n) Report not received

Districts and subdivisions.	Total rainfall during the week.	The minimum price of coarse rice in seers per rupee.		Character of weather and its effect on the standing crops.	Stage and progress of agricultural operations.	Scarcity of seeds, if any.	Prospects of the standing crops (estimated outturn).	Fodder condition.	Cattle-disease.	Labour wages without food
		This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Birbhum.										
Sadar ..	2·62	2[illegible]	2 9/16	Seasonable, favourable.	Weeding continues.	..	Paddy, 75 per cent., Cane, 70 per cent.	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 2.
Rampurhat ..	2·05	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	Clear, favourable.	Ditto ..	..	Cane, fair ..	..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8.
Bankura.										
Sadar ..	0·49	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	Wet, favourable	Weeding continues.	..	Crops, 70 per cent.	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-4, normal.
Vishnupur ..	3·00	2[illegible]	3[illegible]	Ditto ..	Aman weeding continues.	Sufficient ..	Good ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-10, normal.
Midnapore.										
Sadar ..	1·07	2 5/16	2 5/16	Seasonable .	Aman transplantation over.	Sufficient ..	..	Sufficient .	Nil ..	Rs. 1-4, [illegible]
Contai ..	0·39	2 7/16	2¼	Hot ..	....	....	..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-[illegible]
Tamluk ..	0 05	2¼	2¼	Wet, favourable	Aman weeding and jute and Aus harvesting continues.	Insufficient	Aman fair, Aus, 95 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2, [illegible]
Ghatal ..	1·39	2 11/16	2 7/16	Hot, favourable	Aus harvesting continues.	Sufficient ..	Fair ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2-8, [illegible]
Jhargram ..	1·35	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	Seasonable ..	Aman plants growing.	....	Aus, fair ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-2, normal.
Hooghly.										
Sadar ..	0·25	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	Sufficient ..	Aus, good .	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Serampore ..	0·62	2 7/16	2 7/16	Ditto ..	Jute harvesting continues.	....	Aus, 75 per cent., Aman 100 per cent.	..	Nil ..	Rs. 2-4, high.
Arambagh ..	1·06	2 1/16	1 15/16	Dry, favourable	Aman transplantation nearing completion.	Sufficient ..	Cane, 60 per cent.	Sufficient ..	Nil .	Rs. 1-12, normal.
Howrah.										
Sadar ..	0·85	2 7/16	2 7/16	Hot, unfavourable.	Jute harvesting continues.	Insufficient	Fair	Insufficient	Nil .	Rs. 2-2.
Uluberia ..	Nil	1 11/16	1[illegible]	Seasonable ..	Aman weeding normal.	Sufficient ..	Aman, fair ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2.
Jalpaiguri.										
Sadar ..	9·77	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	Wet, favourable	Aman transplantation continues.	....	..	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 3, high.
Alipur-Duar ..	8·37	1 11/16	1 11/16	Ditto ..	Aman transplantation over.	Sufficient ..	..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 3, high.
Darjeeling.										
Sadar ..	5·18	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	....	Sufficient ..	Aman, 70 per cent.	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, high.
Kurseong ..	7·00	2 7/16	2 7/16	Favourable ..	Good ..	Ditto ..	Good ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8.
Siliguri ..	5·31	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	Ditto ..	Weeding of Aman and cutting of jute continue.	Ditto ..	Aman, 70 per cent.	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 2-8.
Kalimpong ..	7·89	2 7/16	2 7/16	Wet, favourable	Paddy weeding continues.	Ditto ..	Millet fair ..	Ditto ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-8, high.
Malda ..	7·11	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	Favourable ..	Aus harvesting over.	....	Unfavourable	Insufficient	Nil ..	Rs. 1-10.
West Dinajpur	7·30	2 11/16	2 11/16	Favourable ..	Aus harvesting and jute netting nearing completion.	Sufficient ..	Crops, 75 per cent.	Sufficient ..	Nil ..	Rs. 1-12.

D. BASU,

for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 21st September 1948.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, gur, etc., in the undermentioned marts of West Bengal for the first half of March 1948.

Marts.	Paddy local (best quality).			Paddy local (common quality).			Rice local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
Burdwan	(n)	(n)	(n)	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	(n)	(n)	(n)
Midnapore	(n)	(n)	(a)	7 12 0	7 10 0	5 14 0	(n)	(n)	(b)

Marts.	Rice local (common quality).			Wheat.			Raw cotton.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
Burdwan	15 0 0	16 8 0	12 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	15 0 0	14 8 0	11 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Coal.			Raw jute (weighted average).			*Gur* (sugarcane).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	34 2 0	35 5 0	32 6 0	16 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 8 0	13 0 0	20 0 0
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 8 0	13 8 0	25 0 0

(n) Not reported.

(a) No paddy is available in the open market at the controlled wholesale price.

(b) No rice is available in the open market at the controlled wholesale price.

D. BASU,

for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

Prices-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of West Bengal for the first half of March 1948.

Division and district.	Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
		Common rice.						Salt.		
		Average.			Cheapest.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Presidency Division.		S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
24-Parganas ..	1 Chetla Hat	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	(n)	2 7	8 0C	8 0C	5 13C
	2 Mogra Hat	1 15	1 14	3 9	2 2	2 0	3 12	9 2C	8 0C	5 13C
	3 Calcutta-Belliaghata ..	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	(n)	5 5C
Nadia	4 Goari	2 3	1 15	2 6	2 5	2 0	2 11	8 0C 6 6K	8 0C 9 2K	5 5CK
	5 Ranaghat	1 14	1 13	2 6	1 15	1 14	2 11	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Murshidabad ..	6 Berhampore ..	2 4	2 4	2 14	2 7	2 7	3 1	8 0CK	8 0C	6 6C
	7 Kandi	(n)	2 14	(n)	(n)	3 2	(n)	8 0C	8 0K	6 6K
	8 Jangipur	(n)	(n)	3 3	(n)	2 5	3 4	8 0C	8 0C	8 0C
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan ..	9 Sadar	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	5 5C	5 5C	5 5C
	10 Kalna	(n)	(n)	2 14	2 11	2 11	3 1	9 2C 10 11K	10 11K 9 2C	5 5K
Birbhum ..	11 Suri	(n)	(n)	3 6	(n)	2 7	3 9	8 0C	9 2K	6 6K
	12 Rampurhat	(n)	(n)	(n)	2 11	2 11	3 9	8 0C	8 0C	(n)
Bankura ..	13 Sadar	2 8	2 8	2 15	2 13	2 13	2 15	8 0C 9 2K	8 0C	6 6CK
	14 Vishnupur	(n)	2 7	3 6	2 9	2 11	3 9	9 2C	9 2C	5 5C
Midnapore ..	15 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 15	2 7	2 11	2 15	8 0C	8 0C	5 13C
	16 Contai	2 14	3 1	4 0	2 15	3 3	4 4	8 0C	8 0C	6 6C
Hooghly ..	17 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 7	2 2	2 0	2 7	10 11C	10 11C	(n)
	18 Arambagh	2 7	2 9	2 10	2 11	2 11	2 15	8 0C	8 0C	(n)
Howrah ..	19 Sadar	2 1	1 13	2 7	2 2	2 0	2 7	9 2C	9 2C	5 5C
	20 Uluberia	1 15	2 0	2 11	2 3	2 2	2 14	10 11C	10 11C	5 5C
Presidency Division.										
West Dinajpur ..	21 Dinajpur-Balibazar Hat	2 14	2 14	(n)	2 15	2 15	(n)	3 3C	5 5C	(n)
Jalpaiguri ..	22 Sadar	1 13	1 15	2 3	2 0	2 5	2 7	5 5C	5 5C	5 13CK
Darjeeling ..	23 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 15	(n)	(n)	2 15	4 9C	4 9C	5 5C
	24 Siliguri	(n)	(n)	2 8	1 13	1 12	2 8	5 5C	5 5C	(d)
Malda	25 Sadar	2 7	2 7	(n)	2 8	2 8	2 15	6 6C	5 5C	5 5C

C—Crushed. K—Karkach. (n) Not reported.

(d) No salt is available in the open market at the controlled retail price.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

D. BASU,

for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, gur, etc., in the undermentioned marts of West Bengal for the second half of March 1948.

Marts.	Paddy local (best quality).			Paddy local (common quality).			Rice local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
alcutta	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
urdwan	(n)	(n)	(n)	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 10 0	(n)	(n)	(n)
Midnapore	(n)	(n)	6 3 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	6 0 0	(b)	(n)	12 4 0

Marts.	Rice local (common quality).			Wheat.			Raw cotton.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
Burdwan	14 0 0	15 0 0	12 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	15 0 0	15 0 0	11 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Coal.			Raw jute (weighted average).			Gur (sugarcane).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
Calcutta	..	..	1 8 0	33 4 0	34 2 0	31 12 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 0 0	18 8 0	20 10 0
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 0 0	10 8 0	26 0 0

(n) Not reported.

(b) No rice is available in the open market at the controlled wholesale price.

D. BASU,
for Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948.

Prices-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of West Bengal for the second half of March 1948.

Division and district.	Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
		Common rice.						Salt.		
		Average.			Cheapest.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Presidency Division.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
24-Parganas ..	1 Chetla Hat ..	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	(n)	2 7	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
	2 Mogra Hat ..	1 14	1 15	3 11	2 0	2 2	3 12	8 0C	9 2C	5 13C
	3 Calcutta-Beliaghata ..	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	(n)	2 7	(n)	(n)	5 5C
Nadia ..	4 Goari	2 14	2 3	2 7	2 9	2 5	2 7	10 11C 12 13K	8 0C 6 6K	5 5CK
	5 Ranaghat	1 15	1 14	2 5	2 3	1 15	2 8	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Murshidabad ..	6 Berhampore ..	2 5	2 4	2 13	2 11	2 7	3 1	8 0C	8 0CK	6 6C
	7 Kandi	(n)	(n)	3 5	(n)	(n)	3 10	8 0C	8 0C	5 0K
	8 Jangipur	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	2 11	8 0C	8 0C	8 0K
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan ..	9 Sadar	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	5 5C	5 5C	5 5C
	10 Kalna	(n)	(n)	(n)	2 11	2 11	3 0	9 2C 10 11K	9 2C 10 11K	5 5K
Birbhum ..	11 Suri	(n)	(n)	3 2	2 12	(n)	3 3	12 13K 8 0C	8 0C	7 2K
	12 Rampurhat ..	(n)	(n)	3 4	3 1	2 11	3 9	8 0C	8 0C	(n)
Bankura ..	13 Sadar	2 11	2 8	2 15	2 13	2 13	2 15	8 0C 9 2K	8 0C 9 2K 9 2C	7 2CK
	14 Vishnupur	2 9	(n)	3 6	2 10	2 9	3 9	9 2C	8 0C	5 5C
Midnapore ..	15 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 15	2 7	2 7	2 15	8 0C	8 0C	5 13C
	16 Contai	2 14	2 14	4 0	2 15	2 15	4 4	8 0C	8 0C	5 5C
Hooghly ..	17 Sadar	2 2	(n)	2 7	2 5	2 2	2 7	10 11C	10 11C	5 5C
	18 Arambagh ..	2 5	2 7	2 8	2 7	2 11	2 15	8 0C	8 0C	(n)
Howrah ..	19 Sadar	2 1	2 1	2 7	2 2	2 2	2 7	9 2C	9 2C	5 5C
	20 Uluberia	1 15	1 15	2 11	2 2	2 3	2 14	10 11C	10 11C	5 5C
Presidency Division.										
West Dinajpur ..	21 Dinajpur-Railbazar Hat	2 14	2 14	(n)	2 15	2 15	(n)	4 0C	3 3C	5 5C
Jalpaiguri ..	22 Sadar	1 13	1 13	2 6	2 1	2 0	2 13	5 5C	5 5C	5 13CK
Darjeeling ..	23 Sadar	(n)	(n)	2 15	(n)	(n)	2 15	4 9C	4 9C	5 5C
	24 Siliguri ..	(n)	(n)	(n)	1 12	1 13	2 8	5 5C	5 5C	(n)
Malda	25 Sadar	2 7	2 7	3 0	2 2	2 8	3 5	6 6C	6 6C	5 5C

(n) Not reported. K—Karkach. C—Crushed.

D. BASU,

Calcutta, the 8th September 1948. *for* Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.